

# 厦门六中 2019-2020 学年第一学期高一年期中考试

## 英语试卷

### 第 I 卷（共 84 分）

一、听力理解（共两节，20 分）略

二、阅读理解（共 17 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 34 分）

第一节、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

Everyone knows about New Year's Eve and Independence Day. But did you know that there are enough holidays to fill every day of the year? Here are just a few we found interesting.

#### **World Hello Day**

To celebrate this day, say hello to at least ten different people. World Hello Day began in the autumn of 1973, shortly after the end of a war in the Middle East. Brian and Michael McCormack of Omaha, Nebraska, wondered what they could do to encourage world peace. They felt the best way was by getting people to talk with one another.

The McCormacks sent letters to the leaders of every country in the world about the first World Hello Day. They wrote the letters in as many different languages as they could. Officials wrote back from sixteen countries and encouraged Brian and Michael to make World Hello Day a yearly event. The holiday has been held on the third Sunday of November every year since. The McCormacks have received letters from many famous people congratulating them for their efforts.

#### **International Day of the Seal (海豹)**

March 22 is the official International Day of the Seal. But the National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C., and many other zoos and research centers around the world celebrate this holiday on the third weekend of March. The holiday was created to tell people about the dangers seals face from pollution and fishing nets.

At the National Zoological Park, you can find out how seals live and ways to help protect their habitats (栖息地).

#### **Do it! Day**

Are you a procrastinator? Here's a day to finish all those things you've been meaning to do. Do It! Day is celebrated on the first Wednesday in September. "The whole idea is to feel good about getting things done," says the founder of Do It! Day, Ethel Cook. She came up with the idea as part of her work helping businesses get organized. Cook hopes everyone will turn their Do Its into Did Its.

1. World Hello Day was set to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. create peace worldwide  
B. stop the war in the Middle East  
C. encourage foreign language learning  
D. spread knowledge about different countries
2. How did the McCormacks advertise World Hello Day?  
A. By reporting it on TV.  
B. By meeting famous people.  
C. By publishing it in the newspapers.  
D. By writing letters to world leaders.
3. When does the National Zoological Park celebrate the International Day of the Seal?  
A. On March 22.  
B. On the third weekend of March.  
C. On the third Sunday of November.  
D. On the first Wednesday in September.
4. The underlined word “procrastinator” in the last paragraph refers to a person who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cleans up things quickly  
B. puts off things until later  
C. always comes up with good ideas  
D. feels good about getting things done

【答案】1. A    2. D    3. B    4. B

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了几种有趣的小众节日。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 World Hello Day 中的 “Brian and Michael McCormack of Omaha, Nebraska, wondered what they could do to encourage world peace.” 意为 “来自内布拉斯加州奥马哈的 Brian 和 Michael McCormack 想知道他们能做些什么来促进世界和平。” 可知，世界问候日设立的初衷就是为了促进世界和平。故选 A 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 World Hello Day 中的 “The McCormacks sent letters to the leaders of every country in the world about the first World Hello Day.” 意为 “McCormacks 兄弟就第一个世界问候日致函世界各国领导人。” 可知，McCormacks 兄弟通过给各国领导人写信来宣传、推广世界问候日。故选 D 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 International Day of the Seal 中的 “But the National Zoological Park ... celebrate this holiday

on the third weekend of March.”意为“但是华盛顿特区的国家动物园和世界各地的许多动物园和研究中心在三月的第三个周末庆祝这个节日。”可知，International Day of the Seal 国际海豹日这个节日设在 the third weekend of March。故选 B 项。

【题详解】

词义猜测题。根据 Do it! Day 中的“Here’s a day to finish all those things you’ve been meaning to do.”意为“今天是完成你一直想做的所有事的一天”可知，行动日就是让有拖延症的人赶紧完成他们未完成的事情，故 procrastinator 指“做事拖延的人”。故选 B 项。

**B**

Mount Hood is the highest mountain in Oregon, a state in the western United States. At 3,400 meters it is attractive (有吸引力的) to many people, some of whom, of course, run into trouble. Each year 25 to 50 people have accidents or get lost on Mount Hood and require rescue. Although most of these are understandable accidents, a few result from careless risk-taking.

In one recent case, three experienced climbers went hiking (远足) in the middle of a snowstorm in December. Most hikers climb Mount Hood in May or June when the weather conditions are favorable. But in December, the mountain is covered in snow and ice. Winds up to 135 kilometers per hour blow the snow around making it difficult to see. Temperatures can drop below freezing. As one rescue worker put it, “What were they thinking? They were just asking for it.”

During a rescue a few years ago, a helicopter full of rescue workers crashed (坠毁) and the rescue workers were almost killed. Linda Carle, who lives in the Mount Hood area, asks, “If someone made a poor decision, why should rescue teams have to risk their lives to save them? Why do people take unnecessary risks and do things that aren’t right if they know that they can get into trouble?”

Most of the Mount Hood rescue workers are either volunteers (志愿者) or part of the local sheriff’s department. There is no charge for these rescues. It is the taxpayers (纳税人) who pay the bill. Linda Carle suggests that people who take careless risks and require rescue should be charged for the rescue. She feels it is only fair that costs for things like damaged helicopters and medical care for rescuers be paid for by the people who took the risk. What would you do if you were the local sheriff at Mount Hood?

5. What can we learn about Mount Hood?

- A. It lies in the south of the United States.
- B. It is the highest mountain in the United States.
- C. The best time to climb the mountain is in May or June.
- D. Hundreds of people get lost in the mountain every year.

6. What Linda Carle says in the third paragraph shows a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. peace                      B. pride                      C. loneliness                      D. anger

7. According to Linda Carle, risk-takers should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pay for all the costs needed                      B. learn to save themselves  
C. be taxed at a higher rate                      D. work as volunteers

8. The author's purpose in writing the text is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ask the government to provide more rescuers  
B. introduce Mount Hood to mountain climbers  
C. advise climbers to think twice before they act  
D. report some serious accidents in Mount Hood

【答案】5. c      6. D      7. A      8. c

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇议论文。作者通过本文旨在呼吁那些打算攀登胡德山的人们要选择最佳时间 以免出现危险并给救援造成困难。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文中第二段 “Most hikers climb Mount Hood in May or June when the weather conditions are favorable.” 可知，每年五、六月份是攀登胡德山的最佳时间，C 项符合题意。故选 C 项。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文中第三段中 “why should rescue teams have to risk their lives to save them? Why do people take unnecessary risks and do things that aren't right if they know that they can get into trouble?” 可知，Linda Carle 质疑道：为什么 救援队必须要冒着生命危险去救他们？如果他们知道他们可能会陷入麻烦，他们为什么 会冒着无畏的风险去做一些不对的事？由此可知 Linda Carle 对那些不理智的登山者感到非常气愤。结合选项，A 项：和平；B 项：骄傲；C 项：孤独；D 项：愤怒，气愤。D 项符合题意。故选 D 项。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文中最后一段中 “people who take careless risks and require rescue should be charged for the rescue. She feels it is only fair that costs for things like damaged helicopters and medical care for rescuers be paid for by the people who took the risk.” 可知 Linda Carle 认为那些不理智的登山者应该承担所有救援费用，只有这样她认为才是公平的。故选 A 项。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。纵观全文可知，作者通过本文旨在呼吁那些打算攀登胡德山的人们要选择最佳时间以免出现

危险并给救援造成困难，结合选项，C项“建议登山者在登山之前要三思，要考虑周全”是作者的写作目的。故选C项。

【点睛】细节理解题，是需要考生在答题时，将选项与原文进行一一匹配，找出与原文不符之处，最终找出正确选项，所以需要考生在答题过程中要足够细心。如第1小题，根据文中第一段第一句“Mount Hood is the highest mountain in Oregon, a state in the western United States.”可知胡德山是Oregon最高的山而且这个州是美国的西部，所以A项它位于美国南部，B项它是美国最高的山，都与原文不符，错误；同时从文中“Each year 25 to 50 people have accidents or get lost on Mount Hood and require rescue.”可知每年胡德山有25-50人会遇到事故或失踪，而选项D是每年有数百计的人失踪，与原文不符，D项错误。根据文中第二段“Most hikers climb Mount Hood in May or June when the weather conditions are favorable.”可知，每年五、六月份是攀登胡德山的最佳时间，C项符合题意。故选C项。

### C

Mandela became president in South Africa's historic 1994 election. After that, he often looked to Walter Sisulu, one of his closest friends for more than sixty years, for guidance. Sisulu was in many ways as important as Mandela in the fight against South Africa's racist system.

In 1944, the two, along with the late Oliver Tambo, founded the ANC Youth League. The ANCYL favored a more militant way to the movement against the government. They soon took over the ANC, with Sisulu serving as its secretary general from 1949 to 1954. In 1963, he, Mandela and other top ANC leaders were sentenced to life in prison.

Sisulu was always calm and patient after he was released. The day after his release on Oct. 15, 1989, Sisulu explained to reporters how “it was not possible to lose hope because the spirit of the people outside was too great.” Mandela's release came four months later.

Sisulu was born in 1912. Unlike Mandela, whose father was a chief, Sisulu was the child of a black maid and a white worker. His father left the family when Sisulu was small.

He was educated for a while at a local school, but left when he was 15 to support his family. He took whatever jobs he could, and continued to learn on his own. In 1940, he joined the ANC and got Mandela to join it a year later.

“Our paths first met in 1941. During the past 62 years, our lives have been closely connected. We shared the joy of living, and the pain. We walked side by side through the valley of death. Together we enjoyed the taste of freedom,” Mandela said after Sisulu died on May 5th, 2003. “A part of me is gone.”

9. In what way was Sisulu similar to Mandela?

A. He also supported peaceful means.

B. He also ran for the 1994 election.

- C. He was also a founder of the ANC. D. He was also a great freedom fighter.
10. What made Sisulu feel hopeful about the future?
- A. Mandela's release. B. The people's power.
- C. The prisoners' high spirits. D. Reporters' encouragement.
11. What did Mandela tell us about in the last paragraph?
- A. His lifelong friendship with Sisulu. B. His important influence on Sisulu.
- C. His hard efforts to win freedom. D. His opinions on Sisulu's life.
12. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To compare Sisulu with Mandela. B. To show the greatness of Mandela.
- C. To explain the history of the ANCYL. D. To describe Sisulu's life and achievements.

【答案】9. D 10. B 11. A 12. D

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要记叙了和曼德拉同为伟大自由战士的 Walter Sisulu 的个人经历。介绍了其个人情况、家庭背景、受教育情况以及和曼德拉的友谊。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “Sisulu was in many ways as important as Mandela in the fight against South Africa's racist system.” 可知在反对南非种族主义制度的斗争中，西苏鲁在很多方面都和曼德拉一样重要。由此可知，西苏鲁和曼德拉的相似之处在于，西苏鲁也是一个伟大的自由战士。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “The day after his release on Oct. 15, 1989, Sisulu explained to reporters how ‘it was not possible to lose hope because the spirit of the people outside was too great.’” 可知 1989 年 10 月 15 日，西苏鲁获释后的第二天，他向记者解释说：“人们不可能失去希望，因为外面的人民精神太伟大了。” 由此可知，是人民的力量让西苏鲁对未来充满希望。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段 “‘Our paths first met in 1941. During the past 62 years, our lives have been closely connected. We shared the joy of living, and the pain. We walked side by side through the valley of death. Together we enjoyed the taste of freedom,’ Mandela said after Sisulu died on May 5th, 2003. ‘A part of me is gone.’” 可知 “我们的道路首次相遇是在 1941 年。在过去的 62 年里，我们的生活紧密相连。我们分享了生活的快乐，也分享了痛苦。我们肩并肩地走过死亡之谷。我们一起享受了自由的滋味，” 2003 年 5 月 5 日西苏鲁去世后，曼德拉说。“我的一部分消失了。” 由此可知，曼德拉在最后一段告诉了我们，曼德拉和西苏鲁一生的友谊。故选 A。

## 【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Mandela became president in South Africa’s historic 1994 election. After that, he often looked to Walter Sisulu, one of his closest friends for more than sixty years, for guidance. Sisulu was in many ways as important as Mandela in the fight against South Africa’s racist system.” 可知曼德拉在 1994 年南非历史性的选举中当选总统。从那以后，他经常向 60 多年来最亲密的朋友 Walter Sisulu 寻求指导。在反对南非种族主义制度的斗争中，西苏鲁在很多方面都和曼德拉一样重要。结合文章主要记叙了和曼德拉同为伟大自由战士的 Walter Sisulu 的个人经历。介绍了其个人情况、家庭背景、受教育情况以及和曼德拉的友谊。由此可推知，这篇文章的目的是讲述西苏鲁的一生和成就。故选 D。

**第二节、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。**

### How to get motivated

You must think positively no matter how big a challenge is.If you think positively you will feel better and will be able to overcome challenges in life.Furthermore,meet an optimistic person and you will notice how motivated he is towards life.Remember,positive thinking gives you motivation to achieve what you want.\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_

One of the best ways to motivate oneself is to get inspired by others' success.\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_In stead,take inspiration from their success stories.This will make you motivated to get you want.Moreover,you can also read books that are written by inspirational and successful personalities.

There is a famous quote that reads,"A healthy body leads to a healthy mind."\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_Therefore,it is important to exercise.Whether you are working out in the gym or going for a long walk,make sure that you include an exercise plan in your daily routine.

\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_Therefore,it is important to break your routine and do something different.Either you go on a vacation or learn a new skill,it is important to break the sameness in your daily life.

Human beings are extraordinary individuals who are able to complete the hardest tasks and achieve the impossible.It is important to get out of your comfort zone and try something different.\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_

- A. If your mind is healthy you will think positively.
- B. Keeping yourself motivated is not a difficult task.
- C. Don't be jealous of those who are successful around you.
- D. You might lose motivation by doing the same things over and over again.
- E. On the other hand,negative thinking will only cause more depression in your life.
- F. By doing so you will get motivated and your attitudes towards life will be positive.

G. Do things that make you happy and find inspiration in everything you see possibly.

【答案】13. B 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. F

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了我们该怎样激发自身积极性。

【13 题详解】

E

上文说积极的想法可以激励你，此处与之形成对比，说的是消极的想法对你的影响，故选 E（另一方面，消极的想法只会使你的生活更加抑郁）。

【14 题详解】

C

下文说相反，要从他们成功的故事里获得激励，这说明此处应会提到有些人取得了成功，C 项中的 *those who are successful around you* 与空前一句中的 *others' success* 相一致。故选 C（不要嫉妒那些你身边成功的人）。

【15 题详解】

A

上文说有一句名言是这样说的：“健康的身体会带来健康的心灵”，此处承接上文，讲的是健康的心态有助于积极思考，故选 A（如果你的心态是健康的，你就会积极地思考）。

【16 题详解】

D

下文说因此，重要的是打破你的常规，做一些不同的事情，这说明此处会提到墨守常规会给你带来不利影响，故选 D（你可能一次又一次地做同样的事情而失去动力）。

【17 题详解】

F

上文说走出你的舒适区，尝试一些不同的东西是很重要的，此处总结上文，说的是这样做的好处，故选 F（这样做你会得到激励，你对生活的态度是积极的）。

### 三、完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When I was 24, I moved into an apartment and the couple next door were loud all the time. After putting up with it for a couple of weeks, I decided to 18 them and politely ask them to be 19 after noon, as I had to work at midnight, so I 20 went to bed around noon.

I went next door and knocked on the door and an old woman answered. I 21 myself and she asked if I



came over to complain about the 22, and I said yes. She 23 both she and her husband were going 24 and that they needed to speak loudly to hear each other. She invited me in and 25 me a coffee and we started talking. 26, we heard a loud bang in the kitchen. Then we found her husband had fallen onto the ground. Immediately, 27 him to the hospital.

When I came home from work the next day, there was a 28 on the door from the lady asking me to come over. When I reached her 29, she asked if I'd drive her to the hospital, to which I said no 30. When we got to the hospital, I 31 her to her husband's room, where he thanked me. Soon I ended up being friends with this couple 32 they moved away a year later.

One day after ten years, I got a 33 from a lawyer. I was 34 what was going on, so I went down and when I arrived at his office, the lawyer asked me if I knew a 35 by the couple's names and I said yes. He told me that the couple had died and he was employed (雇用) by their children to find me. They wanted to thank me 36, I met the family and then we became friends!

You can never know when, where or how you are next going to make new friends. Life is full of 37. Whatever happens, try to treat others exactly as you would like to be treated.

- |                  |                  |               |              |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18. A. challenge | B. treat         | C. punish     | D. face      |
| 19. A. quieter   | B. calmer        | C. kinder     | D. slower    |
| 20. A. seldom    | B. already       | C. always     | D. still     |
| 21. A. expressed | B. introduced    | C. improved   | D. examined  |
| 22. A. stress    | B. pain          | C. alarm      | D. noise     |
| 23. A. explained | B. described     | C. guessed    | D. believed  |
| 24. A. weak      | B. blind         | C. deaf       | D. disabled  |
| 25. A. brought   | B. offered       | C. bought     | D. ordered   |
| 26. A. Secretly  | B. Unfortunately | C. Naturally  | D. Suddenly  |
| 27. A. invited   | B. forced        | C. rushed     | D. led       |
| 28. A. report    | B. note          | C. notice     | D. bill      |
| 29. A. home      | B. car           | C. office     | D. door      |
| 30. A. doubt     | B. way           | C. matter     | D. problem   |
| 31. A. carried   | B. followed      | C. sent       | D. guided    |
| 32. A. since     | B. before        | C. until      | D. while     |
| 33. A. call      | B. visit         | C. warning    | D. question  |
| 34. A. wondering | B. imagining     | C. describing | D. recording |

35. A. team                      B. patient                      C. doctor                      D. couple  
36. A. by themselves        B. on purpose                C. in person                D. in public  
37. A. dangers                B. surprises                C. challenges                D. heartbreaks

【答案】18. D    19. A    20. C    21. B    22. D    23. A    24. C    25. B    26. D    27. C  
28. B    29. A    30. D    31. B    32. C    33. A    34. A    35. D    36. C    37. B

### 【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者搬到一个新的公寓，因为邻居太吵影响他休息而去沟通，发现邻居是一对老夫妻，听力出现了问题。作者理解了老人的困难并及时帮助突发疾病的老头就医。由此和两位老人建立了友谊，随后和老人的孩子们也成为了朋友。

### 【18 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在忍受了几个星期之后，我决定面对他们。A. challenge 挑战；B. treat 对待；C. punish 惩罚；D. face 面对。根据上文 “After putting up with it” 和下文 “politely ask them” 可知，作者决定面对他们，找邻居谈论噪音问题。故选 D 项。

### 【19 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我决定去面对他们并礼貌地要求他们在中午后安静一点。A. quieter 安静的；B. calmer 平静的；C. kinder 善良的；D. slower 慢的。根据上文 “the couple next door were loud all the time” 可知，隔壁邻居总是很吵，因此作者希望邻居能安静一些。故选 A 项。

### 【20 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：因为我不得不在午夜工作，所以我总是在中午睡觉。A. seldom 很少；B. already 已经；C. always 总是；D. still 仍然。根据 “as I had to work at midnight” 可知，作者深夜还需要工作，因此总是在中午才能睡觉。故选 C 项。

### 【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我做了自我介绍。A. expressed 表达；B. introduced 介绍；C. improved 提高；D. examined 检查。由上文作者敲门和看见一位老妇人可知，接下来作者是要介绍自己并说明来意。故选 B 项。

### 【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她问我是否过来抱怨噪音，我说是的。A. stress 强调；B. pain 疼痛；C. alarm 恐慌；D. noise 噪音。根据作者打算直面邻居的噪音问题以及老妇人的问话 “if I came over to complain about...” 和作者的回答 yes 可知，老太太问作者是否来抱怨噪音。故选 D 项。

### 【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她解释说她和丈夫都聋了。A. explained 解释；B. described 描述；C. guessed 猜测；D. believed 相信。与上文 “complain about” 相对应，老太太向作者解释噪音大的原因。故选 A 项。

**【24 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她解释说她和丈夫都聋了，他们需要大声说话才能听到对方的声音。A. weak 虚弱的；B. blind 瞎的；C. deaf 聋的；D. disabled 残疾的。根据下文 “they needed to speak loudly to hear each other” 可知老夫妇的听力不好。故选 C 项。

**【25 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她邀请我进来，给我一杯咖啡，然后我们开始交谈。A. brought 带来；B. offered 提供；C. bought 买；D. ordered 命令。老妇人邀请作者进屋坐，为作者拿了一杯咖啡。故选 B 项。

**【26 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。句意：突然，我们听到厨房里传来一声巨响。A. Secretly 秘密地；B. Unfortunately 不幸地；C. Naturally 自然地；D. Suddenly 突然地。正当作者和老妇人聊天的时候，厨房传来巨大的声响，因此事发很突然。故选 D 项。

**【27 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：立刻匆忙把他送到医院。A. invited 邀请；B. forced 强迫；C. rushed 急促，匆忙行事；D. led 带领。上文老妇人的丈夫突然摔倒在地，因此作者和老妇人将她的丈夫匆忙送到了医院。故选 C 项。

**【28 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：第二天我下班回家时，门上贴着张老太太让我去她家的便条。A. report 报告；B. note 便条；C. notice 通知；D. bill 支票。根据上文 “came home from work” 及下文 “on the door” 和 “asking me to come over” 可知，作者发现门上贴着一张便条。故选 B 项。

**【29 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我到达她家时，她问我是否能开车送她去医院。A. home 家；B. car 车；C. office 办公室；D. door 门。根据上文 “asking me to come over” 让作者过去一趟可知，作者到了老太太的家。故选 A 项。

**【30 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她问我是否能开车送她去医院，我说没问题。A. doubt 怀疑；B. way 方法；C. matter 事情；D. problem 问题。根据 “When we got to the hospital” 当我们到了医院可知，作者同意了老妇人的请求。故选 D 项。

**【31 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我们到了医院，我跟着她到她丈夫的房间，他向我道了谢意。A. carried 携带；B. followed 跟随；C. sent 发送；D. guided 指导。作者第一次陪同老妇人去医院，所以是跟着她来到了她丈夫的病房。故选 B 项。

【32 题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：很快我就成了这对夫妇的朋友，直到他们一年后搬走。A. since 自从；B. before 以前；C. until 直到；D. while 然而，当……时。根据上文提到的作者对老夫妇的帮助可知，他们之间的友谊一直持续到这对老夫妇搬走。故选 C 项。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：十年后的一天，我接到一个律师的电话。A. call 打电话；B. visit 拜访；C. warning 警告；D. question 问题。根据下文我去了律师办公室后，他问我是否认识那对老夫妇以及告知他找我是因为老夫妇的孩子想向我表达谢意可知，作者接到的应该是一通电话。故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我想知道发生了什么事，所以我下去了。A. wondering 想知道；B. imagining 想象；C. describing 描述；D. recording 记录。根据 “what was going on, so I went down” 的提示可知，作者想弄明白发生了什么事情。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：通过夫妇的名字，律师问我是否认识那对夫妇，我说是的。A. team 队，组；B. patient 病人；C. doctor 医生；D. couple 夫妇。根据 “the couple’s names” 和 “He told me that the couple had died” 的提示可知，律师问我是否认识一对夫妇。故选 D 项。

【36 题详解】

考查固定短语辨析。句意：他们想亲自感谢我，我见了那家人，之后我们成了朋友！A. by themselves 靠他们自己，独自地；B. on purpose 故意地；C. in person 亲自；D. in public 当众。根据上文老夫妇的孩子们委托律师找作者以及下文作者和那家人见面可知，这家人想亲自向作者表达谢意。故选 C 项。

【37 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：生活充满了惊喜。A. dangers 危险；B. surprises 惊喜；C. challenges 挑战；D. heartbreaks 心碎。作者是在 10 多年之后突然接到了一位律师的电话，才和以前邻居的孩子们取得了联系，这一切都很突然和意外，让作者感到很惊喜。故选 B 项。

## 第 II 卷（共 66 分）

五、选择正确的词组填空，只需把相应序号在答题卡上涂黑，其中两项多余。（共 11 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 11 分）

选择正确的词组填空，其中两项多余。

A. are fond of	B. right away	C. at an end	D. blow up	E. came to power
F. a number of	G. out of work	H. was sentenced to	I. made up his mind	J. gave in

K. set up L. turned to M. as a matter of fact

38. The hero who died in the war was so brave that he never \_\_\_\_\_ to the enemy until death.
39. Since the new president \_\_\_\_\_, the situation in the country has been greatly improved.
40. The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ when I reached the meeting room.
41. The exhibition was so interesting that \_\_\_\_\_ people came to visit it.
42. They talked as if they had been friends for years, but \_\_\_\_\_, they met each other just now.
43. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ for five years and always depends on his parents.
44. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ the present given by him.
45. At the sight of the snow, he went out to play with his sister \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The general commanded the soldiers to \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge before the enemies came.
47. The owner of the mine \_\_\_\_\_ five years in prison because of the serious accident.
48. My brother was in trouble and \_\_\_\_\_ me for advice.

【答案】38. J      39. E

40. C      41. F

42. M      43. G

44. A      45. B

46. D      47. H

48. L

【解析】

【38 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：在战争中牺牲的英雄是如此勇敢，以至于他直到死都不向敌人屈服。give in“屈服”为动词短语，gave in 在 that 从句中作谓语，故选 J 项。

【39 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：自从新总统掌权以来，这个国家的局势有了很大的改善。come to power“掌权”为动词短语，came to power 在 since 引导的时间状语从句中作谓语。故选 E 项。

【40 题详解】

考查介词短语。句意：我到达会议室时，会议结束了。at an end“结束”为介词短语，在句中作表语。故选 C 项。

【41 题详解】

考查量词短语。句意：这个展览会非常有趣，许多人都来参观。a number of“许多；大量”为量词短语，在句中修饰 people 作定语。故选 F 项。

【42 题详解】

考查介词短语。句意：他们谈起话来好像是多年的朋友，但事实上，他们刚刚才见面。as a matter of fact“事实上”为介词固定短语，在句中作状语。故选 M 项。

【43 题详解】

考查介词短语。句意：他已经失业五年了，总是依靠父母。out of work“失业”为介词短语，在句中作表语。故选 G 项。

【44 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：他的父母很喜欢他送的礼物。be fond of“喜欢”为动词短语，His parents are fond 为主系表结构，介词 of 后面接名词或动名词作介词宾语。故选 A 项。

【45 题详解】

考查副词短语。句意：一看到雪，他立刻就出去和妹妹玩了。right away“立刻；马上”为副词短语，在句中作状语。故选 B 项。

【46 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：将军命令士兵在敌人来之前炸掉桥。blow up “爆炸”为动词短语，to blow up 在句中作宾补。故选 D 项。

【47 题详解】

考查动词短语固定搭配。句意：因为这次严重的事故，矿主被判处五年徒刑。sentence“判决；宣判”为动词，被动结构 be sentenced to 意为“被判处”，to 为介词，后接介词宾语。was sentenced to 在句中作谓语，故选 H 项。

【48 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：我哥哥遇到了麻烦，向我寻求建议。turn to sb“求助于某人”为动词短语。turned to 在句中和 was in trouble 并列作谓语。故选 L 项。

【点睛】英语学习中，尽量在篇章句子中学习词汇和语法知识。通过本题我们可以学到词汇、短语，如：1. right away；2. at an end；3. blow up；4. came to power；5. a number of 6. out of work 7. as a matter of fact 等。学到句子，如：The hero who died in the war was so brave that he never gave in to the enemy until death. （so...that...句型）2. Since the new president came to power, the situation in the country has been greatly improved.（现在完成时态和被动语态）等。

## 六、语法填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

### （一）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填写适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Ever since last month, my close friend, Li Hua, 49 (persuade) me to join in his journey to Yunnan Province. He was quite reliable and cared 50 every detailed of the preparations. He insisted that we 51 (travel) by train. The seats looked rather hard, but in fact they are 52 (comfort) to sit in. Finally, we arrived at the destination, 53 we could hardly wait to breathe the fresh air and we happily viewed the scenery there.

【答案】49. has persuaded

50. about 51. (should) travel

52. comfortable

53. where

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的是作者和好友的一次云南之旅。

【49 题详解】

考查谓语动词的时态。句意：自上个月起，我的密友李华就劝我加入他的云南之旅。句中“Ever since last month”意为“自上个月起……”，表示动作从过去持续到现在，常用于现在完成时。主语 Li Hua 是第三人称单数，助动词用 has。故填 has persuaded。

【50 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：他很可靠并且对准备工作的每一处细节都很关心。根据句中前提“他很可靠”以及词组“care about”（关心、在意）可知，此处需要填 about。故填 about。

【51 题详解】

考查虚拟语气。句意：他坚持要我们乘火车旅行。此处“insist”表示“坚持要求”，其后宾语从句用虚拟语气，结构为“主语+should+动词原形”，其中 should 可省。故填(should) travel。

【52 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这些座位看上去很硬，但实际上坐起来很舒服。句中空格处需用形容词作表语，“comfort”的形容词形式为“comfortable”。故填 comfortable。

【53 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：最终我们到达了目的地，在那里我们迫不及待地呼吸着新鲜的空气，并且开心地欣赏着那里的风景。空格处引导的非限制性定语从句，先行词为 destination，关系代替它在从句中充当地点状语，应用关系副词 where。故填 where。

【点睛】“insist”（坚持）后接宾语从句时，后面宾语从句的时态判断小方法。

(1) 若 “insist” 表示坚持的是未发生的事，则后面宾语从句用虚拟语气的结构：should+动词原形，其中 should 可省。

(2) 若 “insist” 表示坚持的是已发生过的事，则后面宾语从句的时态根据句意以及相应时间状语自行判断。

## (二)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填写适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

\_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ (devote) to his scientific researches for years, he got a lot of achievements, including putting forward The Theory of Relativity and \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the Nobel Prize for physics. For political reasons, he and his family had to leave Europe \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ America, where he was hired as a professor in Princeton University. Having made great contributions to the \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of the world science. Albert Einstein is considered to be one of the \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ (great) scientists in the 20th century.

【答案】54. Devoted

55. winning

56. for 57. development

58. greatest

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了科学家阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦的个人经历和成就。他为世界科学的发展做出了巨大的贡献，被认为是 20 世纪最伟大的科学家之一。

【54 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：多年来，他致力于科学研究，取得了许多成就，包括提出了相对论和获得了诺贝尔物理学奖。结合句意表示“致力于”可知短语为 be devoted to，此处省略 be，用过去分词作状语，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Devoted。

【55 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意同上。此处作介词 including 的宾语，应用动名词形式。故填 winning。

【56 题详解】

考查介词。句意：由于政治原因，他和家人不得不离开欧洲前往美国，并在美国普林斯顿大学担任教授。结合句意表示“离开某地前往……”可知短语为 leave...for。故填 for。

【57 题详解】

考查名词。句意：阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦为世界科学的发展做出了巨大的贡献，被认为是 20 世纪最伟大的科学家之一。此处缺少名词作介词 to 的宾语，表示抽象意义，不可数。故填 development。

【58 题详解】



考查形容词最高级。句意同上。根据句意可知此处使用“one of+最高级+名词复数”结构，表示“最……之一”，应用最高级 greatest。故填 greatest。

### (三)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填写适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

You may like reading novels for fun. But you need to get 59 (organize) if you are reading a novel for school. Here 60 (be) a few tips.

First, pay attention to characters. What do they do in the novel? What do they want? Everything 61 is about a character can help us to understand him, from his 62 (appear) to the kind of food he eats.

Besides, the order of the story and the plot are 63 (equal) important. Make sure that as you reads, you make 64 quick note of what happens in each chapter. This will help you bring the things you have noticed about the character, setting, language and so on together. It's 65 a great help for you to retell the story after you have read it.

Next, themes (主题). They are ideas that a novel explores. 66 is a must to understand the theme if you want to fully appreciate the novel. Perhaps love is a major theme, or justice, or survival.

Furthermore (而且), novels are made up 67 language. Writers use language in a special way 68 (make) their novels work. They may use metaphors, invent symbols, or show different characters' personalities through their speech styles.

【答案】59. organized

60. are      61. that

62. appearance

63. equally

64. a      65. also

66. It      67. of

68. to make

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了怎样阅读小说。

【59 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：但是如果你在学校阅读小说，你就需要有条理。此处是“get+ 过去分词”结构，表示“变得……”。故填 organized

【60 题详解】

考查谓语动词。句意：这里有一些建议。本句是倒装句，句子的主语是 a few tips，为复数名词，故填 are。

【61 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：关于一个人物的一切都能帮助我们理解他，从他的外表到他吃的食物。定语从句的先行词是不定代词 everything，所以用 that 引导。故填 that。

【62 题详解】

考查名词。句意：关于一个人物的一切都能帮助我们理解他，从他的外表到他吃的食物。his 是形容词性物主代词，后面应该用名词形式，故填 appearance。

【63 题详解】

考查副词。句意：此外，故事的顺序和情节同样重要。修饰形容词 important 应该用副词，故填 equally。

【64 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：确保你在阅读的时候，快速记下每一章的内容。make a(n) ... note of... 记下……，为常用短语，且 quick 以辅音音素开头，故填不定冠词 a。

【65 题详解】

考查副词。句意：这将帮助你把你所注意到的人物、场景、语言等等结合在一起。读完故事再复述也会对你有帮助。表示两件事的性质相近，所以用副词 also。故填 also。

【66 题详解】

考查代词。句意：如果你想充分欣赏这部小说，就必须了解它的主题。句中真正的主语为不定式 to understand the theme，所以用 it 作形式主语。故填 It。

【67 题详解】

考查固定搭配。句意：此外，小说是由语言构成的。be made up of 由……组成，为固定搭配，故填 of。

【68 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：作家以一种特殊的方式使用语言使他们的小说发挥作用。此处用不定式 to make 作目的状语。故填 to make。

## 七、书面表达 (满分 25 分)

69. 请阅读下面短文写一篇 60 词左右的概要：

The earthquake that hit San Francisco on April 18, 1906 shook down hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of walls and chimneys (烟囱). But the fire that followed burned up hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of buildings and homes. Never before in history has a city been so completely destroyed. San Francisco is gone. The factories, the great stores and newspaper buildings, the hotels, and the great houses of the rich are all gone.

On Wednesday morning at a quarter past five came the earthquake. A moment later, the disaster was a fact. South of Market Street, in the working-class neighborhoods and in the factories, fires started. Within an hour after the earthquake, the smoke of San Francisco's fires could be seen 100 miles away. The sun was red in the dark sky.

There was no stopping the fires. The firefighters to whom the task was given did their best but there was no way to organize or communicate. The steel railway tracks were now useless. And the great pipes for carrying water under the streets had burst. All of the ways man had made to keep the city safe were gone in the thirty seconds the earth moved.

By Wednesday afternoon, half of the heart of the city was gone. At that time, I watched the disaster from a ship on the bay (海湾). Out at sea it was calm. No wind came up. Yet from every direction—east, west, north, and south—strong winds blew upon the unlucky city and those whose homes had once stood in its green hills.

Wednesday night saw the destruction of the very heart of the city. Man himself had to make ruins of some of the city's best buildings so that they would not be a danger to those in the streets. Tens of thousands who had lost their homes left the city to look for shelter from the fire. Some were dressed only in blankets and carried the things that they had been able to rescue from the fires. But there were no fights and no pushing or shoving. Somehow this worst of disasters brought out the best in the survivors. Never in all San Francisco's history were her people so kind as on that terrible night.

【答案】 A great earthquake shook San Francisco on April 18<sup>th</sup>, 1906, leaving the city completely destroyed. It was at 5:15 am that the quake began, later fires started in South of Market Street and the city was left without means of communication or transportation. By the afternoon, half of the heart city had disappeared. When night fell, seeing the destruction, homeless people escaped the city to find shelter. Although in disaster, people had shown their greatest kindness.

#### 【解析】

#### 【分析】

这是一篇概要写作。

#### 【详解】 写作步骤

- 1) 细读原文。首先要仔细阅读短文，掌握文章主旨和结构，明确各段的大意。文章主要说明了 1906 年 4 月 18 日，旧金山发生大地震，整个城市被彻底摧毁。地震发生在凌晨 5 点 15 分，随后市场街南部起火，整个城市通讯和交通瘫痪。到了下午，半个市中心消失了。夜幕降临，看到满目疮痍，无家可归的人们纷纷逃离城市寻找栖身之所。尽管在灾难中，人们表现出了最大的善意。
- 2) 弄清要求。新高考的概要写作是写全文概要，不是写某一部分的概要，或者就某些问题写出要点。
- 3) 列出原文要点。分析原文的内容和结构，将内容分项扼要表述并注意在结构上的顺序。在此基础上选出与文章主题密切相关的部分。
- 4) 在写作时要特别注意下面几点：
  - (1) 概要应包括原文中的主要事实，略去不必要的细节。

- (2) 安排好篇幅的比例，概要应同原文保持协调，即用较多的文字写重要内容，用较少的文字写次要内容。
- (3) 注意要点之间的衔接，要用适当的关联词语贯通全文，切忌只简单地写出一些互不相干的句子，但也不要每两句之间都加关联词语，以免显得生硬。
- (4) 不排斥用原文的某些词句，但不要照搬原文的句子，如果不能完全用自己的话语表达，至少对原文句子做一些同义词替换，如果结构上也能有一些转换会更好。
- (5) 计算词数，看是否符合规定的词数要求。

**【点睛】** 本文描写详略得当，使用了高级词汇和高级句子。如： earthquake; completely destroyed; communication ; transportation; destruction; shelter; disaster 等高级词汇； It was at 5:15 am that the quake began, later fires started in South of Market Street and the city was left without means of communication or transportation. 运用了强调句； When night fell, seeing the destruction, homeless people escaped the city to find shelter. 运用了时间状语从句等高级句式。