**2021-2022学年第一学期第三次阶段测试卷**

**高二英语**

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，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 the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Manager and secretary.

C. Customer and waiter.

2. What will be the weather like tomorrow afternoon?

A. Rainy. B. Windy. C. Sunny.

3. What are the two speakers going to do this evening?

A. Looking after the child.

B. Watching TV.

C. Going out.

4. What makes half the class unable to do all the exercise according to the man?

A. Their laziness.

B. Their poor physical condition.

C. The teacher’s improper instructions.

5. Why was the man late from school yesterday?

A. Because he missed the bus.

B. Because his bicycle was broken.

C. Because his father didn’t drive her to school.

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. What is the man doing in London?

A. Applying for a new position.

B. Working as a postman.

C. Studying history.

7. How many application letters has the man written?

A. At least 13. B. At least 30. C. At least 33.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. Where are the two speakers?

A. In the meeting room. B. At the airport. C. At home.

9. What was Cathy worried about?

A. They would miss the flight.

B. They would be late for the meeting.

C. They couldn’t look around the city as planned.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What is Justine anxious to know?

A. How to perform well in class.

B. How to pass the examination.

C. How to impress Professor Smith.

11. Where can Justine find the professor’s lectures notes?

A. On his own web page.

B. On the professor s web page.

C. On the school’s web page.

12. Which is not the professor’s suggestion?

A. Making preparations before class.

B. Taking notes while reading.

C. Answering questions before class.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Why does the woman want to buy chairs?

A. Because she couldn’t stand sitting on cases.

B. Because chairs are on sale in the supermarket.

C. Because they just moved to a new apartment.

14. When does the conversation happen?

A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

15. What is the woman going to buy?

A. Packing cases. B. An old tablecloth. C. Curtains.

16. How does the man probably feel in the end?

A. Excited. B. Satisfied. C. Upset.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Why does the speaker deliver the speech?

A. To attract more students to join the English club.

B. To inform freshmen to choose their favorite club.

C. To introduce freshmen to all the clubs in the school.

18. Who are most likely to join the club?

A. Those who are fascinated by physical activities.

B. Those who want to improve their oral English.

C. Those who long to make friends with foreigners.

19. Which are annual activities?

A. English Corner discussions.

B. Singing competitions.

C. English performances.

20. How can you join the English club?

A. Registering online.

B. Contacting Alice Lee.

C. Writing application letters.

第二部分 阅读理解（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

China’s long history has seen many scientists making great contributions to the development of ancient China and even the world. We have selected several greatest scientists in ancient China and hope to help you learn more about Chinese science and technology.

Zhang Zhongjing (150-219) was a Chinese physician in Han Dynasty ( 206 BC-220 AD ). He founded medication principles and summarized the medicinal experience before his time. His famous work “ Shang Han Za Bing Lun ” had a major influence on the practice of traditional Chinese medicine. Today, this great book was still considered very important in the practice of Chinese medicine.

Li Daoyuan ( AD 427 or 469-527 ) was a great Chinese geographer during the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534). He wrote the famous work “ Commentary to the River Classic ” ( Shui Jing Zhu ). The book is a great work on the ancient geography of China and it sums up China’s geography and its surrounding areas before Northern Wei Dynasty.

Sun Simiao was an outstanding medical scientist in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). He was called “ China’s King of Medicine ” for his important contributions to Chinese traditional medicine. Sun authored two books — “ Qian Jin Yao Fang ” and “ Qian Jin Yi Fang ” that were both landmarks in Chinese medicine history.

Shen Kuo was a great Chinese scientist and politician of the Song Dynasty (960-1279). He compiled (汇编) an scientific work “ Dream Pool Essays ” , which involves a lot descriptions about the animals and plants in the country. Shen also first described the magnetic needle compass, which would be used for navigation (航行). His discovery of concept of true north towards the north pole was four hundred years earlier than Europe.

21. The passage is mainly written to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. encourage readers to learn from these great scientists

B. explain what contributes to the development of ancient China

C. broaden readers’ horizons on Chinese science and technology

D. introduce the great medical contributions Chinese scientists made

22. Whose work had a great effect on the practice of traditional Chinese medicine?

A. Zhang Zhongjing’s B. Li Daoyuan’s C. Sun Simiao’s D. Shen Kuo’s

23. What do we know about Shen Kuo?

A. He was a Chinese physician in Han Dynasty.

B. He worked on the ancient geography of China.

C. He was regarded as “ China’s King of Medicine ” .

D. He described the animals and plants a lot in his work.

B

It was a cool early morning of the winter season. I was excited to start my morning walk. Every day I promised myself that I would start ‘ walking exercise ’ but it never happened. I saw so many people were engaged in this amazing habit but I could never push myself. So that day I was determined to take the golden opportunity!

I got everything ready， my shoes, socks, hand glove, and jacket, etc from the previous night. I didn’t know why 1 felt as if I were going to do some expedition (探险)! I was ready and started walking on the lonely road. The outside temperature seemed to be below 18 degrees. But I enjoyed the fresh air. Probably that day I was the only one who was walking on the road at that time. I think I was too early but anyhow I loved it!

After a few yards were covered, I felt delighted! Huge banyan trees (菩提树) were on both the roadsides. It was so calm and quiet all around except randomly the chirping (鸟鸣) sound of the little birds was repeated in the air. On one side of the road, a small pond was there. Since it was my first walking exercise, I thought to take a little rest just near the bank of the river and then continue. The sun was moving closer to the horizon scattering colors to the sky.

As the sky started shining brightly with beautiful yellow and red light like every day before the sunrise, I left that place and ended my journey furthermore. I thought to myself that the next day I would increase my exercise a little more. I turned and leisurely walked down towards my home.

24. What kind of person is the author according to the first paragraph?

A. A bit lazy. B. Quite smart. C. Very easygoing. D. Challenge-loving.

25. Why didn’t the author see other people while walking on the road?

A. Because the road was far away from the city. B. Because no one took interest in walking here.

C. Because the expedition was very dangerous. D. Because it was still too early in the morning.

26. What the function of the third paragraph in the passage?

A. To lead in the main topic. B. To show the joys of morning walking.

C. To persuade readers to take walking exercise. D. To prove that the author wasn’t ready for the exercise.

27. When would the author probably do the next day?

A. To take a different walking route. B. To stay at home and get some rest.

C. To increase his walking exercise. D. To go camping by the lake.

C

There may be a reason why astronauts are crazy about the view from space but never mention the food. Astronauts aboard the International Space Station must drink meals out of a plastic squeeze-bag because of zero gravity. Food in space can only be reheated instead of being cooked fresh. Besides, meals for each crew member must be stored in advance and eaten in order. All of this may sound a little difficult to accept.

Therefore, it was one small step for interstellar (星际的) cuisine when U. S. astronaut Megan McArthur recently posted photos of herself holding a pancakes stuffed with beef, tomatoes and a fresh hatch chilli (红番椒) grown aboard the International Space Station itself.

“ Best space pancakes yet, ” she shared online.

Pesquet, a French astronaut, posted on Instagram, “ It is such a joy to grow ( and eat ) your own food, and necessary for further exploration of our Solar System. ” It seems there is a suitcase-sized space garden aboard the ISS ( International Space Station ) that holds about six “ pillows ” stuffed with clay and fertilizer, and a LED light. Astronauts have grown several kinds of vegetables including Chinese cabbage and red Russian kale (羽衣甘蓝) in this micro-plot, to test which plants might grow best during a long space voyage.

We called Melva Aguirre, who owns the Pepper Pot in Hatch, N. M., home of hatch chilli. She says the harvest of their famous local crop in outer space is the talk of the town. “ Now the whole universe knows how great our chilli are, ” she said. When I asked if she could recommend a hatch chilli recipe, Aguirre told me, “ Just stuff it. ” “ Stuff it? ” I asked, and she laughed and said, “ I mean, in your mouth. ” A recipe even I can follow.

28. From the first paragraph, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Astronauts are crazy about the food they eat in the space station

B. The food in the space station can be cooked in various ways

C. Astronauts aboard the space station can’t have meals as they wish

D. Astronauts don’t care about what they eat in the space station

29. Which of the following best explains the underlined word “ stuffed ” in Paragraph 2?

A. Subscribed. B. Filled. C. Poured. D. Revealed.

30. Astronauts grow Chinese cabbage and other vegetables aboard the ISS mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. kill the spare minutes B. entertain themselves during the voyage

C. explore the universe D. test for the plants growing best

31. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Challenges Astronauts Face in Space.

B. The Best Food Ever for Space Voyages.

C. Fine Dining on the International Space Station.

D. The Constant Steps of Human’s Space Exploration.

D

MIT researchers is working on a new machine learning system which can help robots understand and perform certain social interactions. The system is expected to enable robots to understand what it means to help one another, and to learn to perform these social behaviors on their own. In a simulated environment, a robot watches its companion, guesses what task it wants to accomplish, and then helps this other robot based on its own goals.

Enabling robots to exhibit social skills could lead to smoother and more positive human-robot interactions. For example, a robot in an assisted living facility could use these capabilities to help create a more caring environment for elderly individuals. “ Robots will live in our world soon enough, and they really need to learn how to communicate with us on human terms. They need to understand when it is time for them to help and when it is time for them to see what they can do to prevent something from happening. This is very early work and we are just scratching the surface, but I feel like this is the first very serious attempt for understanding what it means for humans and machines to interact socially, ” says Boris Katz, principal research scientist.

“ I think this is a lovely application of structured reasoning to a complex yet urgent challenge, ” says Tomer Ullman, assistant professor in the Department of Psychology at Harvard University, who was not involved with this research. “ Even young infants seem to understand social interactions like helping, but we don’t yet have machines that can perform this reasoning at anything like human-level flexibility. I believe models like the ones proposed in this work are a good step in the right direction. ”

32. According to the passage, what is true about the machine-learning system?

A. It has gone through a series of tests before it is ready to use.

B. It promotes social interactions between human and robots.

C. It aims at teaching robots how to perform social behaviors.

D. It enables robots to communicate with human being freely.

33. By the underlined idiom “ scratching the surface ” in Paragraph 3, the author really means that \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. the research is still in its initial stage B. the research is coming to an end

C. the research has worked out as planned D. the research has been taken seriously

34. How does Tomer feel about the research?

A. He is disappointed with the progress of the research.

B. He is uncertain about the following challenges.

C. He is optimistic about the future of the research.

D. He is indifferent to what the research will achieve.

35. The passage is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. a science fiction B. a study guide C. a tourist brochure D. a science magazine

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

If you need to give a speech in elementary school, high school, college, or university, it helps to practice as possible as you can. 36 If possible, practice in front of a friend or family member and ask for feedback.

Talk about what you know. If possible, choose a topic for your speech or presentation (演讲) that you know a lot about and love. 37 And then you will feel less anxious knowing that you have a lot of experience to draw from when other students ask you questions.

 38 When you focus on the task at hand, anxiety is less likely to get out of control. Concentrate on the main message of your speech or presentation and make it your goal to deliver that message to the other students in your class.

Grab the audience’s attention. Most of your fellow classmates will pay attention for at least the first 20 seconds. 39 Start with an interesting fact or a story that relates to your topic. Have one main message.

 40 Tie different parts of your talk to the main theme to support your overall message. Trying to cover too much ground can leave other students feeling overwhelmed.

A. Concentrate on your message.

B. Tell someone about your anxiety.

C. Focus on one central theme and your classmates will learn more.

D. Even great speakers practice their speeches beforehand.

E. Therefore, grab their attention during those early moments.

F. Take the time to watch other speakers who are good at what they do.

G. Your passion for the topic will be felt by the audience.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

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

A gentleman was walking through an elephant camp, and he 41 that the elephants weren’t being held by the use of chains or kept in 42 . All that was holding them back from escaping the camp was a small piece of 43 tied to one of their legs.

 44 the man gazed upon the elephants, he was completely 45 as to why the elephants didn’t just use their 46 to break the rope and escape the camp. They could 47 have done so, but they didn’t try to at all.

 48 and wanting to know the answer, he asked a ( n ) 49 nearby why the elephants were just standing there and never tried to escape. The trainer 50 : “ When they are very young and much smaller we use the 51 size rope to tie them and, at 52 age, it’s enough to hold them. As they grow up, they are conditioned to believe they cannot 53 . They believe the rope can still hold them. 54 , they never try to break free.”

The only reason that the elephants weren’t breaking free and escaping from the camp was that over time they adopted the 55 that it just wasn’t possible.

41. A. noticed B. stared C. suspected D. witnessed

42. A. ponds B. fountains C. cages D. ceiling

43. A. chain B. wire C. towel D. rope

44. A. Although B. As C. Since D. Unless

45. A. sad B. frustrated C. sensitive D. confused

46. A. power B. strength C. mind D. energy

47. A. slightly B. easily C. lively D. barely

48. A. Curious B. Embarrassed C. Ashamed D. Delighted

49. A. assistant B. keeper C. leader D. trainer

50. A. tackled B. inquired C. replied D. convinced

51. A. solid B. same C. pure D. regular

52. A. one B. an C. that D. those

53. A. break away B. break down C. break in D. break out

54. A. Nevertheless B. Besides C. Thus D. Yet

55. A. assumption B. expectation C. blame D. belief

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。

On March 14, 2018, Stephen Hawking finally died 56 ALS (肌萎缩侧索硬化). A family spokesman stated that the iconic scientist died at his home in Cambridge, England.

 57 news touched many in his field and beyond. Fellow physicist and author Lawrence Krauss said: “ A star just went out in the cosmos. We have lost an 58 ( amaze ) human being. Hawking fought the cosmos 59 ( brave ) for 76 years and taught us all something important about 60 it truly means to celebrate about 61 ( be ) human. ”

Hawking’s children followed with a statement: “ We are deeply saddened that our beloved father passed away today. He was a great scientist and an extraordinary man 62 work and legacy will live on for many years. His courage, persistence, 63 ( brilliant ) and humor inspired people across the world. He once said, ‘ It would not be a universe 64 it wasn’t home to the people you love.’ We will miss him forever. ”

10 days before his death, the new report, authored by physicist Thomas Hertog, argues against the idea 65 the universe will continue to expand.

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）

假定你是李华，你的美国笔友Chris给你写信倾诉苦闷的心情，原因是他在学校近期举办的科技比赛中失利，请给Chris回信，内容包括：

1.分析失败的原因；

2.提供建议；

3.鼓励继续努力。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris,

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

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Yours,

Li Hua

第二节读后续写（满分25分）

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。

After suffering years with a failing liver, Brenda learned that she would need a liver transplant (肝脏移植) to survive. She was only 21 years old. She wanted to live. And by all accounts, with a healthy liver, she could survive with a healthy liver. So, the doctors placed her on a liver transplant list hoping a donor (器官捐献者) would eventually appear. Brenda waited for a full year before she received the call from her doctor that a match had been found. Thankful that a donor liver had been found, Brenda planned her transplant surgery with great excitement.

But before the procedure was performed, she received another call from her transplant surgeon at Baylor. He told Brenda about a 23-year-old woman named Susan needed a liver transplant immediately, without which she would die within 24 hours. And most importantly, the liver that was a donor match for Brenda was also a match for Susan.

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。

*The choice was up to Brenda. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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*Luckily, Brenda was informed four months later that another liver for her had been found. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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**2021-2022学年第一学期第三次阶段测试卷**

**高二英语 参考答案**

第一部 听力

1-5 CACBA 6-10 ABBCA 11-15 BCABC 16-20 CABCA

(Text 1)

M: Are you enjoying your meal, madam?

W: Oh, yes. It’s delicious, thank you.

M: Well, just let me know when you’re ready to order your dessert.

W: Mmm. OK, thanks.

(Text 2)

W: What will the weather be like tomorrow? Will it be sunny?

M: The weather report says it will start windy. Those winds should disappear by midday. Then it will be rainy in the afternoon.

(Text 3)

W: I am too tired looking after the children. I want to have a rest to watch a movie on TV.

M: Why not ask our mother for help? We could use an evening out.

W: That’s a good idea. Let’s make a call.

(Text 4)

W: It’s hard to believe that half the class couldn’t do all the exercises, isn’t it, Charley?

M: I’m afraid that says something about our physical fitness.

(Text 5)

W: You were late from school yesterday. What happened?

M: Oh, Dad only drove me to school but he didn’t pick me up after school. I planned to take the school bus to go home. But I missed it. So I was waiting for Danny to unlock his bike so I could ride it home.

(Text 6)

M: I’ve just finished college. I’ve been studying history. And for the last month I’ve been working as a postman.

W: And what are you doing in London?

M: I’m trying to find a job. I’ve been going round museums to see if they need anybody. I’ve been writing letters for weeks!

W: Have you had many replies?

M: A few, but not many. I’ve written at least thirty letters.

W: Poor old you! Look, let’s go and have a cup of tea, and we can catch upon some more news.

M: What a lovely idea!

(Text 7)

M: Cathy, you look worried. Why?

W: According to the screen our flight to Sydney has been delayed by 3 hours, so now we won’t be boarding the plane until 2:00 p.m. But we have a meeting at night.

M: That shouldn’t be a problem. The meeting with our customers isn’t until 8 o’clock. Unfortunately we won’t have time to take a tour of the city as we planned. I have been looking forward to it for a long time.

W: What a pity! However, we can look around it next time.

(Text 8)

W: Professor Smith.

M: Hi, Justine. How are you? You don’t look very happy.

W: I’m OK, but I’m doing badly in your class. I am wondering how to do better.

M: I think coming prepared to class may do something to improve your grades.

W: How can I prepare for class?

M: Have you checked out my web page? All of my lecture notes are on my web page. You can read them first.

W: Really? Wow. That would be very helpful.

M: Another good idea is to read the book before class.

W: I usually don’t do that. I thought hearing the lecture first was better than reading first.

M: Reading first is actually better. You should also write down ideas or notes while you’re reading. That way you can come to class with some questions.

W: Yeah. Thank you very much, Professor Smith. I feel much better now.

(Text 9)

W: I’m fed up with sitting on packing cases, Joe. Don’t you think we could buy at least two chairs?

M: Do you know how much new chairs cost?

W: Yes, I know. It’s terrible. But I have an idea. Why don’t we look for chairs at a street market? Look at the guidebook here. Portobello Road. We’d better hurry up. It’s only open on Saturdays.

M: OK.

W: Here we are. It’s very exciting, isn’t it? Look at that old tablecloth and those beautiful curtains.

M: Aren’t we looking for chairs?

W: Yes, but we need curtains. Come on. The curtains are beautiful but they’re very dirty. But it’s a real bargain.

M: Why don’t you wash them?

W: I can’t. They’re too big. I’ll have them dry-cleaned.

M: And what are you going to do with those holes? Can you mend them?

W: I can’t. I’ll have them mended.

M: How much will all that cost? I never want to see another bargain. And we still haven’t got any chairs.

(Text 10)

W: Good morning, boys and girls. My name is Alice Lee. As new members in our school, you must feel very excited and at the same time a little bit lost about what to do in the university. I’m a member of an English club in our school. If you feel that your spoken English is not so good and want to improve it or you just long for a chance to help your fellow students with their oral English, I strongly advise you to join our English club. Our club was set up in 2009. Now we have more than two hundred members. It aims to help you gain more confidence in your English ability. To reach this goal, it will provide you with a great variety of lively activities, such as weekly English Coner discussions, monthly singing competitions, yearly English performances and so on. We will also show English films from America and Europe. Through these activities, you can practice your oral English and your listening skills. They may take up too much time, but it pays. Take my advice. You won’t regret it. Joining the club will bring you great benefits. You just come to our club with your student ID card or visit our website and register your personal information. I do hope you can improve your oral English. So, don’t hesitate to come and join us. Thank you.

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文为应用文，简单介绍了四位伟大的中国科学家。

21. C 【解析】细节理解题。由首段部分… hope help you learn more about Chinese science and technology 可知答案。故选 C。

22.A【解析】细节理解题。由 Zhang Zhongjing 部分 His famous work “ Shang han za bing lun ” had a major influence on the practice of traditional Chinese medicine.可知答案。故选 A。

23. D【解析】细节理解题。由 Shen Kuo 部分的 He compiled (汇编) an scientific work “ Dream Pool Essays ” , which involves a lot descriptions about the animals and plants in the country. 可知答案。故选 D。

B

【语篇导读】本文是记叙文。文章主要描述作者独自在一条小路进行晨步的所见和所感。

24. A 【解析】推理判断题。由文章第一段 Every day I promised myself that I would start ‘ walking exercise ’ but it never happened. I saw, so many people were engaged in this amazing habit but I could never push myself.可知作者之前多次计划进行晨练，但最后都没有实现，原因在于他不会去鞭策自己，略微有些懒惰。故选 A。

25. D【解析】细节分析题。由文章第二段 Probably that day I was the only one who was walking on the road at that time. I think I was too early but anyhow I loved it!可知答案。故选 D。

26. B【解析】推理判断题。第三段开头 After a few yards were covered, I felt delighted!以及后面对景色和鸟鸣的描述，体现了作者的愉悦心情，故选 B。

27. C【解析】细节分析题。由文章第四段 I thought to myself that the next day I would increase my exercise a little more.可知答案。故选 C。

C

【语篇导读】本文为科普类文章。主要介绍了宇航员在空间站遇到的饮食问题以及就该问题进行的一些尝试。

28. C【解析】细节理解题。由文章第一段的 Food in space can only be reheated instead of being cooked fresh. Besides, meals for each crew member must be stored in advance and eaten in order.可知答案。故选 C。

29. B 【解析】词义猜测题。由文章第二段 posted photos of herself holding a pancakes stuffed with beef, tomatoes and a fresh hatch chilli 可以推测牛肉、番茄等都是塞在饼里面的。故选 B。

30. D 【解析】细节理解题。由文章第四段 to test which plants might grow best during a long space voyage.可知答案。故选D。

31. C【解析】主旨大意题。主要介绍了宇航员在空间站的饮食问题以及为了改善饮食问题进行的一些尝试。故选 C。

D

【语篇导读】本文是科技类说明文。文章主要介绍了目前 MIT 研究团队正在开发的能够促进人与机器人实现社会交际的机器学习系统。

32. B 【解析】细节分析题。由文章第一段… which can help robots understand and perform certain social interactions. 以及第二段的 Enabling robots to exhibit social skills could lead to smoother and more positive human-robot interactions. 可知该系统的主要目的是促进人机交流。故选 B。

33.A 【解析】推理判断题。由文章第二段 This is very early work.以及… I feel like this is the first very serious attempt for understanding what it means for humans and machines to interact socially 可知答案。故选A。

34. C 【解析】推理判断题。文章最后一段 I believe models like the ones proposed in this work are a good step in the right direction可知Tomer对于MIT 团队的这项研究的前景非常看好。故选 C。

35. D【解析】推理判断题。推断文章的出处。文章主要介绍了目前 MIT 研究团队正在开发的能够促进人与机器人实现社会交际的机器学习系统，由此可以判断出本篇文章来自科学杂志。故选 D。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文为说明文。就如何练习演讲给出了几点建议。

36. D 【解析】考查上下文语境。由上句 If you need to give a speech in elementary school, high school, college, or university, it helps to practice as possible as you can.以及下句 If possible, practice in front of a friend or family member and ask for feedback.可知，需要一个过渡连接围绕“多练习”这个话题的上下句。故选 D。

37. G【解析】考查上下文语境。由上句 Talk about what you know. If possible, choose a topic for your speech or presentation that you know a lot about and love.可知 G 项符合语境。故选G。

38.A 【解析】考查上下文语境。根据下句 Concentrate on the main message of your speech or presentation and make it your goal to deliver that message to the other students in your class.提及了专注信息，故选 A。

39. E【解析】考查上下文语境。根据上文 Most of your fellow classmates will pay attention for at least the first 20 seconds，得出后面的因此……，体现了上下句的因果关系，所以 E 项符合语境。故选 E。

40. C【解析】考查上下文语境。根据上文 Have one main message.以及下句 Tie different parts of your talk to the main theme to support your overall message.可知 C 项符合语境。故选 C。

第三部分

第一节

【语篇导读】本文为记叙文。讲述了一位男士经过大象训练营时看到大象没有及时被拴上绳索或者是关入笼中，却依然没有想要逃脱，问清由来后，发现大象习惯于小时养成的习惯，不能打破常规。

41. A【解析】考查动词及语境理解。从上文提到他路过大象训练营，可知他应该是无意中注意到大象。故选 A。

42. C【解析】考查名词及语境理解。依据常识大象要不是被绳索拴住要不就是关在笼子里，可知答案选 C。

43. D【解析】考查名词及语境理解。从下文的 to break the rope and escape the camp 可知答案选 D。

44. B 【解析】考查连词及语境理解。从从句男人盯着这些大象以及主句他很好奇大象为什么不逃脱，可以判断出从句充当主句谓语动词的时间状语，表示“当他盯着大象的时候”，as表示“当……的时候”，可知答案选 B。

45. D 【解析】考查形容词及语境理解。从下文的 as to why the elephants didn’t just use their 46 to break the rope and escape the camp.可推测出男人困惑的心情。故选 D。

46. B【解析】考查名词及语境理解。从 why the elephants didn’t just use their 46 to break the rope and escape the camp 可知大象使用的是身体的力量来挣脱绳索。故选 B。

47. B【解析】考查副词及语境理解。依据 They could 47 have done so, but they didn’t try to at all.大象力大无穷，本可以轻易挣脱绳索。故选 B。

48.A【解析】考查形容词及语境理解。依据后面的 and wanting to know the answer 可以推测出男人是好奇想要知道原因。故选 A。

49. D 【解析】考查名词及语境理解。依据下文The trainer 50 : “ When they are very young and much… ” 可以知道男人问的是附近的驯兽师。故选 D。

50. C 【解析】考查名词及语境理解。依据上文 he asked a ( n ) 49 nearby why the elephants were just standing there and never tried to escape.可以知道驯兽师是在回答男人问的问题。故选C。

51. B【解析】考查形容词及语境理解。根据下文 They believe the rope can still hold them。可以推测出大象在小的时候就是用这条绳子拴住它们的，导致长大后形成刻板印象，仍然认为这条绳子能够拴住它们，故选 B。

52. C【解析】考查代词及语境理解。At that age 表示在小时候那个年纪。故选 C。

53.A【解析】考查动词词组及语境理解。break away 表示“逃跑”、break down 表示“分解”；break in 表示“打断、闯入”；breakout 表示“爆发”。故选 A。

54. C【解析】考查副词及语境理解。从上文 They believe the rope can still hold them 以及下文they never try to break free 两句是因果关系。故选 C。

55. D【解析】考查名词及语境理解。根据 over time they adopted the 55 that it just wasn’t possible，可以推测出随着时间的推移，它们已经相信挣脱绳索是不可能的事情，adapt the belief 表示适应了这个信念，即已经相信，故选 D。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文为说明文。主要介绍了 Stephen Hawking 死后家人及其他科学家对他的缅怀。

56. of【解析】考查动词固定搭配。die of 表示 “因……而死”（死因存在于人体之上或之内,主要指情感、冻饿、疾病、衰老等自身的原因）”，故用 of。

57. The【解析】考查冠词。前文已经提及 Hawking 去世的消息，所以此处用定冠词 The 表示特指。

58. amazing【解析】考查现在分词作前置定语。amazing 表示“令人惊叹的”，所以用 amazing。

59. bravely【解析】考查副词。副词修饰动词 fought，故用 bravely。

60. what【解析】考查宾语从句。 60 it truly means to celebrate about 61 ( be ) human 作介词 about 的介词宾语，该宾语从句本身缺乏宾语，表示“意味着什么”，故用 what。

61. being【解析】考查非谓语动名词作宾语。about 后面缺宾语，所以用 be 的动名词形式。故用 being。

62. whose【解析】考查定语从句，先行词为 a great scientist and an extraordinary man，与定语从句中的主语 work（作品）构成所属关系，所以用关系代词 whose.

63.brilliance【解析】考查名词。与 courage、 persistence 以及 humor 三个名词并列，所以需要用 brilliant 的名词形式，故用 brilliance。

64. if【解析】考查从属连词。前后句表示“如果宇宙中没有你爱的人，那便不是宇宙”。故用if。

65. that【解析】考查同位语从句。the universe will continue to expand 作 idea 的同位语，解释说明 idea 的内容。故用 that。

第四部分

第一节 应用文写作

Dear Chris,

I’m sorry to hear that you have been upset because of failing in the science competition. I have met the same trouble before. In my opinion, you might have been very nervous in the contest. However, what matters most is to enjoy the relish of competition instead of merely pursuing success. Additionally, making full preparations is also quite decisive. As an old saying goes, by failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail.

Pull yourself together and you can make it. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

*The choice was up to Brenda.* At first, Brenda was totally overwhelmed by the shocking news, not knowing what to do. But soon she made up her mind to save Susan’s life, because she knew in her heart that Susan would surely die without the liver while she still got a chance to wait for another donor liver. Therefore, without hesitation, she made a phone call to the surgeon and gave permission for the surgical team to give the liver to Susan. Fortunately, after the liver transplant operation, Susan survived.

*Luckily, Brenda was informed four months later that another liver for her had been found.* After receiving the operation, Brenda gradually started recovering. Hearing the exciting news, Susan came to visit Brenda in order to express her sincere gratitude for her generosity. The moment the two girls met, they hugged each other tightly, moved to tears for the miracle that both of them could start a new life. Everyone around them was also deeply moved by Brenda’s act of generosity.