

舟山中学 2020-2021 学年第二学期期中试卷（高二英语）

I. 听力（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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. What is said about the woman?
A. She will visit Matt this week.
B. She will lend the man her car.
C. She will meet an important customer.
2. Why was the woman's husband absent from work?
A. He was ill.
B. He had to look after her.
C. He asked for leave to have sleep.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a market. B. In a kitchen. C. On a farm.
4. What about the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A road B. A restaurant C. A dish
5. What does the man mean?
A. The woman should take physics this term.
B. It's better to take physics next term.
C. It's too early to take physics.

第二节：听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段有 2-4 小题，从题中所给的选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷相应的位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和 7 题。

6. What do we know about Susan?
A. She lived next to the woman.
B. She did exercise frequently.
C. She often ate much.
7. How did Susan die?

A. She died of diseases. B. She fell off the mountain. C. She was killed by a bear.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 10 题。

8. Who is Lucy?

A. The man's girlfriend B. The man's colleague. C. The man's sister.

9. What is different about Bill?

A. He looks more mature.

B. He has a thicker moustache.

C. He is slimmer than before.

10. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. Hairstyles. B. College life. C. The changes of people.

听下面一段对话，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why is the man unwilling to go to the theatre?

A. There aren't good plays being shown.

B. The tickets are expensive.

C. The theatre is far away.

12. What is the man interested in?

A. Light music. B. Love stories C. American songs

13. Where do the speakers finally decide to go?

A. To a concert B. To a library C. To a cinema

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What makes the woman feel uncomfortable?

A. Her new house is too old.

B. She spent too much time moving.

C. She has to spend a large amount of money.

15. Where is the woman's new house?

A. In front of a park. B. Behind a fish pond. C. Next to a farm.

16. What is one of the advantages of the woman's new house?

A. It is bright B. It is newly-built. C. It is in the west of the city.

17. What does the woman do in the end?

A. Tell the man her address.

B. Invite the man to her house.

C. Ask the man to design a guest room.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did the speaker learn English again when she started work?

A. She had to speak to customers in English.

B. She was persuaded by a friend.

C. She wanted to take a degree.

19. How did the speaker make progress in English?

A. Her colleagues helped her a lot.

B. She took English classes in her spare time.

C. Her English-speaking friend taught her privately.

20. What does the speaker think of English now?

A. It's useless.

B. It's important.

C. It's complicated.

II. 单项填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

1. _____ wise man is one good at learning, especially _____ that is good at learning from failures.

A. A; one

B. The; one

C. A; the one

D. The; the one

【答案】C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查冠词和代词。句意：聪明人善于学习，尤其是善于从失败中学习的人。第一空泛指“一个聪明人”，所以用不定冠词 a；用 one 代替 a wise man，第二空特指前句中的 wise man，所以用 the one。故选 C。

2. I believe your efforts will eventually pay off _____ you quit your dreams due to self-doubt and fear.

A. if

B. since

C. unless

D. while

【答案】C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查连词词义辨析。句意：我相信你的努力最终会得到回报，除非你因为自我怀疑和恐惧而放弃你的梦想。A. if 如果；B. since 既然；C. unless 除非；D. while 然而。根据“I believe your efforts will eventually pay off”可知，除非放弃梦想，否则努力终有回报。故选 C。

3. The train _____ over three hundred passengers every day.

A. exchanges

B. transforms

C. conveys

D. loads

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：这趟火车每天运送三百多位乘客。A. exchanges 交换；B. transforms 转型；C. conveys 运送；D. loads 装载。根据主语 the train 以及句意可知，这辆火车每天能运送三百多位乘客。故选 C。

4. Although _____ about fatness, she still has confidence in her performance of daily life.

- A. teased B. teasing C. tease D. to tease

【答案】A

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查状语从句的省略。句意：虽然被取笑肥胖，但她仍然对自己的日常生活表现有信心。be teased about sth.表示“被拿某事取笑”。although 引导的让步状语从句，从句的主语和主句的主语一致，且有 be 动词，所以可以省略从句的主语和 be。本句可以还原为 Although she is about fatness, she still has confidence in her performance of daily life. 故选 A。

5. —Did you look up the time of trains to Shanghai?

—Yes, the early train is _____ to leave at 5: 30 am.

- A. likely B. about C. possible D. due

【答案】D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查固定句型。句意：——你有没有查一下去上海的火车时间？——是的。最早的火车是在 5 点半离开。固定句型 be likely to do sth.可能做某事；be about to do sth.马上就要做某事，与 when 连用；be due to do sth.预定好了做某事。根据句意，可知火车离开是事先预定好的事情，故 D 项正确。

6. I know he is kind of dishonest. _____, I must admit he is a talented musician.

- A. In other words B. In a word
C. As far as I'm concerned D. At the same time

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查固定搭配。句意：我知道他有点不诚实，然而我也不得不承认他是一个很有天赋的音乐家。A. In other words 换言之；B. In a word 总之；C. As far as I'm concerned 据我所知；D. At the same time 同时，然而。根据句意可知上下文为转折关系，用 at the same time“然而”符合语境，故选 D。

7. To test which foods are better for a long space journey, the astronauts in Shenzhou VI had as many as 50

dishes_____.

- A. to choose B. to be chosen C. to choose from D. to be chosen from

【答案】C

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了测试哪些食物更适合长途太空旅行，神舟六号的宇航员有多达 50 种菜肴可供选择。动词不定式作定语如果与它所修饰的词是动宾关系，当不定式动作是由主语发出时，不定式要用主动形式；不定式动作不是由主语发出时，要用被动语态。再者，50 种菜肴是宇航员进行选择的范围而不是选择的目标，所以 choose 后要加介词 from。故选 C。

8. Having a thorough physical examination regularly helps to check for disease that may not have any_____ at first.

- A. symptom B. signal C. symbol D. similarity

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：定期进行全面的身体检查有助于查出最初可能没有任何症状的疾病。A. symptom 症状；B. signal 信号；C. symbol 符号；D. similarity 相似性。根据“Having a thorough physical examination regularly”可知，定期检查身体有助于查出最初可能没有症状的疾病。故选 A。

9. Evidence has been found through years of study_____children’s early sleeping problems are likely to continue when they grow up.

- A. when B. how C. whether D. that

【答案】D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查名词性从句。句意：通过多年的研究已经发现了证据，孩子们早期的睡眠问题可能随着长大继续。通过分析句子结构可知，本句为同位语从句，解释说明 evidence 的内容，从句不缺少成分且句意完整，所以用 that 连接。故选 D。

10. It was a difficult job for him. He had tried everything but it made little _____.

- A. use B. effect C. difference D. result

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：这对他说是一项艰巨的工作。他什么都试过了，但没有什么改变。A. use 用处；B. effect 效果；C. difference 不同；D. result 结果。根据 but 表示转折，可知他没有改变什么。make little difference 表示有无影响，符合句意，故选 C 项。

11. _____ these spelling mistakes, I would have got a full mark in my English examination.

- A. Because of B. But for C. In case of D. In spite of

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查固定搭配。句意：要不是这些拼写错误，我就会在英语考试中得满分了。A. Because of 因为；B. But for 要不是；C. In case of 万一；D. In spite of 尽管。根据句意以及句子用到的虚拟语气，可知此处用 but for 表示与过去事实相反的假设，故选 B。

12. By the time the sun set, it _____ already stopped raining.

- A. has B. will have C. had D. would have

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。句意：到太阳落山的时候，雨就已经停了。by the time+过去时间(set 用的是一般过去式)，主句用过去完成时，故选 C。

13. I really shouldn't have shouted to my parents like that but_____.

- A. it made no sense B. I didn't make it
C. it was not taken easy D. I just couldn't help it

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查交际表达。句意：我真的本不应该像那样对我的父母大喊大叫，但是我就是控制不住。A. it made no sense 这没有意义；B. I didn't make it 我没有成功；C. it was not taken easy 这并不轻松；D. I just couldn't help it 我就是忍不住。根据句意，可知，明明不应该对父母大喊大叫，但就是忍不住，控制不住，还是这样做了，故选 D。

14. --- Why didn't you hand in your homework?

---To be honest, I _____ it, or I would have handed in.

- A. hadn't finished B. haven't finished C. didn't finish D. don't finish

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。句意：——你为什么没交作业？——老实说，我没有完成，否则我会交的。根据“or I would have handed in.”可知，这里为含蓄条件虚拟语气，与过去事实相反，所以用一般过去时。故选 C。

15. “In no case shall the government give in to any terrorist in our country.” said the spokesman _____ to the media.

A. deliberately B. confidently C. firmly D. cautiously

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查副词词义辨析。句意：在任何情况下，我们都不能向我国的恐怖分子屈服。发言人坚定地对媒体说。A. deliberately 故意地；B. confidently 自信地；C. firmly 坚定地；D. cautiously 谨慎地。根据句意，此处是发言人说不能向恐怖分子屈服，立场是很坚定的，C 项符合句意，故选 C 项。

16. He held on _____ the rock to stop himself slipping.

A. of B. with C. at D. to

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查介词。句意：他紧紧抓住岩石以免自己往下滑。固定搭配 hold on to sth./sb.“抓紧，不放开”，符合句意，故选 D。

17. Life is _____ in big cities. In order to escape pressure, some people pick up bad habits such as smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol.

A. tough B. stressed C. desperate D. awkward

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：大城市的生活很艰难。为了逃避压力，有些人养成了抽烟喝酒等坏习惯。A. tough 艰难的；B. stressed 焦虑不安的；C. desperate 绝望的；D. awkward 令人尴尬的。根据句意，此处表达的是大城市的生活很艰难，让人们有很大的压力，有些人养成了一些坏习惯来逃避压力，故选 A。

18. He has been writing the composition the whole morning and he still _____.

A. has been B. does C. has D. is

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查动词时态。句意：他整个早上都在写作文，他现在仍然在写。and 前面用的是现在完成进行时，表示动作从过去一直持续到了现在，and 后面有个 still，要表达的是动作现在还在进行，应用现在进行时，结合主语，所以用 is，省略了 writing the composition，故选 D。

19. The girl arranged to have piano lessons at the training center with her sister _____ she would stay for an hour.

A. where B. who C. which D. what

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：这个女孩打算和她妹妹去训练中心学习钢琴，在那儿，她可以呆一小时。先行词 the training centre 在从句中做地点状语，关系副词用 where。故选 A 项。

20. —His father is very rich.

—_____? He wouldn't accept his help even if it is offered.

A. What for B. How come C. Really D. So what

【答案】D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查交际用语。句意：——他的父亲很富有。——那又怎样？即使有人提供帮助，她也不会接受。A. What for 为什么；B. How come 怎么会；C. Really 真的；D. So what 那又怎样。根据下文 She wouldn't accept his help 可知，问句应该是对前面的质疑。故选 So what。

III：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意，然后从 21-40 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

“Kevin, we are getting a divorce,” said my mother. My heart plunged (急降). I was 9 years old and I thought that my life was going to ____21____. My brother and I were going to move with my mother to southern California. My dad was to ____22____ in New Jersey because of work. My family was splitting apart.

Now that my mom is a single parent, I do my own ____23____, make dinner and do extra chores around the house. ____24____ it was hard at first, I now recognize the positive ____25____ that this responsibility had on me. My mother gave me these ____26____ and duties so that I would learn to become self-disciplined (自律的) and

trustworthy.

I strive to display these ____27____ in all aspects of my life, and have seen the benefits. When I was only 11 years old, my ____28____ told me that he was selecting me as soccer team captain because of my determination and ability to get my teammates to ____29____ themselves. We ____30____ the championship, but I won the fair play award for keeping my team together.

I am always determined to be an individual and not participate in anything that I feel is ____31____. I am, for example, extremely ____32____ of my decision not to drink alcohol. Personally, I don't feel the need to drink to have fun, and I stand by my decision even when others try to ____33____ me.

My mom and dad both found new ____34____ and happily remarried. I am ____35____ close to my father, even though he lives 4,800 km away. I thought my parents' divorce was going to be the worst thing that ____36____ happened to me. Ironically (讽刺的是), it turned out to be the ____37____. I wasn't willing to let it ____38____ my life without putting up a fight, and neither was my family.

At age 9, I struggled with the confusion and ____39____ of divorce. Today, at age 16, I understand that ____40____ can bring opportunity and success, and that hard work, determination and self-discipline can turn your worst time into your best time.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 21. A. fall apart | B. stand out | C. carry on | D. come true |
| 22. A. abandon | B. remain | C. accompany | D. practice |
| 23. A. homework | B. exercise | C. decision | D. laundry |
| 24. A. Although | B. Because | C. If | D. Since |
| 25. A. attitude | B. experience | C. effect | D. situation |
| 26. A. achievements | B. abilities | C. chores | D. disadvantages |
| 27. A. chores | B. difficulties | C. emotions | D. qualities |
| 28. A. father | B. headmaster | C. brother | D. coach |
| 29. A. enjoy | B. teach | C. help | D. push |
| 30. A. won | B. lost | C. had | D. achieved |
| 31. A. wrong | B. abnormal | C. dynamic | D. violent |
| 32. A. afraid | B. tired | C. proud | D. fond |
| 33. A. cheat | B. pressure | C. please | D. enlighten |
| 34. A. families | B. jobs | C. kids | D. partners |
| 35. A. still | B. not | C. rarely | D. less |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. never | B. even | C. ever | D. almost |
| 37. A. best | B. worst | C. busiest | D. first |
| 38. A. challenge | B. protect | C. beat | D. ruin |
| 39. A. pain | B. memory | C. significance | D. emergency |
| 40. A. obstacles | B. families | C. parents | D. routines |

【答案】21. A 22. B 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. C 27. D 28. D 29. D 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. A 36. C 37. A 38. D 39. A 40. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。这篇短文讲述的我的父母的离婚一开始给我带来了困惑和痛苦，但是母亲将责任交到我身上的时候，使我明白了这些责任的重要性，促使我以后担负起责任，并且越来越有勇气去面对困难，父母的离婚后来对我来说转化成了一种机遇。

【21 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我九岁大，想到我的生活快要支离破碎了。A. fall apart 破碎；B. stand out 突出；C. carry on 继续；D. come true 实现。根据上文““Kevin, we are getting a divorce,” said my mother.”可推知，作者的父母要离婚，作者感到生活破碎，且下文的“My family was splitting apart.”也是提示。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：因为工作的缘故，我爸爸要留在新泽西州。A. abandon 抛弃；B. remain 停留；C. accompany 陪伴；D. practice 练习。根据常识和下文的“because of work.”可知，此处是指由于工作，作者的爸爸依然留在新泽西州。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：既然我的妈妈现在是个单身母亲，我就要做家庭作业，做晚餐和在家做额外的家务活。A. homework 家庭作业；B. exercise 练习；C. decision 决定；D. laundry 洗衣服。作者当时 9 岁，是个学生，因此需要做家庭作业。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：尽管一开始很难，但我意识到这份责任给我带来的积极影响。A. although 虽然；B. because 因为；C. if 如果；D. since 因为。根据句意可知表示转折，故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：尽管一开始很难，但我意识到这份责任给我带来的积极影响。A. attitude 态度；B. experience 经验；C. effect 影响；D. situation 情况。根据下文的“I strive to display these 7 in all aspects of my life, and have seen the benefits.”可知，这些责任给作者带来了积极的影响。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：妈妈给我这些家务活和职责，这样我就能学会变得自律和值得信任。A. achievement 成就；B. ability 能力；C. chores 家务活；D. disadvantage 缺点。根据上文的“make dinner and do extra chores around the house”可知，妈妈交给了作者家务活。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我努力在生活的所有方面展示这些品质，并且已经看到了好处。A. chores 家务活；B. difficulties 困难；C. emotions 感情；D. qualities 品质。根据上文的“self-disciplined (自律的) and trustworthy.”可知，这些是一个人的品质。故选 D。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我只有 11 岁时，我的教练告诉我他要选我当足球队的队长，因为我的决心和让团队不断进步的能力。A. father 爸爸；B. headmaster 校长；C. brother 弟弟；D. coach 教练。根据下文的“he was selecting me as soccer team captain”可知，选作者当足球队队长的应是教练。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我只有 11 岁时，我的教练告诉我他要选我当足球队的队长，因为我的决心和让团队不断进步的能力。A. enjoy 喜欢；B. teach 教；C. help 帮助；D. push 推进，推动。根据语境和常识可知，因为作者有让队员推动自己向前的能力，所以才会被选为队长。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们输了竞标赛，但因为让团队团结我赢得了公平竞赛奖。A. won 赢；B. lost 丢失；C. had 有；D. achieved 完成。根据下文的“but I won the fair play award for keeping my team together.”可知，此处是指虽然输了竞标赛，但获得了另外一个奖。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我总是决心成为一个独立的人，并且从来不参与我认为错的事情。A. wrong 错的；B. abnormal 不正常的；C. dynamic 动态的；D. violent 暴力的。结合前文可知，作者是一个正直的人，所以不会参与自己认为错的事情。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：例如，我因自己不喝酒的决定而感到骄傲。A. afraid 害怕的；B. tired 疲劳的；C. proud 骄傲的；D. fond 喜欢的。根据下文的“Personally, I don't feel the need to drink to have fun”可知，作者认为没有喝酒的必要，由此推知，他会为自己不喝酒的决定而感到骄傲。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：就我个人而言，我没有觉得喝酒很快乐，即使有人强迫我喝酒我也不会喝。A. cheat 欺骗；B. pressure 施加压力；C. please 取悦；D. enlighten 启发。结合上文的“I stand by my decision”和 even 可知，上下文是让步关系，即：即使有人强迫我喝酒我也不会喝。故选 B。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的妈妈和爸爸都找到了另一半父母，幸福地再婚了。A. families 家庭；B. jobs 工作；C. kids 孩子；D. parents 父母。结合常识可知，父母离异后再婚，那么再婚对象就是作者的另一半父母。故选 D。

【35 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：虽然爸爸理我 4800 公里远，但和他仍然很亲近。A. still 仍然；B. not 不；C. rarely 很少；D. less 更少。根据下文的意思可知，虽然作者与父亲离得很远，但是他们依然保持密切的联系。故选 A。

【36 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我以前认为父母离婚是曾经发生在我身上最糟糕的事情。A. never 绝不；B. even 甚至；C. ever 曾经；D. almost 几乎，差不多。结合上文内容可知，父母离异是曾经发生在作者身上的。故选 C。

【37 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：讽刺的是，它被证明是最好的。A. best 最好的；B. worst 最坏的；C. busiest 最忙的；D. first 首先的。照应上文的“worst”可知，此处是指父母的离婚并没有变成最糟糕的经历，相反变成了最好的经历。故选 A。

【38 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我不愿意在毫无反抗的情况下让它毁了我的生活和我的家庭。A. challenge 挑战；B. protect 保护；C. beat 打击；D. ruin 毁坏。结合上文内容可知，此处是指作者不想让父母的离婚毁坏自己的生活和家庭，故选 D。

【39 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：9 岁时，我开始对抗父母离婚的痛苦和困惑。A. pain 痛苦；B. memory 记忆；C. significance 重要性；D. emergency 突发事件。结合常识可知，一个九岁的孩子肯定会因为父母离婚感到痛苦。故选 A。

【40 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：今天，在我 16 岁的时候，我明白了这个障碍可以给我带来机会和成功，也明白了努力、决心和自律能把你最糟糕的日子变成最好的日子。A. obstacles 困难，障碍；B. parents 父母；C. families 家庭；D. routines 路线。结合上文可知，此处用 obstacles 指作者父母离婚的事情。故选 A。

I V. 阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

A

A person, like a commodity, needs packaging. But going too far is absolutely undesirable. A little

exaggeration(夸张) will do no harm when it shows the person's unique qualities to their advantages. To show personal attractiveness in a casual and natural way, it is important for one to have a clear knowledge of oneself. A skilled packager knows how to add art to nature without any signs of embellishment so that the person so packaged is not a commodity, but a human being, lively and lovely.

A young person, especially a female, shining with beauty and full of life, has all the favor granted. Youth however, comes and goes in a flash. Packaging for the middle-aged is primarily to hide the marks made by years. If you still enjoy life enough to keep self-confidence and work at pioneering work, you are unique in your natural qualities, and your attractiveness and grace will remain. Elderly people are beautiful if their river of life has been, through plains, mountains and jungles, running its course as it should. You have really lived your life, which now arrives at a self - satisfied stage of quietness and calmness with no interest in fame or wealth. There is no need to make use of hair dyeing. The snow-capped mountain itself is a beautiful scene of fairyland. Let your looks change from young to old in step with the natural ageing process so as to keep in harmony with nature, for harmony itself is beauty, while the other way round will only end in unpleasantness. To be in the company of the elderly is like reading a thick book of good edition, which attracts one so much that one is unwilling to part with it. As long as one finds where one stands, one knows how to package oneself, just as a commodity sets up its brand by the right packaging.

41. The underlined word in the first paragraph is closest to the word _____ in meaning.

- A. decoration B. clarification C. movement D. identification

42. For the middle-aged, attractiveness _____ .

- A. hardly exists B. is the strongest
C. comes from the inside D. comes from the appearance

43. According to the author, if you want to keep in harmony with nature, you should _____.

- A. dye your hair B. make up at a young age
C. follow the ageing process D. give up fame and wealth

44. The underlined sentence means that elderly people _____.

- A. are usually packaged like a finely-made book
B. experience a lot and have rich knowledge of life
C. do a lot of traveling and can give you much information
D. enjoy reading thick books about beautiful nature and fairyland

【答案】 41. A 42. C 43. C 44. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。人和商品一样也需要包装，适当的包装会让人更加有魅力，但是过度的包装会适得其反，实际上每个年龄阶段都有自己独特的魅力，所以作者认为我们要遵循变老的过程，和自然和谐。

【41 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据文章第一段划线词前句“A skilled packager knows how to add art to nature(一个有技巧的包装者知道如何将艺术融入自然)”和后句“so packaged is not a commodity, but a human being, lively and lovely.(这时被包装的人不再是商品，而是活生生的人。)”可知，一个有技巧的包装者知道怎么增加自然的美而不留下任何装饰的痕迹。所以 embellishment 为“装饰”之意，与 decoration 同义。故选 A。

【42 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Packaging for the middle-aged is primarily to hide the marks made by years. If you still enjoy life enough to keep self-confidence and work at pioneering work, you are unique in your natural qualities, and your attractiveness and grace will remain.(中年人的包装主要是为了掩盖岁月留下的痕迹。如果你的生命中依然充满自信，并为自己的事业而努力，那么你的气质是独一无二的，你的魅力和优雅会一直存在。)”可知，对于中年人来说吸引力是来自于内在的。故选 C。

【43 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Let your looks change from young to old in step with the natural ageing process so as to keep in harmony with nature, for harmony itself is beauty, while the other way round will only end in unpleasantness. (人该年轻时就年轻，该年老时就年老，这就是与自然的和谐。和谐就是美，反之就是丑。)”可知，如果你要和自然保持和谐应该遵循变老的过程。故选 C。

【44 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据文章第二段“To be in the company of the elderly is like reading a thick book of good edition, which attracts one so much that one is unwilling to part with it.(和老年人在一起就像读一本好书，很吸引人，令人爱不释手。)”可知，这句话将老人比喻成一本厚厚的书，所以这句话是说老年人经历了很多，有丰富的人生知识。故选 B。

B

Research has shown that 85 percent of communication is nonverbal, so choosing what to wear to an interview is clearly an important part of your overall presentation. It won't make up for weak answers, but it can communicate some positive things about your personality and what you might be like to work with.

· Blue: You can't go wrong with darker shades of blue, especially navy. Choosing from this powerful color will project an image of someone who is in control. From the interviewer's point of view, the color blue suggests calm, stability, trust, truth, confidence and security. These are **all great** messages to send without saying a word.

· Gray: After blue, gray is the second most popular color to wear for an interview. Like darker blue, it's not a

distracting color to the interviewer, which means they'll be focused more on what you're saying and how you're saying it. Gray means sophistication (老成), so use it to your advantage.

· Black: This is a commanding color and represents authority. Black also suggests excitement, so use it carefully when putting together your interview outfit. You may want to use it as an accent (着重色) —like in a scarf or tie, for instance—rather than as the primary color.

· Red: This is an extremely powerful color. It's so strong that you should only use it as an accent color. Reds are associated with energy, passion, desire, power and aggression. People think of intensity (紧张) and passion when they see the color red, so use it carefully or it could send the wrong message to the interviewer.

· White: White shirts and blouses are always appropriate. It sends the message of simplicity, cleanliness, precision and goodness.

45. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. How to Prepare for Your Job Interview
- B. A Research on Colours
- C. Colorful Clothes Never Fail
- D. What the Colors of Your Clothes Say about You

46. Why is it important to choose what to wear to an interview?

- A. Because it will make up for your weak answers.
- B. Because it suggests something about your personality.
- C. Because it will make you feel better.
- D. Because the interviewer judges a person by his appearance.

47. Based on the passage, which of the following are the messages from "Blue"?

- ①stability ②energy ③power ④confidence ⑤security
- A. ①②④ B. ②③④ C. ①④⑤ D. ②③⑤

48. If you want to leave an impression of being simple and clean, you should be dressed in _____.

- A. gray B. red C. black D. white

49. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A. job interviewees should think twice before wearing red clothes
- B. the colors can send all the messages you want to convey
- C. you can wear white clothes if you want to appear active
- D. gray is the most popular color to wear for an interview

【答案】45. D 46. B 47. C 48. D 49. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍面试时穿着的不同颜色的搭配会传达重要信息。

【45 题详解】

主旨大意题。文章开篇指出面试时穿着的颜色搭配会传达重要信息，接着介绍了蓝、灰、黑、红、白五种颜色所传达的信息。所以“What the Colors of Your Clothes Say about You(你衣服的颜色说明了什么)”作为文章标题最为合适。故选 D。

【46 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“It won’t make up for weak answers, but it can communicate some positive things about your personality and what you might be like to work with.(这并不能弥补你回答的不足，但可以传达出你性格中一些积极的方面，以及你可能会成为什么样的人。)”可知，着装的色彩能够传达关于面试者个性的重要信息，因此需要谨慎选择着装。故选 B。

【47 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“From the interviewer’s point of view, the color blue suggests calm, stability, trust, truth, confidence and security.(从面试官的角度来看，蓝色意味着冷静、稳定、信任、真实、自信和安全。)”可知，蓝色代表着冷静、稳定、信任、真实、自信和安全。①④⑤符合题意。故选 C。

【48 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“It sends the message of simplicity, cleanliness, precision and goodness.(它传达的信息是简单、干净、精确和善良。)”可知，如果想给人留下简洁、干净的印象应当穿白色服装。故选 D。

【49 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第五段“People think of intensity (紧张) and passion when they see the color red, so use it carefully or it could send the wrong message to the interviewer.(人们看到红色会想到紧张和热情，所以要小心使用红色，否则会给面试官传递错误的信息。)”可知，红色会使人想到紧张和热情，因此为避免传达错误信息，面试者在穿红色衣服之前应该三思。A 项符合题意。故选 A。

C

When your parents advise you to “get an education” in order to raise your income, they tell you only half the truth. What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower (人力资源) for your society, but not so much that you prove an embarrassment to your society.

Get a high school diploma, at least. Without that, you will be occupationally dead unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison, and you can successfully dropout in grade school.

Get a college degree, if possible. With a B. A., you are on the launching pad. But now you have to start to put on the brakes. If you go for a master’s degree, make sure it is an M.B.A., and the famous law of diminishing(逐渐减

少的) returns begins to take effect.

Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more per year than full professors? Yes, the average salary for those truckers was \$24000 while the full professors managed to earn just \$23030.

A doctorate is the highest degree you can get. Except for a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, if you pursue such a degree in any other field, you will face a future which is not bright. There are more doctors unemployed or underemployed in this country than any other part of the world.

If you become a doctor in English or history or anthropology or political science or languages or—worst of all—in philosophy, you run the risk of becoming overeducated for our national demands. Not for our needs, mind you, but for our demands.

Thousands of doctors are selling shoes, driving cars, waiting on table, and endlessly filling out applications month after month. They may also take a job in some high school or backwater(闭塞) college that pays much less than the doorkeeper earns.

You can equate the level of income with the level of education only so far. Far enough, that is, to make you useful to the gross national product, but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.

50. According to the writer, what the society expects of education is to turn out people who _____.

- A. will not be a disgrace to society
- B. will become loyal citizens
- C. can take care of themselves
- D. can meet the nation's demand as a source of manpower

51. Many doctors are out of job because _____.

- A. they are improperly educated
- B. they are of little commercial value to their society
- C. there are fewer jobs in high schools
- D. they prefer easier jobs that make more money

52. The nation is only interested in people _____.

- A. with diplomas
- B. who specialize in physics and chemistry
- C. who are valuable to the gross national product
- D. who receive little education

53. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Bernard Shaw didn't finish high school, nor did Edison.
- B. One must think carefully before pursuing a master's degree.
- C. The higher your education level, the more money you will earn.
- D. If you are too well-educated, you'll be overeducated for society's demands.

54. The writer sees education as _____.

- A. a means of providing job security and financial security and a means of meeting a country's demands for technical workers
- B. a way to broaden one's horizons
- C. more important than finding a job
- D. an opportunity that everyone should have

【答案】 50. D 51. B 52. C 53. C 54. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了教育是提供工作安全和财政安全的手段，是满足国家对技术工人需求的手段，有时也会存在学历和收入不成正比的情况。

【50 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower(人力资源) for your society, but not so much that you prove an embarrassment to your society.”(他们真正的意思是获得足够的教育来为你的社会提供人力，但并不是让你的社会感到尴尬。)可知，社会对教育的期望是培养出那些可以满足国家需求的人力资源，故 D 正确。

【51 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第六段 “If you become a doctor in English or history or anthropology or political science or languages or—worst of all—in philosophy, you run the risk of becoming overeducated for our national demands. Not for our needs, mind you, but for our demands.”(如果你成为一名英语、历史、人类学、政治科学、语言或最糟糕的哲学博士，你就有可能因为我们国家的需求而接受过多的教育。请注意，不是为了我们的需要，而是为了我们的要求。)可知，许多医生失业是因为对社会不能带来商业利益，故 B 正确。

【52 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “Far enough, that is, to make you useful to the gross national product, but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.”(也就是说，足够让你对国民生产总值有所贡献，但又不能让任何人从你身上获得太多利润。)可知，社会只对能给你带来经济利益的人感兴趣，故 C 正确。

【53 题详解】

细节理解题。由第四段 “Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more per year than full

professors? Yes, the average salary for those truckers was \$24000 while the full professors managed to earn just \$23030.”（例如，你知道长途卡车司机的年薪比正式教授高吗？是的，这些卡车司机的平均工资是 24000 美元，而正教授的平均工资只有 23030 美元。）可知，学历越高不一定挣钱就越多，C 不正确。故选 C。

【54 题详解】

推断判断题。根据第二段“Get a high school diploma, at least. Without that, you will be occupationally dead ”（至少要拿到高中文凭。否则，你就死定了）及第五段“A doctorate is the highest degree you can get. Except for a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes,”（博士学位是你能获得的最高学位。除了一些专业领域，如物理或化学，这些专业的学位可以很快转为工业或商业用途，）可知，作者只是把教育当作一种提供工作安全和财政安全的手段，是满足国家对技术工人需求的手段。故 A 正确。

D

Several weeks ago, a mysterious Christmas card dropped through our mailbox. The envelope was addressed to a man named Raoul, who, I was relatively certain, did not live with us. The envelope wasn't sealed, so I opened it. The inside of the card was blank. Ed, my husband, explained that the card was both from and to the newspaper deliveryman. His name was apparently Raoul, and Raoul wanted a holiday tip. We were meant to put a check inside the card and then drop the envelope in the mail. When your services are finished at 4 a.m., you can't simply hang around, like a hotel bellboy expecting a tip. You have to be direct.

So I wrote a nice holiday greeting to this man who, in my imagination, fires The New York Times from his bike aimed at our front door, causing more noise with mere newsprint than most people manage with sophisticated(复杂的) black market fireworks. With a start, I realized that perhaps the reason for the 4 a.m. wake-up noise was not ordinary rudeness but carefully executed spite(怨恨): I had not tipped Raoul in Christmas past. I honestly hadn't realized I was supposed to. This was the first time he'd used the card tactic(策略). So I got out my checkbook. Somewhere along the line, holiday tipping went from an optional thank-you for a year of services to a Mafia-style protection racket (收保护费组织).

Several days later, I was bringing our garbage bins back when I noticed an envelope taped to one of the lids. The outside of the envelope said MICKEY. It had to be another tip request, this time from our garbage collector. Unlike Raoul, Mickey hadn't enclosed his own Christmas card from me. In a way, I appreciated the directness. “I know you don't care how merry my Christmas is, and that's fine,” the gesture said. “I want \$30, or I'll 'forget' to empty your garbage bin some hot summer day.” I put a check in the envelope and taped it back to the bin. The next morning, Ed noticed that the envelope was gone, though the trash hadn't yet been picked up: “Someone stole Mickey's tip!” Ed was quite certain. He made me call the bank and cancel the check. But Ed had been wrong. Two

weeks later, Mickey left a letter from the bank on our steps. The letter informed Mickey that the check, which he had tried to cash, had been cancelled.

The following Tuesday morning, when Ed saw a truck outside, he ran out with his wallet. “Are you Mickey?” The man looked at him with scorn(轻蔑). “Mickey is the garbageman. I am the recycling.” Not only had Ed insulted(侮辱) this man by suggesting that he was a garbageman, but he had obviously neglected to tip him. Ed ran back inside for more funds. Then he noticed that the driver of the truck had been watching the whole incident. He peeled off another twenty and looked around, waving bills in the air. “Anyone else?”

Had we consulted the website of the Emily Post Institute, this embarrassing break of etiquette (礼节) could have been avoided. Under “trash/recycling collectors” in the institute’s Holiday Tipping Guidelines, it says: “\$10 to \$30 each.” You may or may not wish to know that your hairdresser, mailman and UPS guy all expect a holiday tip.

55. The newspaper deliveryman put a blank card inside the envelope because _____.

- A. he wanted the couple to pay for the newspaper
- B. he forgot to write a few words on it
- C. he used it to ask for a Christmas tip
- D. he was afraid of asking for a tip in person

56. From the passage, we learn that the author _____.

- A. didn’t like Raoul’s way of delivering the paper
- B. didn’t realize why Raoul delivered the paper that way before
- C. didn’t know that Raoul delivered the paper for them
- D. didn’t feel it necessary to meet Raoul when he came

57. According to the passage, the author felt _____ to give Raoul a holiday tip.

- A. excited
- B. happy
- C. embarrassed
- D. forced

58. Which of the following is true about Mickey, the garbage collector?

- A. He wrote a letter to the couple afterwards.
- B. He failed to collect the money from the bank.
- C. He wanted the couple to send him a Christmas card.
- D. He collected both the check and the garbage that day.

59. Ed’s encounter(遭遇) with the recycling team shows that _____.

- A. Ed was desperate to correct his mistake
- B. Ed only wanted to give money to Raoul
- C. Ed was unwilling to tip the truck driver
- D. Ed no longer wanted to give them money

60. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A. their garbage bin might not be emptied one day if the writer didn’t give tips

B. the writer could have avoided giving tips if they had consulted the website of the Emily Post Institute

C. the writer's husband didn't know Raoul at all

D. the writer's family was too poor to give the tips

【答案】 55. C 56. B 57. D 58. B 59. A 60. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了我收到了一张空白的圣诞卡片，里面需要放入小费，然后把这张卡片放回邮箱。最开始我没有给与小费，便遭到了报复，于是我很不情愿地放了小费。几天后，清洁工 Mickey 也来索要圣诞节小费。最后在咨询网站后，我才意识到大家都希望收到假日小费。

【55 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“We were meant to put a check inside the card and then drop the envelope in the mail. When your services are finished at 4 a.m., you can't simply hang around, like a hotel bellboy expecting a tip.(我们应该在卡片里放一张支票，然后把信封寄出去。当你的服务在凌晨 4 点结束的时候，你不能像酒店的侍者一样，只是待在那里等着要小费)”可知，这张空白卡片的目的是为了索取圣诞节小费。故选 C。

【56 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“With a start, I realized that perhaps the reason for the 4 a.m. wake-up noise was not ordinary rudeness but carefully executed spite: I had not tipped Raoul in Christmas past. I honestly hadn't realized I was supposed to.(一开始，我意识到凌晨 4 点被吵醒的声音可能不是普通的粗鲁，而是小心翼翼地表现出来的怨恨:在过去的圣诞节里，我没有给 Raoul 小费。)”可知，我以前从来没有给过 Raoul 小费，也不知道他为什么要发出如此粗鲁的声音。由此推知，作者以前并不知道 Raoul 为什么要送这张空白明信片。故选 B。

【57 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“I honestly hadn't realized I was supposed to. (老实说，我没有意识到我应该)”可知，作者并不觉得自己应该给钱。即作者觉得自己是被迫进行表示的。故选 D。

【58 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“The letter informed Mickey that the check, which he had tried to cash, had been cancelled. (这封信告诉米奇，他想兑现的支票已经被取消了)”可知，Mickey 并没有从银行取到钱。故选 B。

【59 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段“Not only had Ed insulted(侮辱) this man by suggesting that he was a garbageman, but he had obviously neglected to tip him. Ed ran back inside for more funds. Then he noticed that the driver of the truck had been watching the whole incident. He peeled off another twenty and looked around, waving bills in the air. “Anyone else?”(ED 不仅侮辱这个人说他是垃圾工，而且显然忘了给他小费。Ed 跑回屋里要更多的钱。然后他注意到卡车司机一直在观察整个事件。他又拿了 20 块，向四周看了看，手里挥舞着钞票。

“还有其他人需要吗？”)可知, Ed 在侮辱了这个人之后, 还忘记给了小费, 于是跑回家里拿了很多钱来补给小费, 并且询问周围是否还有人要小费。由此可知, Ed 非常迫切的想纠正自己的错误。故选 A。

【60 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“I want \$30, or I’ll ‘forget’ to empty your garbage bin some hot summer day.(我要 30 美元, 否则我会在某个炎热的夏天‘忘记’给你倒垃圾桶)”可知, 如果没有得到 30 美金, 那么垃圾桶会被“忘记”。由此推知, 如果作者不给小费, 他们的垃圾桶可能有一天不会被清空。故选 A。

V. 单词拼写 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

61. Lack of confidence is a psychological b_____ to success. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】barrier

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意: 缺乏信心是阻碍成功的一种心理因素。根据单词首字母以及句意“阻碍”, 且此空前有不定冠词 a, 可知此处用单数名词 barrier 作表语, 故填 barrier。

62. It was a c_____ that he was born on his mother’s birthday. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】coincidence

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意: 他是在他母亲生日那天出生的, 这真是个巧合。不定冠词 a 后接名词的单数形式。根据首字母及句意, 故填 coincidence。

63. She was too nervous at her first attempt, and c_____ she failed the driving test. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】consequently

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意: 她第一次尝试时太紧张, 因此没有通过驾驶考试。分析句子结构可知, 此处用副词作状语修饰整个句子。根据单词首字母以及句意“因此”, 可知此处用副词 consequently, 故填 consequently。

64. At the time they were created, the Impressionist paintings were c_____, but today they are accepted as the beginning of what we call “modern art”. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】controversial

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意: 在印象派作品的创建初期, 它们是存在着争议的, 但是今天已被人们接受而成为现在我们所说的“现代艺术”的始祖。根据单词首字母以及句意“有争议的”, 可知此处用形容词 controversial 作表语, 故填 controversial。

65. Once you are physically and m_____ addicted to nicotine, it's a tough job to quit smoking. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】mentally

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意：一旦你对尼古丁有了身体上和精神上的依赖，戒烟是一项艰巨的工作。分析句子可知，and 连接两个副词，修饰形容词 addicted。根据单词首字母以及句意“精神上的”，可知此处用副词 mentally，故填 mentally。

66. The English Speaking Contest s_____ by the Students' Union is quite a success. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】sponsored

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：由学生会主办的英语演讲比赛非常成功。名词 The English Speaking Contest 与 sponsor 之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作定语。根据首字母和句意，故填 sponsored。

67. B_____ as her mind became in the emergency, she calmed herself down eventually. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】Blank

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：尽管在紧急情况下，她头脑一片空白，但最终她平静下来了。分析句子结构可知，此处 as 引导让步状语从句，became 后表语放在句首构成倒装，此空应用形容词作表语。根据单词首字母以及句意“大脑一片空白”，可知此处用 blank，故填 Blank。

68. Don't put too much s_____ on kids. After all, they are still young. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】stress

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：不要给孩子太多压力。毕竟，他们还小。根据单词首字母以及句意“压力”，且位于 too much“太多”之后，可知用不可数名词 stress 作宾语，故填 stress。

69. Smoking is officially b_____ in some public places, like theaters, libraries and restaurants. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】banned

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查被动语态。句意：在一些公共场所，如剧院、图书馆和餐馆，吸烟被官方禁止。分析句子结

构可知空格处与 be 动词 is 构成句子谓语动词,“吸烟”和“禁止”之间是被动关系,用被动语态。根据句意和首字母提示,可知应填入过去分词 banned 构成被动语态。故填 banned。

70. The opening between the doors was very narrow, but he managed to s _____ through. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】squeeze

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意:门之间的通道很窄,但是那些男孩子们还是挤过去了。根据单词首字母以及句意“挤”,以及固定搭配 manage to do“设法做成某事”,可知此处用动词原形 squeeze,故填 squeeze。

V I. 短文改错(共 10 处错误,每处 1 分,共 10 分)

71. 假定英语课上老师要求同学们交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

My bicycle went wrong again. Tired with repairing it again and again, I decide to buy a new one. After school, I went to a shop locating in the center of the city with a friend called Jack.

The black bicycle attracted my eyes as soon as we went into the store. It looked such cool that I could hardly wait to ride it. The shopkeeper told us that it was the lately bicycle. He wanted to charge me 800 yuan, that was too expensive for me. I just couldn't afford for such an expensive one. Then I chose another one, which cost him only 200 yuan. It was not perfect, and it was much better than the old one.

【答案】1. with→of

2. decide→decided

3. locating→located

4. The→A

5. such→so

6. lately→latest

7. was 前 that→which

8. 去掉 afford 后的 for

9. him→me

10. and→but

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了由于旧自行车反复维修，所以我和朋友 Jack 一起去买新自行车的故事，在精心挑选之后选择了一辆价格合适的自行车。

【详解】1. 考查固定短语。句意：我厌倦了一次又一次地修理它，决定买一个新的。根据句意可知，此处表示“我厌倦了一次又一次的修理”，所以用固定短语 **be tired of** 译为“对……厌烦”。故将 **with** 改为 **of**。

2. 考查时态。句意见上一题。根据全文时态可知，本文讲述过去发生的事情需要用一般过去时。故将 **decide** 改为 **decided**。

3. 考查非谓语动词。句意：放学后，我和一个叫 Jack 的朋友去了一家位于市中心的商店。句子谓语动词为 **went to**，所以非谓语动词 **locate** 要以非谓语形式出现。固定短语“**be located in**”表示“坐落于”。故将 **locating** 改为 **located**。

4. 考查冠词。句意：我们一进商店，一辆黑色的自行车就吸引了我的目光。根据句意可知，此处表示“一辆黑色的自行车”，表示泛指，所以在可数名词 **bicycle** 前用不定冠词。**black** 又是以辅音音素开头的，所以用不定冠词 **a**。故将 **The** 改为 **A**。

5. 考查副词。句意：它看起来如此的酷以至于我迫不及待地想去骑它。**cool** 是形容词，所以需要用副词 **so** 来构成固定短语“**so.....that**”译为“如此……以至于……”。故将 **such** 改为 **so**。

6. 考查形容词。句意：店主告诉我们这是最新款的自行车。根据句意可知，此处表示“最新款的自行车”，所以用形容词 **latest**(最新的)来做定语修饰名词 **bicycle**。故将 **lately** 改为 **latest**。

7. 考查定语从句。句意见上一题。分析句子结构可知，此处为定语从句，先行词为 **800dollars** 是物，在定语从句中作主语，所以用关系代词 **which** 引导非限制性定语从句。故将 **was** 前的 **that** 改为 **which**。

8. 考查动词。句意：我只是买不起这么贵的。动词 **afford** 表示“承担得起、买得起”时为及物动词后面直接加宾语，所以介词 **for** 是多余的。故删去 **afford** 后的 **for**。

9. 考查人称代词。句意：我选择了另一辆自行车，这辆车只要我 200 元。根据“**I chose another one**”可知，这辆车只需要我付 200 元。故将 **him** 改为 **me**。

10. 考查连词。句意：它并不完美，但比旧的要好得多。根据句意可知，虽然车子不完美，但是比以前的更好，所以此处存在转折关系。故将 **and** 改为 **but**。

VII. 书面表达 (30 分)

72. 根据提示写一篇短文。

How do you understand what a healthy person is? And how should we live a healthy life?

字数：120 左右

【答案】 Being healthy is important for everyone. A healthy person is a person with discipline, energy and confidence. To keep healthy, we need take action immediately.

It is essential to keep a balanced diet if we want to keep healthy. We'd better eat enough vegetables which contain rich vitamin. Proper meat is needed, too. We should avoid fried or toasted food. Besides, it is important to do regular exercises, such as running or playing badminton. What's more, keeping high mood is good for mental health. We should renew our spirits and release our stress, so that we can have a good attitude towards life.

To enjoy our beautiful life, we must keep healthy.

【解析】

【分析】 本篇书面表达属于开放性作文，要求考生就怎样健康生活谈谈自己的想法。

【详解】 1.词汇积累

马上、立刻： at once/right now→immediately

必要的、必需的： necessary→essential

正确的、恰当的： right→proper

释放： let go/free→release

2.句式拓展

原句： Being healthy is important for everyone.

拓展句： Being healthy is of great importance for everyone.

【点睛】 [高分句型 1] Being healthy is important for everyone. (动名词作主语)

[高分句型 2] We should renew our spirits and release our stress, so that we can have a good attitude towards life.
(so that 结果状语从句)