**2022届江苏省七市（南通、泰州、扬州、徐州、淮安、连云港、宿迁）**

**高考二模英语考前适应卷**

**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. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

When will the flowers come out probably?

A. In February.

B. In March.

C. In May.

【1题答案】

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: I thought the flowers of this plant should come out at this time in March.

W: No. To see the flowers, you still need to wait two months.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What is the weather like probably?

A. Sunny.

B. Cloudy.

C. Rainy.

【2题答案】

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Nice weather!

W: Really? With all the dark clouds blocking the sun and the expected heavy rain on its way?

M: Yeah. What a perfect setting for a detective story!

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Why does the man refuse to buy a new cellphone now?

A. He’s waiting for the latest iPhone.

B. He likes his old one very much.

C. He is short of money.

【3题答案】

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】W: So you’ve got a pay rise. Congratulations! Why don’t you get yourself a new cellphone to celebrate?

M: Not now. I’m just waiting for the newest iPhone. It’s coming soon in September.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

How will the speakers go to the cinema?

A. By taxi.

B. By bus.

C. By underground.

【4题答案】

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: I don’t want to take a crowded bus to the cinema. Let’s take a taxi.

W: I have no problem with that if you pay for it.

M: Uh, I think subway is even better. Don’t you think?

W: Okay.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What time is it now?

A. 8:45.

B. 9:00.

C. 9:15.

【5题答案】

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: Excuse me, Sir. How many minutes do I still have before 9:00? My train leaves at that time.

M: You’re already a quarter late. Sorry, Madam.

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What will the girl eat tonight probably?

A. Beef.

B Bread.

C. Tomato.

7. How does the man feel about the girl?

A. Worried.

B. Proud.

C. Annoyed.

【6~7题答案】

【答案】6. B 7. A

【解析】

【原文】W: Dad, I’m out for the marathon training. Tell mom I’ll skip supper.

M: But what will you eat? Your mom said she’ll cook your favorite beef with tomato tonight.

W: Don’t bother. I’ve taken some bread. See?

M: Oh, honey, you have a heavy class load, and you’ve been holding down a part-time job. I think you have pushed yourself too hard. You really need to take a break sometimes.

W: I’m fine, Dad. I feel fully capable of handling all these. Besides, I’m happy.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A. Workmates.

B. Classmates.

C. Shop assistant and customer.

9. Why does the man look different?

A. He has lost some weight.

B. He’s wearing a new coat.

C. He’s wearing glasses.

【8~9题答案】

【答案】8. A 9. C

【解析】

原文】W: Charlie, you look different. Did you lose some weight?

M: My weight hasn’t changed for at least ten years.

W: Then it must be the new coat you’re wearing. It’s a really nice coat.

M: Uh, I wore this coat last winter, and the winter of the year before last. Do we really work in the same office for the last five years, Jenny?

W: Sorry, Charlie. You know I’m not that observant sometimes, but… Oh, I know it! You’re wearing glasses now! How did you become nearsighted?

M: I’m not. I’m just wearing it in a decorative way. Now I look knowledgeable, don’t I?

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

10. What can we know from the conversation?

A. The woman got her ideas from a cook book.

B. The man is probably a regular customer.

C. The man has never been to the shop before.

11. What desserts does the man choose to buy?

A. Lemon pie and strawberry cake.

B. Strawberry cake and green tea cupcake.

C. Green tea cupcake and lemon pie.

12. How much should the man pay in total?

A. $3.

B. $4.

C. $7.

【10~12题答案】

【答案】10. B 11. C 12. C

【解析】

【原文】M: Nice day, Kate. It seems you’ve invented some new desserts.

W: Hi, Mr. Fry. Yeah. Some creative ideas just popped up in my mind, so I decided to put them into practice.

M: Good for you. So, any recommendations?

W: Sure. You might want to try this lemon pie. I’ve added something spicy in it. It has a lovely strong flavor. The strawberry cake is worth trying, too.

M: Sounds nice. How about this little green one?

W: Oh, that’s the green tea cupcake. It tastes refreshing.

M: Okay. I want the lemon pie and this green tea cupcake. How much should I pay?

W: The pie costs 4 dollars and the cupcake 3 dollars.

M: Okay. Here’s the money.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office.

B. In a shop.

C. In an apartment.

14. What did the man do in his last job?

A. A car salesman.

B. A clothing designer.

C. An English teacher.

15. How does the man learn things about his new career?

A. Through the Internet.

B. From his friend.

C. From college books.

16. What’s the man’s advice to the woman in the end?

A. Deciding what she likes to do.

B. Finding information about writing.

C. Being confident about herself.

【13~16题答案】

【答案】13. B 14. A 15. B 16. C

【解析】

【原文】W: Hi, Frank. I didn’t expect to see you here. Are you buying some new furniture for your apartment?

M: No, Chloe. My friend and I are starting our own business. We’ve been busy decorating our office recently. I’m here to look for some office tables and chairs.

W: Starting your own business?

M: Yeah. We design clothing for our customers.

W: So you quit your job, didn’t you?

M: Yeah. I just couldn’t imagine myself selling cars forever.

W: Do you know anything about clothing design? I remember you majored in English Literature back in college.

M: Well, my friend has been in that field for over a decade and he is willing to teach me everything.

W: So brave of you. I’ve wanted to write a book for a long time since my kid went to college. I even looked for information about how to write on the Internet. But I just don’t know if I’m capable...

M: Have a little faith in yourself, Chloe. Where there’s a will, there’s a way.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. Where is Loch Ness?

A. In Scotland.

B. In England.

C In Northern Ireland.

18. What’s the most well-known theory about Nessie?

A. It’s a survived dinosaur.

B. It’s a genetically altered monster.

C. It’s an undiscovered large fish.

19. What does the professor think of Nessie’s stories?

A. It’s very convincing.

B. It’s not true.

C. It needs more proof.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Scientists trying to uncover the Nessie mystery.

B. How the stories of Nessie coming into being.

C. A professor’s new discoveries about Nessie.

【17~20题答案】

【答案】17. A 18. A 19. B 20. A

【解析】

【原文】W: For hundreds of years, visitors to Loch Ness, the famous lake in Scotland, have described seeing a monster-like creature that some people believe lives deep in the lake. They call it “Nessie”.

Among the many theories about Nessie, the most well-known one is that Nessie is a long-necked dinosaur that somehow survived after other dinosaurs died out. Some other people believe that the creature is actually an extremely large fish. Now the mystery of Nessie may have no place to hide. A New Zealand professor is leading his international team to the lake next month. They plan to take some of the water and study genetic material from the lake to see what species live there. The 51-year-old professor says he does not believe the stories about Nessie at all, but he wants to take people on an interesting trip and communicate some science to them along the way.The professor said that when creatures move in water, they leave small pieces of their DNA behind. He and his team will take water from different points around the lake and at different depths. After removing the impure material from the water, they will compare the acquired DNA with all known species. He said they should have answers by the end of the year.

**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，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项。**

**A**

From Alton Towers to Legoland, our experts pick their favorite British theme parks, highlighting the best roller coasters, character-led attractions, and animal safaris (狩猎旅行).

**Drayton Manor**

The Staffordshire theme park includes rides for all ages but stands out for having hit on a winning formula for young families with its expanding Thomas Land section. The 286-acre site is set in woodlands but the main village is enough for little legs to explore, making it well suited to pre-and primary school children.

**Paultons Family Theme Park**

On the edge of New Forest National Park, in Hampshire, Paultons Family Theme Park sits in 140 acres of attractive parkland. Although overshadowed by Thorpe Park and Alton Towers in terms of big rides, the park is home to Peppa Pig World, as well as 60 rides and attractions, and is best for families with young children.

**Chessington World of Adventures**

This park in Surrey has injected novelty (新奇) this year with the launch of its exclusive Gruffalo River Ride Adventure, raising its status as a family-friendly destination. The park also provides added family value with the opportunity to get a close-up interaction with animals including monkey walk-throughs and the Zufari safari experience.

**Legoland Windsor**

If you’re looking for stomach-in-the-mouth roller coasters, Legoland is not for you. This is the entry-level theme park for families with kids below the age of 12, with bucket-loads to keep them happy. Now in its third decade, set in lovely grounds, the theme park still has some of the charm of the original Danish parent park, with plenty of giraffes, crocodiles and pirates made out of Lego bricks spread over the rides.

21. Which of the following is recommended if a family want to interact with animals?

A. Drayton Manor

B. Paultons Family Theme Park

C. Chessington World of Adventures

D. Legoland Windsor

22. What do the four theme parks have in common?

A. They’re all ideal for children.

B. They all feature thrilling big rides.

C. They’re all renewing recreational facilities.

D. They all cover a vast area of over 200 acres.

23. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?

A. To promote ecotourism.

B. To value family union.

C. To introduce theme parks.

D. To compare tourist attractions.

【21~23题答案】

【答案】21. C 22. A 23. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个英国的主题公园以及它们各自的特色。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据Chessington World of Adventures部分关键句“The park also provides added family value with the opportunity to get a close-up interaction with animals.”（该公园还提供了附加的家庭价值，有机会与动物进行近距离互动。）可知，在Chessington World of Adventures，有机会与动物进行近距离互动。由此可知，如果一个家庭想要与动物互动，推荐的是Chessington World of Adventures。故选C项。

【22题详解】

推理判断题。本题需要找出这四个主题公园有什么共同点。根据Drayton Manor部分关键句“making it well suited to pre-and primary school children”（使它非常适合学龄前和小学儿童）可知，Drayton Manor是适合孩子们的公园。根据Paultons Family Theme Park部分关键句“and is best for families with young children”（最适合有小孩的家庭）可知，Paultons Family Theme Park也是适合孩子们的公园。根据Chessington World of Adventures部分关键句“The park also provides added family value with the opportunity to get a close-up interaction with animals”（该公园还提供了附加的家庭价值，有机会与动物进行近距离互动）可知，在Chessington World of Adventures可以与动物互动，也是适合孩子们的公园。根据Legoland Windsor部分关键句“This is the entry-level theme park for families with kids below the age of 12”（这是一个入门级的主题公园，面向有12岁以下儿童的家庭）可知，Legoland Windsor也是适合孩子们的公园。由此可推断出，四个主题公园的共同点在于它们都是孩子们的理想选择。故选A项。

【23题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章内容及第一段关键句“From Alton Towers to Legoland, our experts pick their favorite British theme parks”（从Alton Towers到Legoland，我们的专家们挑选出他们最喜欢的英国主题公园）可知，本文主要介绍了四个英国的主题公园以及它们各自的特色。由此可推断出，作者写这篇文章的目的是介绍主题公园。故选C项。

**B**

It was an early blow to my self-confidence. I was attending my first group meeting in the lab as a postdoc, and I was pleased that I could follow most of the discussion. Then, in front of everyone, the professor turned to me and asked about my previous accomplishments. I froze. As a PhD student, I had achieved lots to be proud of. But all of those were in my home country of Brazil. Now I was in Washington, DC and I didn’t know what the word “accomplishment” meant. So all I could say was “I don’t know”.

I had decided to do a postdoc abroad because I thought the training would help me secure a teaching position. I applied for and received a Brazilian government fellowship to spend 18 months working abroad and got a position in a lab. It all seemed so easy—until I actually started.

In a new country, I struggled. After the mortifying lab meeting incident, my confidence took another hit. The paper I intended to publish did not materialize. I used to be invited to give talks. Now, I was asked to speak more slowly because of my accent. My confidence was destroyed.

After months of self-doubt, I reminded myself that I had potential. I needed to do something to regain my confidence. I thought a change of environment might be what I needed. So I made the move.

In another new lab. I still felt insecure. However, I was determined to make the most of the time I had. There were more opportunities to interact with others, which forced me to talk more. It was awful at first, but with practice I began to feel more confident in my English. I proposed new projects. I began to receive positive feedback on my presentations.

My confidence is back. I feel a little like Wonder Woman. She was a strong soldier in her homeland. When she left, she experienced obstacles and failures only to become even stronger than before.

24. What was the author’s reaction when asked about her previous achievements?

A. She felt insecure. B. She kept silent.

C. She was at a loss. D. She felt proud.

25. Why did the author go abroad?

A. To apply for government fellowship. B. To get a doctor’s degree.

C. To build her own lab. D. To gain experience for a position.

26. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. I didn’t give a proper response in a lab meeting.

B. The paper I intended to publish did not materialize.

C. I was asked to speak more slowly because of my accent.

D. I reminded myself that I had potential.

27. What can be the best title for the text?

A. A lab meeting incident B. I found my inside Wonder Woman

C. Brazilians’ confidence improved D. Poor English ruined opportunity

【24~27题答案】

【答案】24. C 25. D 26. A 27. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在国外的经历，这些经历和磨难让作者变得更加坚强和自信。

【24题详解】

细节理解题。结合上文以及根据第一段 “ Now I was in Washington, DC and I didn’t know what the word “accomplishment” meant. So all I could say was “I don’t know”.(现在我在华盛顿，我不知道“accomplishment(成就)”这个词是什么意思)”可知，作者在巴西取得了很多值得骄傲的成就，但是现在她在华盛顿，被问到以前的成就时，她不知道“accomplishment(成就)”这个词的意思，可见她是不知所措的。因此，当被问及她以前的成就时，作者的反应是C项“She was at a loss.(她不知所措)”符合题意，故选C项。

【25题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“I had decided to do a postdoc abroad because I thought the training would help me secure a teaching position.(我决定去国外做一名博士后，因为我认为这种培训会帮助我获得一个教学职位。)”可知，作者决定去国外做一名博士后，认为这种培训很有价值，能够让她获得经验，帮助她获得一个教学职位。因此，作者出国的原因是D项“To gain experience for a position.(为一个职位获得经验)”符合题意，故选D项。

【26题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第一段“I was attending my first group meeting in the lab as a postdoc, and I was pleased that I could follow most of the discussion. Then, in front of everyone, the professor turned to me and asked about my previous accomplishments. I froze. (我作为博士后参加了我在实验室的第一次小组会议，我很高兴能跟上大部分讨论。然后，在大家面前，教授转向我，问我以前的成就。我愣住了)”可知，作者作为博士后参加了实验室的第一次小组会议，问她以前的成就，她愣住了，没有给出合适的回答。这件事让她的自信心受到了打击。因此，第1段中带下划线的“it”是指的是A项“I didn’t give a proper response in a lab meeting.(我在实验室会议上没有给出正确的回答)”符合题意，故选A项。

【27题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是根据最后一段“My confidence is back. I feel a little like Wonder Woman.(我的信心恢复了。我觉得有点像神奇女侠)”可知，经过一番打击以后，作者并没有灰心，而是果断采取行动，积极与她人互动，经过不断的练习，她的自信心恢复了，那些经历和磨难让作者变得更加坚强和自信，感觉自己像一个神奇的女侠。因此，文本的最佳标题是B项“I found my inside Wonder Woman(我找到了我内心的神奇女侠)”符合题意，故选B项。

**C**

Almost everyone has heard the expression, “the calm before the storm”.It is usually used to describe a peaceful period just before a very stressful situation or a tense argument.

British sailors coined the phrase in the late 1600s; they noted that before certain storms the seas would seem to become static and the winds would drop.

But why is it often so calm before a storm?

Science has given us the answer. According to US infotainment (资讯娱乐) website How Stuff Works, a calm period occurs because many storms, such as tornadoes and hurricanes, draw in all the warm and humid air from the surrounding area. As this air rises into the storm clouds, it cools and acts as “fuel for the storm, like petrol in a car”.

Once the storm has taken all the energy it can from the air, it is pushed out from the top of the storm clouds and falls back down to ground level. As the air descends, it becomes warm and dry. Warm, dry air is stable, so once it covers an area, it causes a calm period before the storm.

This same process also causes the “eye of the storm” in hurricanes and tornadoes. In these conditions, the calm occurs in the center of the storm because of the strong rotating winds.

The Weather Network has a tip for working out how far away a storm is.First, count how many seconds there are between a flash of lightning and a clap of thunder. Roughly three seconds equal one kilometer. So, for example, if you count nine seconds, the storm is about 3 kilometers away. A good evaluation is that if your count is below 30 seconds, you should seek shelter straight away.

However, due to the complexity of storm system, not all storms are preceded by calm. Given the right conditions, some storms announce themselves with heavy rain and chilling winds.

So, your best bet is to keep yourself updated with weather reports for any predictions regarding a coming storm in your area. That’s the most reliable and sensible way to predict the next display of nature’s temper.

28. The underlined word “static” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. violent B. quiet C. fast-changing D. warm

29. What is the main idea of Paragraphs 4 and 5?

A. To explain how a storm comes into being.

B. To support previous research on storm clouds.

C. To explain why a peaceful period occurs before a storm.

D. To show how dangerous a storm can be in certain situations.

30. If there are 15 seconds between a flash of lightning and a thunder clap,how far away is the storm?

A. Three kilometers. B. Four kilometers.

C. Five kilometers. D. Six kilometers.

31. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

A. Storms have a big influence on life.

B. It is not always quiet before a storm.

C. Weather reports may fail to predict a storm.

D. Heavy storms don’t usually last for a long time.

【28~31题答案】

【答案】28. B 29. C 30. C 31. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章对“暴风雨前的宁静”这一情况做出了科学的解释，说明了一种计算暴风雨距离的窍门，并且提到实时更新天气预报才是预测天气最可靠的方法。

【28题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第一段中的“It is usually used to describe a peaceful period just before a very stressful situation or a tense argument.(它通常用来描述在一个非常紧张的情况或争论之前的一段平静的时期)”，以及划线词后的“the winds would drop. But why is it often so calm before a storm?(风力会减弱。但是为什么暴风雨前总是那么平静呢?)”可知，在某些暴风雨来临之前，海水是静止的。由此可知划线词意为“静止的”，故选B。

【29题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第四段“Science has given us the answer. According to US infotainment (资讯娱乐) website How Stuff Works, a calm period occurs because many storms, such as tornadoes and hurricanes, draw in all the warm and humid air from the surrounding area. As this air rises into the storm clouds, it cools and acts as “fuel for the storm, like petrol in a car”.(科学已经给了我们答案。据美国娱乐资讯网站How Stuff Works称，由于龙卷风和飓风等风暴会将周围地区温暖潮湿的空气吸走，所以会出现一段平静期。当这些空气上升到风暴云中，它就会冷却并起到“风暴的燃料，就像汽车里的汽油”的作用。)”和第五段“Once the storm has taken all the energy it can from the air, it is pushed out from the top of the storm clouds and falls back down to ground level. As the air descends, it becomes warm and dry. Warm, dry air is stable, so once it covers an area, it causes a calm period before the storm.(一旦风暴从空气中吸收了它所能吸收的所有能量，它就会从风暴云的顶部被推出来，并回落到地面水平。随着空气下降，空气变得温暖干燥。温暖干燥的空气是稳定的，所以一旦它覆盖了一个地区，它就会在暴风雨前造成一段平静期。)”可知，在这两段内容中，科学家们给出了关于“暴风雨前的宁静”的答案，从科学角度解释暴风雨前的平静，所以C项“解释为什么暴风雨前会有一段平静的时期。”为第四段和第五段内容的中心主旨，故选C。

【30题详解】

细节理解题。根据第七段中的“Roughly three seconds equal one kilometer.(大约3秒等于1公里。)”，可知3秒一公里，由此可以推理得知15秒大约是5公里。因此如果闪电和雷声之间有15秒的间隔，那么风暴有大约5公里远。故选C项。

【31题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“However, due to the complexity of storm system, not all storms are preceded by calm. （然而，由于风暴系统的复杂性，并不是所有的风暴都会在风平浪静后突然爆发。)”可知，并不是所有的暴风雨都会在平静之后爆发，结合最后一段“So, your best bet is to keep yourself updated with weather reports for any predictions regarding a coming storm in your area. That’s the most reliable and sensible way to predict the next display of nature’s temper.(所以，你最好的办法是随时更新天气预报，了解你所在地区即将到来的暴风雨的预测。这是预测下一次大自然脾气表现的最可靠、最明智的方法。)”可知，预测暴风雨最好的办法是更新天气预报，由此可知，暴风雨前并不总是平静的。故选B。

**D**

“It’s a big hammer to crack a nut.” This is how one angry parent described the recent crackdown (严厉的打击) by London police on parents who drop their kids off at school by car. Yes, you read that correctly—the very way of transportation that many American schools insist is the only safe way to deliver kids to school is now considered illegal in the UK.

The decision to fine any vehicles seen dropping off or picking up kids within a particular zone of east London comes from city councillors’ (议员) long-term efforts to make the area safer and less crowded. They say they’ve been trying for years “to encourage reasonable parking”, but in vain. Neighborhood residents complain frequently about their driveways being blocked by illegally parked cars for 15 minutes or more, often while they’re trying to get to work, and the streets are long overcrowded.

Now the rules have changed. Some parents are angry. Angie is a mother who made the “big hammer” comment and says the crackdown is “way over the top.” The nearest drop-off point for her six-year-old is now a five-minute walk from the school. Others are happy with the decision, serious though it may seem. Councillor Jason Frost said:

“Traffic has significantly reduced, and more children are now walking to school, which is a great result. I would rather have complaints that we are slightly inconveniencing parents than hear that a child had been seriously injured because nothing was done.”

I see daily the disorder created by these in-town drivers, when I walk my own kids to school. There’s a parking lot crowded with vehicles and a slow-moving train of cars moving in circles, many filling the air with harmful smoke. Meanwhile, the conversations around overweight children and the importance of daily physical activities continue to stand out in schools.

32. What can be seen after the crackdown is carried out?

A. Less daily disorder. B. Favor from all people.

C. More over-weight children. D. Complaints from neighbors.

33. Why is Angie Baillieul against the new rule?

A. She is often fined by London police.

B. She will lose her job as a school driver.

C. She has adapted to the American practice.

D. She thinks it adds inconvenience to her kid.

34. What concerned Jason Frost most?

A. Students’ safety. B. Students’ health.

C. People’s complaints. D. Parents’ inconvenience.

35. What’s the passage mainly about?

A. Parents attempt to resist a school rule

B. London police cause widespread anger

C. American schools care about kids’ safety

D. Different voices are heard on a new traffic policy

【32~35题答案】

【答案】32. A 33. D 34. A 35. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国一项新的交通政策，让家长们在离学校一定距离的地方接送孩子，以确保孩子安全以及缓解交通压力，人们对此提出了不同的看法。

【32题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“The decision to fine any vehicles seen dropping off or picking up kids within a particular zone of east London comes from city councillors’ (议员) long-term efforts to make the area safer and less crowded.”（对在伦敦东部某一特定区域内接送孩子的车辆进行罚款的决定，是市议员们为了使该地区更安全、更少拥挤而做出的长期努力的结果。）”可知，“严厉的打击”是为了让地区更安全，减少拥挤，结合第四段中的“Traffic has been clearly reduced, and more children are now walking to school, which is a great result.(交通拥堵明显减少，更多的孩子现在步行上学，这是一个很好的结果。)”可知，在“严厉的打击”实施后，交通情况会变得更好，由此可推知，这项政策实施后能够看得见的情况是：日常混乱减少。故选A。

【33题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“The nearest drop-off point for her six-year-old is now a five-minute walk from the school. (她六岁的孩子最近的下车点现在距离学校只有五分钟的步行路程。)”可知，对于Angie6岁的孩子来说，最近的下车点离学校有五分钟的步行路程，据此可推知，Angie认为不能在校门口停车给孩子带来不便。故选D。

【34题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的““Traffic has significantly reduced, and more children are now walking to school, which is a great result. I would rather have complaints that we are slightly inconveniencing parents than hear that a child had been seriously injured because nothing was done.”(“交通明显减少，现在有更多的孩子步行上学，这是一个很好的结果。我宁愿抱怨我们给家长带来了一些不便，也不愿听到孩子因为什么都没做而受了重伤。”)”可知，Forst宁愿家长抱怨，也不愿意听到孩子受伤，说明他最关心的是学生的安全。故选A。

【35题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，伦敦学校门口家长停车造成安全事故和交通堵塞，因此议员提议对这一现象进行制止，由此引发家长的议论，结合第三段“Now the rules have changed. Some parents are angry. Angie is a mother who made the “big hammer” comment and says the crackdown is “way over the top.” The nearest drop-off point for her six-year-old is now a five-minute walk from the school. Others are happy with the decision, serious though it may seem.(现在规则已经改变了。一些家长很生气。Angie是一位母亲，她发表了“大锤”评论，并表示这种打击“太过分了”。现在，她六岁的孩子最近的送孩子点离学校只有五分钟的步行路程。其他人对这个决定很满意，尽管看起来很严肃。)”可知，对此，不同的家长有不同的看法。因此选项D“关于新政策的不同声音”符合题意。故选D。

**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。**

Convincing teenagers to put down their phone and dig in the flowerbeds may seem like a long shot. But if provided the opportunity, the right tools, and encouragement they might find they love gardening. \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_. Many plants can grow in containers. Here are some benefits of gardening for teenagers.

\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_. Whether flowers or vegetables, caring for plants helps teenagers develop responsibility. They also gain a sense of accomplishment and self-confidence as they raise new green shoots into full blooming beauties. Teen gardeners will get to experiment and learn what is best for each plant, experiencing the benefits of their efforts over time.

Gardening is good for psychological well-being. \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_. Gardens have been shown to reduce stress and depression, as well as promote productivity. Taking a break from electronics and social media can also improve teenagers’ attention. Research shows that spending just a few minutes outdoors, surrounded by grass, trees, and other plants can boost a teenager’s ability to focus and concentrate.

Outdoor time promotes exercise. Gardening offers fresh air, sunshine, and exercise. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_. Sowing seeds, planting seedlings, and deadheading flowers require movement which translates to some exercise. Teenagers are likely to become so absorbed in their work that they don’t even realize the physical aspect of gardening.

Growing food encourages healthier eating habits. Teenagers that grow their own food are more likely to enjoy eating healthily. Tasting the fruits of their own efforts often inspires them to eat more of the items they grow themselves. Teaching teenagers about the nutritional benefits of the plants they grow will empower them to make wise and tasty food choices for life. \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Plant care builds up responsibility

B. And gardening doesn’t need much space

C. A sense of responsibility matters to teenagers

D. Plants are often used as a tool to help improve mental health

E. Parents may find that their couch potato enjoys growing actual potatoes

F. These benefits are especially good for teenagers who avoid physical activity

G. And harvesting is an excellent way to help teenagers know the source of their food

【36~40题答案】

【答案】36. B 37. A 38. D 39. F 40. G

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍园艺对青少年的一些好处。

【36题详解】

由下文中的“Many plants can grow in containers. (许多植物可以在容器中生长)”可知，B项“And gardening doesn’t need much space(园艺也不需要太多空间)”切题，该空内容“不需要太多空间”与下文“在容器中生长”相呼应，故选B项。

【37题详解】

通读第二段尤其是根据下文中的“Whether flowers or vegetables, caring for plants helps teenagers develop responsibility(无论是鲜花还是蔬菜，照顾植物都能帮助青少年培养责任感)”可知，该段主要介绍园艺可构建责任心，A项“Plant care builds up responsibility (园艺植物护理培养责任感)”切题，该选项作为本段首句是主题句，统领全段，且该选项中的“responsibility”和下文中的“responsibility”相呼应。故选A项。

【38题详解】

根据主旨句“Gardening is good for psychological well-being(园艺有益于心理健康)”可知，本段介绍园艺对心理的好处，承接上文，D项“Plants are often used as a tool to help improve mental health(植物常被用作帮助改善心理健康的工具)”切题，该选项进一步园艺对心理的好处：植物常被用作帮助改善心理健康的工具。且该选项中的“mental health”和下文中的“psychological well-being”相呼应。故选D项。

【39题详解】

根据上文“Outdoor time promotes exercise. Gardening offers fresh air, sunshine, and exercise(户外时间促进锻炼。园艺提供新鲜空气、阳光和锻炼)”可知，此处主要阐述园艺可以促进户外锻炼，提供新鲜空气、阳光和锻炼。由此推知，进一步可能谈到这些益处对青少年身体有益，因此，F项“These benefits are especially good for teenagers who avoid physical activity(这些益处对避免体育锻炼的青少年尤其有益)”切题，且该选项中的“These benefits”和上一句中的“fresh air, sunshine, and exercise”相呼应。故选F项。

【40题详解】

根据上文“Tasting the fruits of their own efforts often inspires them to eat more of the items they grow themselves.Teaching teenagers about the nutritional benefits of the plants they grow will empower them to make wise and tasty food choices for life.(品尝自己努力的果实往往会激励他们吃更多自己种植的东西。向青少年传授他们种植的植物的营养益处将使他们能够为生活做出明智而美味的食物选择)”可知，青少年自己种植植物，可帮助他们培养健康的饮食习惯，有利于选择自己喜欢的美味的食物，因此，G项“And harvesting is an excellent way to help teenagers know the source of their food .(收获是帮助青少年了解食物来源的一种极好的方式)”切题，且该选项中的“harvesting”和上文中的“the fruits of their own”相呼应。故选G项。

**第三部分语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

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

Earlier that evening, my mother called, telling me that my brother died in a car crash. I stumbled (跌跌撞撞地走) around the house \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ what to put into the suitcases. My husband, Larry, and I had been packing for moving to New Mexico. The house was in (a) total \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_.

I tried to hold my tears. I \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ picked things up and put them down. I couldn't \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_. What I'd heard on the phone echoed (回荡) through my head.

Larry phoned a few friends. \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_, someone asked to speak to me. “If there is anything I can do, let me know.” “Thank you,” I replied. I didn't know what to \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_.

The doorbell rang and I rose slowly for the door. It was Donna.

“I've come to clean your shoes,” she said. \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_, I asked her to repeat. “When my father died, it took me \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ to get the shoes cleaned and shined for my father's \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_,” she said. I hadn't even thought about shoes.

Shoes were gathered. Donna \_\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_\_ herself on the floor and got to work. The love in the act \_\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_\_ my tears. Watching her \_\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_\_ on one task helped me pull my \_\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_into order. Laundry first, I told myself. One by one, the jobs fell into place.

Now whenever I hear of an acquaintance's loss of a loved one, I think of one \_\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_\_ task that suits that person's \_\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_\_. If the person asks, “How did you know I needed that?” I'd reply, “Because someone did that.”

41. A. forgetting B. imagining C. wondering D. searching

42. A. damage B. failure C. despair D. mess

43. A. aimlessly B. helplessly C. quickly D. decisively

44. A. hurry B. decide C. focus D. move

45. A. Constantly B. Fortunately C. Suddenly D. Surprisingly

46. A. call for B. ask for C. talk about D. get across

47. A. Touched B. Shocked C. Confused D. Amused

48. A. minutes B. hours C. weeks D. decades

49. A. satisfaction B. funeral C. smiles D. wishes

50. A. laid B. stood C. rested D. settled

51 A. released B. held C. stopped D. caused

52. A. keeping B. concentrating C. insisting D. depending

53. A. thoughts B. rooms C. sadness D. luggage

54. A. specific B. normal C. challenging D. perfect

55. A. idea B. personality C. identity D. need

【41~55题答案】

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在失去亲人后的心理状态很不好，一位朋友帮她清理去参加葬礼的鞋子，以此来默默地关爱她，使她思绪恢复，而她也用同样的方式帮助失去亲人的熟人。

【41题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我在屋子里走来走去，不知道该往行李箱里放些什么。A.forgetting忘记；B.imagining想象；C.wondering感到疑惑，琢磨；D.searching搜查。根据上文“Earlier that evening, my mother called, telling me that my brother died in a car crash.”可知，听到兄弟车祸身亡的噩耗时，作者有些不知所措，虽然是在收拾行李，却不知道该把什么放进手提箱里。故选C项。

【42题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：房子里一片狼藉。A.damage损害；B.failure失败；C.despair绝望；D.mess混乱，杂乱。根据上文“My husband，Larry，and I had been packing for moving to New Mexico”可知，作者和丈夫拉里一直在收拾行李，准备搬到新墨西哥州去，由此可推知，当时作者的家里应该是很杂乱。故选D项。

【43题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我漫无目的地拿起又放下。A.aimlessly漫无目的；B.helplessly无助；C.quickly快速地；D.decisively果断地。根据上句“I tried to hold my tears”和本句中的“picked things up and put them down”可推知，作者因为听到弟弟去世的噩耗而悲伤不已，乱了方寸。aimlessly“无目的地，无计划地”，符合语境。故选A项。

【44题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我不能集中精力。A.hurry匆忙；B.decide决定；C.focus集中(注意力)；D.move移动。根据下文“What I’d heard on the phone echoed (回荡) through my head”可知，作者在电话里听到的声音在脑海里久久回荡，心理状态非常不好，不能集中精力做事情。focus“集中(注意力、精力)”符合语境。故选C项。

【45题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：不断地有人要跟我说话。A.Constantly不断地；B.Fortunately幸运地；C.Suddenly突然；D. Surprisingly出乎意料。根据上句“Larry phoned a few friends”及下一句“If there is anything I can do, let me know”可推知，作者的丈夫将作者失去弟弟的事情告诉了一些朋友，他们接着就不断地打电话说愿意提供帮助。Constantly“一直，不断地”符合语境。故选A项。

【46题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我不知道该要求什么样的帮助。A.call for呼吁；B.ask for请求；C. talk about谈论；D.get across解释清楚。根据上文“If there is anything I can do, let me know”可知，朋友们愿意在这个时候给予帮助，但是作者不知道自己需要什么帮助。ask for“要求，请求”符合语境。故选B项。

【47题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我很困惑，让她重复一遍。A.Touched感动的；B.Shocked震惊的；C.Confused困惑的；D.Amused逗乐的。根据本句中的“I asked her to repeat”可推知，作者当听到Donna说是来帮她清理鞋子时感到困感。故选C项。

【48题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我父亲去世后，为了参加父亲的葬礼，我花了好几个小时才把鞋子擦干净并擦亮。A.minutes分钟；B.hours小时；C.weeks周；D.decades几十年。根据本句中的“When my father died”和“to get the shoes cleaned and shined for my father’s 9 ”可推知，Donna应该是说她为了参加父亲的葬礼去清理鞋子并把它们擦亮，这花了她数个小时的时间。故选B项。

【49题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：父亲去世后，为了参加父亲的葬礼，我花了好几个小时才把鞋子擦干净并擦亮。A.satisfaction满意；B.funeral葬礼，丧礼；C.smiles微笑；D.wishes 祝福。根据本句中的“When my father died”可推知，会有一个葬礼。故选B项。

【50题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Donna在地板上坐下，开始工作。A.laid安放；B.stood站；C.rested休息 ；D.settled安顿，舒舒服服地坐下。根据上句“Shoes were gathered”和语境可推知，当鞋被收集到一起之后，Donna在地板上找到舒适的位置开始清理鞋。settle“安顿”符合语境。故选D项。

【51题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Donna善意中展示的关爱让我感动得流泪。A.released发布,释放；B.held举行；C.stopped停止；D.caused造成。根据语境可知，Donna用具体的行动来表达对她的关爱，使作者宣泄出感动的眼泪。release“释放”。故选A项。

【52题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：看着她专心致志地做一件事，让我的思绪恢复到了正常状态。A.keeping坚持；B.concentrating集中(注意力)；C.insisting坚持；D.depending依靠。根据上文“Donna 10 herself on the floor and got to work”可知，当时Donna在专心地清理鞋。故选B项。

【53题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：看着她专心致志地做一件事，让我的思绪恢复到了正常状态。A.thoughts思想；B.rooms房间；C.sadness悲伤；D. luggage行李。根据第二段“I couldn’t 　　4　　　　. What I’d heard on the phone echoed (回荡) through my head”可知，作者当时因为亲人的突然离世而乱了思绪，而看到Donna专心地帮她清理鞋让她的思想恢复到了正常状态。故选A项。

【54题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：现在，每当我听到一个熟人失去了所爱的人，我就会想到一项特别的能满足那个人的需要的任务。A.specific特定的；B.normal正常的；C.challenging有挑战的；D.perfect 完美的。根据上文“Watching her 12 on one task”可知，像当年的Donna那样，作者会想一件能满足那个失去亲人的熟人需要的具体的工作。故选A项。

【55题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，每当我听到一个熟人失去了所爱的人，我就会想到一项特别的能满足那个人的需要的任务。A.idea想法；B.personality人格；C.identity身份；D.need需要。根据语境，作者在失去至亲时，Donna体贴地帮她清理鞋子，给予了特别的但也是很实际的帮助，使她能从容参加葬礼，所以作者效仿了这个做法。suit one's need意为“满足某人的需要”。故选D项。

**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。

The American space agency NASA has launched a new instrument designed to collect data on volcanic activity and air quality.

NASA said in a statement it hopes the small orbiting instrument could help predict a volcanic eruption \_\_\_56\_\_\_ an explosion happens.

The device recently launched aboard a Northrop Grumman Cygnus spacecraft. Cygnus arrived at the International Space Station on February 21, \_\_\_57\_\_\_(carry) a large load of supplies and \_\_\_58\_\_\_(science) experiments.

NASA calls the instrument NACHOS, which \_\_\_59\_\_\_(stand) for Nanosat Atmospheric Chemistry Hyperspectral Observation System. It contains imaging sensors designed to identify gases like sulfur dioxide(二氧化硫) and nitrogen dioxide(二氧化氮). The \_\_\_60\_\_\_(present) of those gases can signal possible volcanic activity. A dormant volcano just waking may give off sulfur dioxide before there is any observable volcanic activity, which gives us a chance to identify a \_\_\_61\_\_\_(potential) erupting volcano before it actually blows.

NASA considers the instrument a "prototype," meaning its operations and observations will be studied during its orbit, which \_\_\_62\_\_\_(expect) to last one year. The agency says NACHOS will be “the smallest, highest resolution(清晰度) space-based instrument” ever \_\_\_63\_\_\_(send) to observe atmospheric gases.

Such a device could help emergency officials take early measures to protect citizens and property \_\_\_64\_\_\_ volcanic eruptions. \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ instrument can also be used to observe gas levels from natural and human-made sources that can be harmful to humans.

【56~65题答案】

【答案】56. before

57. carrying

58. scientific

59. stands 60. presence

61. potentially

62. is expected

63. sent 64. from

65. The

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。美国航天局NASA发射了一种新仪器，旨在收集火山活动和空气质量的数据。美国国家航空航天局在一份声明中表示，希望这个小型轨道仪器能够帮助预测火山爆发。文章主要介绍了这一仪器的详细情况。

【56题详解】

考查连词。句意：美国国家航空航天局在一份声明中表示，希望这个小型轨道仪器能够帮助在火上爆发之前做出预测。引导时间状语从句，表示“在……之前”应用before。故填before。

【57题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：2月21日，“天鹅座”运载着大量物资和科学实验物资抵达国际空间站。分析句子结构可知carry在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语Cygnus构成主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。故填carrying。

【58题详解】

考查形容词。句意：2月21日，“天鹅座”运载着大量物资和科学实验物资抵达国际空间站。修饰后文名词experiments应用形容词scientific，作定语。故填scientific。

【59题详解】

考查主谓一致。句意：NASA称这种仪器为NACHOS，即大气化学高光谱观测系统的缩写。根据上文calls可知为一般现在时，非限制性定语从句中谓语与先行词NACHOS保持一致，用第三人称单数形式。故填stands。

【60题详解】

考查名词。句意：这些气体的存在可能是火山活动的信号。作主语，表示“存在”应用名词presence，不可数。故填presence。

【61题详解】

考查副词。句意：一座休眠的火山刚刚苏醒，可能会在任何可观测到的火山活动之前释放出二氧化硫，这让我们有机会在火山真正爆发之前就识别出潜在的喷发火山。修饰后文动词erupt应用副词potentially，作状语。故填potentially。

【62题详解】

考查时态语态。句意：NASA认为该仪器是一个“原型”，这意味着它的运行和观测将在轨道上进行研究，预计将持续一年。非限制性定语从句修饰上文整个句子，从句中主语与谓语构成被动关系，且陈述客观事实用一般现在时的被动语态，谓语用单数。故填is expected。

【63题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该机构说，NACHOS将是有史以来被派去观察大气气体的“最小的、最高分辨率的天基仪器”。分析句子结构可知send在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语instrument构成被动关系，故用过去分词作定语。故填sent。

【64题详解】

考查介词。句意：这种装置可以帮助应急官员采取早期措施，保护公民和财产免受火山爆发的影响。结合句意表示“免于……”可知短语为protect…from…。故填from。

【65题详解】

考查冠词。句意：该仪器还可以用来观察自然和人为来源的有害气体水平。instrument为特指应用定冠词，句首单词首字母要大写。故填The。

**第四部分写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

66. 你校英语广播台校园评论栏目，以 “New Era, New Student”为题征文，号召大家发现校园里的不文明现象，你打算投稿，内容包括：

1. 你的发现；

2. 你的建议。

注意：1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

**New Era, New Student**

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

【66题答案】

【答案】New Era, New Students

Admittedly, we generations are in a new era when the world is undergoing major changes unseen in a century. With great changes come new challenges and responsibilities. To better coping with these, we yet need to sweep away all the uncivilized phenomena in our school first.

Unaware of its value, some students take it for granted to waste food. Besides, in the library, certain students speak or talk aloud, disturbing and annoying others. Little as the matters seem to be, we cannot afford to overlook the serious consequences they will bring. So I suggest that the school post more noticeable slogans and make relevant rules to help students rid of those uncivilized behaviours.

As students in the new era, I sincerely hope that we can become a better us to make contributions to the society.

【解析】

【导读】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生写一篇以“New Era, New Student”征文，给校英语广播台校园评论栏目投稿。

【详解】1.词汇积累

处理：cope with→deal with

此外：besides→what’s more

后果：consequence→result

建议：suggest→advise

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：To better coping with these, we yet need to sweep away all the uncivilized phenomena in our school first.

拓展句：We yet need to sweep away all the uncivilized phenomena in our school first so that we could better cope with these.

【点睛】[高分句型1]Admittedly, we generations are in a new era when the world is undergoing major changes unseen in a century.（运用了when引导的定语从句）

[高分句型2]So I suggest that the school post more noticeable slogans and make relevant rules to help students rid of those uncivilized behaviours.（运用了虚拟语气和不定式作状语）

**第二节(满分25分)**

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

After a very meaningful conversation with my dad about the old days, we came up with an object that we both remembered clearly. It was my very first bicycle. My mind told me I got it when I was seven, who was cheated to ride it for fifty yards alone the first time I tried!

My dad put together all the small pieces of the bicycle from a beautiful material that he called, “Your own car.” Of course I knew he had some magical ability, but I didn’t think he could make such an awesome object. He added the seat and the pedals (踏板) so that I would not have any problems. My dad recalled the bicycle was the smallest he could find while I remember how huge it was. I was so afraid of it and there was no way that I was going to control that monster-sized material. The bicycle was left in my backyard as a decoration for a month because I refused to ride it. Honestly, I was scared to try it.

After a month, my dad gave me a lecture to teach me what being a man was all about. I was finally determined to try it. My dad was proud of me and I felt very manly. He and I went to the park to see what we could do there.

The park was empty when we arrived. I had no doubt that my dad told everybody not to be there because we had to use it. I felt sorry for other people, but I was proud to have such an omnipotent (全能的) person as my dad.

We found a smooth and open space. My dad was holding the back part of the seat to make sure I didn’t fell. He promised me that I was not going to fall because he would be running right behind, holding the bicycle.

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。

I turned around and found my dad was not behind.

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

I started to pedal and the bicycle moved.

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

【67题答案】

【答案】 I turned around and found my dad was not behind. I was so scared I felt like I was going to fall at any moment. Sure enough, after shaking my body several times, I fell to the ground. I was very angry with my father why let go of my hand and let me ride alone. My father smiled and said to me: "It's OK, stick to it for a while." Then he started to teach me how to keep my center of gravity in balance. I learned the skills my father taught me, and repeated the practice several times.

I started to pedal and the bicycle moved. The bicycle moved when I pressed on the pedals. I rode for some distance and I felt my body was in balance. I felt that I could ride independently slowly, while my father was cheering for me. Finally I could ride a bike just like a free bird flying happily in the air.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和在和爸爸就过去的时光进行了一次非常有意义的交谈后，他们想出了一件我们都记得很清楚的东西。就是作者的第一辆自行车以及作者第一次骑自行车的经历故事。

【详解】1.段落续写：

① 由第一段首句内容“我转过身，发现爸爸不在后面。”可知，第一段可描写爸爸想放开手让作者独自骑行。

② 由第二段首句内容“我一踩踏板，自行车就动了。”可知，第二段可描写作者通过反复的练习，慢慢的开始会骑自行车了。

2.续写线索：转身发现爸爸不在后面——爸爸放开手——我摔倒了——爸爸教我骑——反复的练习——慢慢会自己骑了

3.词汇激活

行为类  
①反复练习：repeated the practice/ practice over and over again

②.学会技巧：learned the skills/master the skills/get the skills

③.转身：turned around/turn back

情绪类  
①对某人生气：be angry with/be mad with

②害怕：scared/ afraid

【点睛】[高分句型1] I was so scared I felt like I was going to fall at any moment.（运用了be+形容词引导的宾语从句，其中省去连词that。）

[高分句型2] I felt that I could ride independently slowly, while my father was cheering for me.（运用了while引导的时间状语从句。）