

## 2020-2021 学年度第二学期

### 高三英语试题

#### 第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does the girl want to go to the museum?

A. By subway. B. By bus. C. By car.

2. What has the weather been like recently?

A. Really dry. B. Really wet. C. Really cold.

3. What does the wedding hall forbid doing?

A. Throwing rice.

B. Throwing the pieces of newspaper.

C. Throwing colored paper.

4. What is the probable occupation of the man?

A. A politician. B. A lawyer. C. A journalist.

5. How many liters of water did the man drink today?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

第二节听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有 2 至 4 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does the man sound at first?

A. Nervous. B. Thrilled. C. Disappointed.

7. What color does the woman think old trains were?

A. Black. B. Green. C. Red.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What kind of show does the man want to make?

A. A cooking show.

B. A quiz show.

C. An interview show.

9. Where does the man want people to watch his show?

A. In their offices.

B. In their homes.

C. In their cars.

10. What is the woman's advice?

A. Picking a different goal.

B. Saving up some money.

C. Making his show different from others.

**听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。**

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A colleague. B. A conference. C. A birthday party.

12. What is the woman planning on doing first?

A. Buying a gift.

B. Going to the hospital.

C. Picking up name cards.

13. How did the woman feel at Andy's birthday last year?

A. Angry. B. Confused. C. Satisfied.

**听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。**

14. Why is going to the lake a bad idea?

A. It is too small.

B. It will be too crowded.

C. It is too hot.

15. What does the woman plan to do first?

A. Prepare lunch.

B. Pack the luggage.

C. Make coffee.

16. Where will the man probably get his drink?

A. At home.

B. At the gas station.

C. At the beach store.

17. What does the man want to use the towels for?

A. Lying on. B. Drying him off. C. Giving shade.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the goal of the exercise?

A. To learn how to follow instructions.

B. To learn about the importance of business.

C. To learn about the Industrial Revolution.

19. Which class did business managers belong to according to the speaker?

A. The upper class.

B. The middle to lower class.

C. The working class.

20. How many students will be needed to be the bank and security officers in total?

A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.

第二部分阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题； 每小题 2.5 分， 满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项。

### A

One of the best things about London is that so many of its world-famous museums are free to the public. Visitors can enjoy some beautiful paintings, portraits (肖像) and art pieces by famous artists from around the world there.

#### Imperial War Museum

Located in what was once a hospital, Imperial War Museum offers a fascinating look at war and its impact. With lots of films, photos, videos and audio recordings included in the displays, visitors will come away with a greater insight into the tragedy (悲剧) of wars, as well as the impact they have on society.

#### National Portrait Gallery

Home to over 11,000 portraits, this delightful art gallery focuses on famous British people through the ages. Portraits, photos, sculptures and drawings of some of the country's most influential and well-known figures gaze upon you as you make your way through the gallery. While its most famous portrait is undoubtedly the one of William Shakespeare, more contemporary pieces do not look out of place alongside artworks that date back hundreds of years.

#### Royal Air Force Museum

Located in Hendon, Royal Air Force Museum has over one hundred and sixty aircrafts on display and is a must-see for aviation (航空) lovers. Documenting the history of aviation and aircraft in the United Kingdom, the museum has one of the biggest and best collections of military aircraft in the world.

### Tate Britain

Founded by sugar businessman Sir Henry Tate, Tate Britain is a wonderful museum to visit, with lots of fantastic British artworks on show. Tate Britain's masterpieces include works by William Blake and Francis Bacon. Wandering around the exhibitions and galleries is a lovely way to spend the day. With the museum lying on the banks of the Thames, you can take a boat to get there.

1. What can we know about Imperial War Museum?

- A. It houses Francis Bacon's works.
- B. It mainly shows artists' tragedies.
- C. It originally served as a hospital.
- D. It once stood on the Thames River.

2. In which place can visitors see the picture of William Shakespeare?

- A. Imperial War Museum.
- B. Tate Britain.
- C. Royal Air Force Museum.
- D. National Portrait Gallery.

3. What's special about Tate Britain?

- A. It is accessible by boat.
- B. It focuses on famous people.
- C. It attracts many aircraft lovers.
- D. It was built by a businesswoman.

【答案】1. C      2. D      3. A

### 【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了伦敦四个博物馆的一些情况。

### 【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Imperial War Museum 中 “Located in what was once a hospital, Imperial War Museum... (帝国战争博物馆坐落在曾经是一家医院的地方, 它提供了一个令人着迷的战争及其影响的视角)” 可知, Imperial War Museum 最初是一家医院。故选 C 项。

### 【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 National Portrait Gallery 中 “While its most famous portrait is undoubtedly the one of William Shakespeare.... (尽管它最著名的肖像画无疑是威廉·莎士比亚(William Shakespeare)的画像, 但与数百年前的艺术品相比, 更多当代作品并不显得格格不入)” 可知, 游客可以在 National Portrait Gallery 看到莎士比亚的肖像。故选 D 项。

### 【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Tate Britain 中 “With the museum lying on the banks of the Thames, you can take a boat to

get there. (博物馆坐落在泰晤士河岸边, 你可以乘船去那里) ”可知, Tate Britain 的特别之处在于它位于泰晤士河岸边, 游客可以乘船抵达。故选 A 项。

## B

The boy sat on his chair, with his hands above the keyboard. He thought about what to write.

He recalled that the competition deadline was merely a week away. But he still had not even started on his piece. He looked at the brochure again. “WRITING COMPETITION!” the title read. His mom had encouraged him to enter the writing competition, and now he was taking it on as his personal task for the holidays.

As the boy reflected on his previous writing efforts, he realized how hopeless his task of winning was. Every story he ever wrote was based on other stories. He had little imagination, and unfortunately, imagination was the key to writing.

Suddenly, he had a brainwave. This time, he came up with an original and imaginative story.

The words shot towards him like a storm of leaves. Words were coming easily, flowing through him, faster than he could type. He typed faster than he ever had before. He continued to type, amazed how easy writing this story was. The boy could not stop writing. He looked at the word count and saw the number “248” staring right back at him. He was not even halfway yet.

Then he heard his mother’s call of saying time for bed. He continued writing the piece, ignoring her. He had to make up for the time he had lost in thinking about a topic to write.

Finally, he finished. The word count now read “498”.

“Perfect, ” he thought, “just under the word limit.” He knew this was the story that would win.

He went to the website and searched for the competition. He found the page but there was no “Enter” button.

Confused, he then re-read the page again. It read COMPETITION CLOSED.

4. What caused the boy to take part in the writing competition?

- A. A new computer.
- B. The prize money.
- C. His own interest.
- D. His mom’s encouragement.

5. How did the boy finish his earlier writing?

- A. His mom helped him.
- B. He copied others’ ideas.
- C. His friends assisted him.

- D. He used his imagination.
6. Why did the boy delay his writing?
- A. Because he was terribly lazy.
- B. Because he didn't know what to write.
- C. Because he wasn't confident.
- D. Because he read too many stories.
7. Which might be the maximum word limit for each entry?
- A. 100. B. 250.
- C. 500. D. 1000.

【答案】4. D 5. B 6. B 7. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章记叙了一位小男孩参加网络写作比赛，当他写好文章准备提交时，页面上却显示比赛结束了。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 His mom had encouraged him to enter the writing competition, and now he was taking it on as his personal task for the holidays. 他的妈妈鼓励他参加写作比赛，现在他把写作作为假期的个人任务。可知，他参加写作比赛是他妈妈鼓励的。故选 D 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 Every story he ever wrote was based on other stories. 他之前写的每一个故事都是以其他故事为基础。可知，以前写作时，他总是仿照别人的故事写。故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的 He thought about what to write. 他思考着写什么。可知，由于他不知道写什么，延误了写作时间。故选 B 项。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第七段 Finally, he finished. The word count now read "498". 他写了 498 个词，终于完成了。及第八段 "Perfect," he thought, "just under the word limit." 他认为太完美了，刚好低于限定的词数。推测文章的最高限定词数可能为 500。故选 C 项。

C

It is generally acknowledged that young people from poorer socio-economic backgrounds tend to do less well in the education system. In an attempt to help the children of poor families, a nationwide program called "Headstart" was started in the US in 1965. A lot of money was poured into it. It took children into pre-school

institutions at the age of three and was supposed to help them succeed in school. But the results have been disappointing because the program began too late. Many children who entered it at three were already behind their peers in language and intelligence and the parents were not involved in the process. At the end of each day, “Headstart” children returned to the same disadvantaged home environment.

To improve the results, another program was started in Missouri that concentrated on parents as the child’s first teachers. This program was based on research showing that working with the family is the most effective way of helping children get the best possible start in life. The four-year study included 380 families who were about to have their first child and represented different socio-economic status, age and family structure. The program involved trained educators visiting and working with the parent or parents and the child. The program also gave the parents some guidance, and useful skills on child development.

At three, the children involved in the “Missouri” program were evaluated with the children selected from the same socio-economic backgrounds and family situations. The results were obvious. The children in the program were more advanced in language development, problem solving and other intellectual skills than their peers. They performed equally well regardless of socio-economic backgrounds or family structure. The one factor that was found to affect the child’s development was the poor quality of parent-child interaction. That interaction was not necessarily bad in poorer families.

The “Missouri” program compares quite distinctly with the “Headstart” program. Without a similar focus of parent education and on the vital importance of the first three years, some evidence indicates that it will not be enough to overcome education unfairness.

8. What caused the failure of the “Headstart” program?

- A. The large number of poor families.
- B. The disapproval from children.
- C. The late start of the program.
- D. The long period of time.

9. What do we know about the “Missouri” program?

- A. It focused on the children’s first school teachers.
- B. It helped the children return to the same home.
- C. It made the children improved in many aspects.
- D. It gave the parents advice on their development.

10. According to the passage, what is likely to influence children’s performance?

- A. The number of family members.
- B. The teacher-student relationship.
- C. The intelligence of their parents.
- D. The parent-child communication.

11. How does the author develop the passage?

- A. By listing figures.
- B. By making comparisons.
- C. By presenting ideas.
- D. By drawing conclusions.

【答案】8. c    9. c    10. D    11. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。人们普遍认为，社会经济背景较差的年轻人在教育系统中表现较好。为了帮助贫困家庭的孩子，美国于1965年启动了一项名为“先驱者”的全国性计划。但是由于起步太晚计划失败。为了提高教学效果，密苏里州启动了另一个项目，重点是让家长成为孩子的启蒙老师。经过研究发现，影响儿童发展的一个因素是亲子互动质量差。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一句倒数第三句 But the results have been disappointing because the program began too late. 可知项目失败的原因是开始得太迟了，故选C。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。第三段第三句 The children in the program were more advanced in language development, problem solving and other intellectual skills than their peers. 参加该项目的孩子在语言发展、解决问题和其他智力技能方面比同龄人更先进。可推测 Missouri 项目使孩子们在许多方面得到了提高。故选C。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。倒数第二段倒数第二句 The one factor that was found to affect the child's development was the poor quality of parent-child interaction. 可知研究发现，影响儿童发展的一个因素是亲子互动质量差。即亲子之间的互动交流有可能会影响孩子的表现，故选D。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第一句 The “Missouri” program compares quite distinctly with the “Headstart” program. 可知“密苏里”计划与“先驱者”计划的对比非常明显，即作者是通过二者之间的对比来发展文章内容的，故选B。

D

With smart technology increasingly influencing all aspects of our lives, it is only a matter of time before



someone invents “smart” shoes—ones that can be made based on personal needs. Called “ShiftWear”, the sneakers are the brainchild of a team of businessmen, and engineers led by New York-based designer David Coel.

The adaptable shoes can be customized by using a smart phone app. Shoe owners will have the option of selecting a design from a variety of HD pattern by famous artists or creating one themselves. The company’s founders imagine a marketplace where artists can not only share but also sell their designs to others. Despite being electronic, the designs are clearly visible even in the brightest sunlight. What’s even cooler is that by switching on a backlight, users can even show off their designs in the dark!

According to Coel, the sneakers will keep their charge “forever” if only images are displayed. Though they will need periodic recharging, active users have nothing to worry about. That’s because the shoes are equipped with special walk-n-charge technology that powers the shoes—with every step. Inactive users also have options of charging the sneakers without using wires.

The bottom part of the shoes is covered with Kevlar fibers, a kind of strong material, reducing normal wear and tear. Even better? They are completely waterproof (not let water through) and can even be thrown into an ordinary laundry machine for a quick wash! The company predicts that the shoes will range the price from \$150 to \$1000 depending on the size of the E-panels where the designs are displayed.

This is not the first time that electronics and shoes have combined. Lithuania-based iShuh Technology has come up with a similar concept that connects e-reader panels to a smart phone app via the Bluetooth. Whether these smart shoes become as popular as our smart devices remains to be seen, though they surely are attractive.

12. What can we know about the smart shoes from the text?

- A. The electronic designs can not be seen clearly at night.
- B. The designers make sure every pair of sneakers are unique.
- C. The bottom of the shoes can last longer due to special materials.
- D. The shoes have to be washed by hand to protect the electronics.

13. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. How the sneakers are charged.
- B. How the sneakers can work well.
- C. What images the sneakers show.
- D. What technology the sneakers carry.

14. The varied prices of the sneakers mainly depend on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the length of the shoes
- B. the size of their e-panels

- C. the designers of the shoes
- D. the materials of their bottoms

15. How does the author feel about the sneakers' future market?

- A. Negative.
- B. Anxious.
- C. Uncertain.
- D. Confident.

【答案】12. C    13. A    14. B    15. C

### 【解析】

【分析】本文是说明文。文章介绍了智能鞋以及背后的充电技术以及市场前景。

### 【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 The adaptable shoes can be customized by using a smart phone app. Shoe owners will have the option of selecting a design from a variety of HD pattern by famous artists or creating one themselves. 可知，智能鞋可以通过软件来定制，可以选择一个款式或者自己设计，每一款鞋都是不一样的，故选 C。

### 【13题详解】

主旨大意题。本段主要讲述智能鞋动力的问题，只要穿着智能鞋行走就可以充电。故选 A。

### 【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 The company predicts that the shoes will range the price from \$150 to \$1000 depending on the size of the E-panels where the designs are displayed. 可知，价格不同的原因是用于展示设计的电子展示板的尺寸不一样，故选 B。

### 【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 Whether these smart shoes become as popular as our smart devices remains to be seen, though they surely are attractive. 可知，尽管很有吸引力，但能否像智能手机那么流行仍待观察，故可知作者对此态度不确定的。故选 C。

## 第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Have you ever woken up worrying about an unfinished project, an email that you forgot to send, or a meeting which you didn't have a chance to schedule? \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ It turns out that we just need to tell our brains when we will do what we need to do so they don't annoy us.

Researchers used to think that this low-level worry about unfinished tasks was our unconscious mind trying to get things done by reminding us of what we still needed to do. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_

But recent research suggests that simply making a plan to deal with an unfinished task makes a huge

difference in our ability to focus. When we don't know when or how we will finish the things on our task lists, what will happen? \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ This is because undone tasks impress us more. As it turns out, our unconscious mind isn't actually urging us to do an undone task right now, but rather to make a plan for when we will get it done. To handle this, you can schedule a task on your calendar. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ It seems that our brain needs to let something go.

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ So stop worrying about an undone to-do list of things that you hope to accomplish in a given day or week. Instead, you should avoid being distracted by starting each day with a concrete plan for what you will work on and when. You don't have to constantly make choices about what to concentrate on: Just follow your schedule.

- A. It is more about making lists.
- B. It is vital to stay focused while making plans.
- C. Or you can list it as an action task or a quick task.
- D. When we have no specific plans, distractions certainly take over.
- E. If your answer is yes, your brain is bothered by those undone lists.
- F. The belief was that the reminders wouldn't stop until the tasks were done.
- G. Our thoughts will typically wander from our present task to our undone tasks.

【答案】16. E    17. F    18. A    19. C    20. D

#### 【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了为未完成的待办事项制定具体计划的重要性和方法。

#### 【16 题详解】

根据上文 “Have you ever woken up worrying about an unfinished project, an email that you forgot to send, or a meeting which you didn't have a chance to schedule?(你是否曾经一觉醒来就在担心一个未完成的项目，一封忘记发送的邮件，或者一个没有机会安排的会议?)” 可知，上文进行了针对为完成事项的设问，可推测本句应是针对上述问题的回答，E 选项中 undone 对应上文中 unfinished。故 E 选项 “如果你的答案是肯定的，你的大脑就会被那些未完成的清单所困扰” 符合语境，故选 E。

#### 【17 题详解】

根据上文 “Researchers used to think that this low-level worry about unfinished tasks was our unconscious mind trying to get things done by reminding us of what we still needed to do.(研究人员过去认为，这种对未完成任务的低层次担忧，是我们的潜意识在提醒我们还需要做什么，试图把事情完成)” 可知，上文提到了研究人员过去认为对未完成任务看法，本句为本段最后一句，应承接上文继续说明研究人员对此的看法，F 选项中 reminders 对应上文中 reminding。故 F 选项 “一种想法是直到任务完成，提醒才会停止” 符合语境，故选 F。

#### 【18 题详解】

根据上文 “But recent research suggests that simply making a plan to deal with an unfinished task makes a huge difference in our ability to focus. When we don't know when or how we will finish the things on our task lists, what will happen?(但最近的研究表明, 简单地制定一个计划来处理未完成任务, 会对我们的专注能力产生巨大的影响。当我们不知道何时或如何完成任务清单上的事情时, 会发生什么?)” 以及后文 “This is because undone tasks impress us more.(这是因为未完成任务会给我们留下更深刻的印象)” 可知上文就不知道何时或如何完成任务清单上的事情进行了提问, 故本句应承接上文回答问题: 指出不知道何时或如何完成任务清单上的事情时, 我们的思维通常会从现在的任务转移到尚未完成任务上, 故 G 选项 “我们的思维通常会从现在的任务转移到尚未完成任务上” 符合语境, 且与下文构成明显的因果关系。故选 G。

#### 【19 题详解】

根据上文 “As it turns out, our unconscious mind isn't actually urging us to do an undone task right now, but rather to make a plan for when we will get it done. To handle this, you can schedule a task on your calendar.(事实证明, 我们的潜意识实际上并不是催促我们现在就去做未完成任务, 而是为我们什么时候能完成它制定一个计划。要处理这个问题, 您可以在日历上安排一个任务)” 以及后文 “It seems that our brain needs to let something go.(似乎我们的大脑需要放下一些东西)” 可知, 上文提出的建议是把未完成任务安排在日历上, 可推测本句应承接上文继续说明处理这些未完成任务的方式。故 C 选项 “或者你可以把它作为一个行动任务或一个快速任务” 符合语境, 故选 C。

#### 【20 题详解】

根据后文 “So stop worrying about an undone to-do list of things that you hope to accomplish in a given day or week. Instead, you should avoid being distracted by starting each day with a concrete plan for what you will work on and when. You don't have to constantly make choices about what to concentrate on: Just follow your schedule.(所以, 不要再为那些你希望在某天或某周内完成的未完成任务清单而烦恼了。相反, 你应该避免分心, 以一个具体的计划来开始每一天, 你要做什么, 什么时候做。你不必总是选择要集中精力做什么: 只要按照你的时间表就行了)” 可知, 本段主要说明了应该避免分心的问题, D 选项中 being distracted 对应后文中 distractions。故 D 选项 “当我们没有具体的计划时, 分心就会占上风” 符合语境, 故选 D。

### 第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

A woman is volunteering in a shelter. It all started because she missed her own \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_

Sandy was at a loss when her beloved Angus died last year — terribly lonely, yet not quite \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ for a new dog in her life. \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_, she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter and spend some quality time with furry friends who, like her, were \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ their old buddies (伙伴).

Remembering that her dog had loved being read to, she brought along a \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ there.

It's now been 18 months since Sandy first began \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ her chair beside the dog house. Shelter workers say it really calms down the dogs, but Sandy says it does more \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ to her than it does to the dogs.

Sandy was \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ that photos of her reading to dogs were spreading on the Internet until the media started calling. Kathleen, a fellow shelter volunteer was so touched by the sight of her \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ to an old dog that she took a photo and posted it on the Internet. She was so \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ with the dogs — I watched her read to several — and they just loved being \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ by her, "Kathleen said.

Inspired by Sandy's style of \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_, the shelter has announced that a reading marathon is being \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ for next September. The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ in reading to the animals, with the added benefit of reading practice for the two-leggers, along with plenty of friendly \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ for the four-leggers.

- |                      |                  |                |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. husband       | B. kid           | C. dog         | D. animal       |
| 22. A. ready         | B. free          | C. sorry       | D. grateful     |
| 23. A. However       | B. Meanwhile     | C. Besides     | D. Therefore    |
| 24. A. comforting    | B. admiring      | C. missing     | D. helping      |
| 25. A. toy           | B. book          | C. camera      | D. photo        |
| 26. A. settling into | B. stealing into | C. heading for | D. looking for  |
| 27. A. duty          | B. work          | C. good        | D. wrong        |
| 28. A. uneasy        | B. unsure        | C. unhappy     | D. unaware      |
| 29. A. reading       | B. attending     | C. waving      | D. whispering   |
| 30. A. content       | B. patient       | C. strict      | D. careful      |
| 31. A. interviewed   | B. trained       | C. petted      | D. photographed |
| 32. A. teaching      | B. living        | C. thinking    | D. volunteering |
| 33. A. accepted      | B. predicted     | C. recorded    | D. organized    |
| 34. A. involved      | B. experienced   | C. united      | D. relaxed      |
| 35. A. competition   | B. company       | C. service     | D. advice       |

【答案】21. c    22. A    23. D    24. c    25. B    26. A    27. c    28. D    29. A    30. B  
31. c    32. D    33. D    34. A    35. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。本文介绍了 *Sandy* 为动物阅读的故事感动了很多的人，由此引起了人们对于阅读的兴趣，让周围的人加入进来的故事。

【详解】1. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：一切都是因为她想念自己的狗。A. husband 丈夫；B. kid 孩子；C. dog 狗；D. animal 动物。根据后文“yet not quite \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ for a new dog in her life”可知她想念的是一只狗。故选C。

2. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：去年，当她心爱的安格斯去世时，Sandy感到很失落，她非常孤独，但还没有准备好迎接一只新的狗。A. ready 准备好；B. free 自由的；C. sorry 抱歉的；D. grateful 感激的。be ready to do sth.意为“准备好做某事”，根据前文“Sandy was at a loss when her beloved Angus died last year—terribly lonely, yet not quite”可知，此处指她还没准备好接纳一只新的狗。故选A。

3. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：因此，她决定去当地的动物收容所做志愿者，和那些像她一样想念老朋友的毛茸茸的朋友们一起度过一段美好时光。A. However 然而；B. Meanwhile 同时；C. Besides 况且；D. Therefore 因此。根据前文“yet not quite \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ for a new dog in her life.”后文“she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter”可知，她很想念自己的狗，但没有准备好接纳新的狗，所以就决定去动物收容所做志愿者，两句之间是因果关系。故选D。

4. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. comforting 安慰；B. admiring 崇拜；C. missing 思念；D. helping 帮助。根据前文“it all started because she missed her own \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_”可知，那些朋友和她一样，在想念自己的伙伴。故选C。

5. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：记得她的狗喜欢别人读书给她听，她带了一本书来。A. toy 玩具；B. book 书；C. camera 相机；D. photo 照片。根据前文“Remembering that her dog had loved being read to”可知，带来的应该是一本书。故选B。

6. 考查短语词义辨析。句意：自从Sandy第一次坐在狗屋旁边的椅子上，已经过去18个月了。A. settling into 安顿；B. stealing into 潜入；C. heading for 前往；D. looking for 寻找。根据后文“her chair beside the dog house”可知，Sandy应该是阅读了18个月了，应该是坐在椅子上阅读的。故选A。

7. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：收容所的工作人员说这样能让狗平静下来，但Sandy说这样对她比对狗好。A. duty 职责；B. work 工作；C. good 好的；D. wrong 错的。根据前文“shelter workers say it really calms down the dogs”及后文“than it does to the dogs.”可知，Sandy说这对她来说更好。故选C。

8. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Sandy不知道她给狗读书的照片在网上传播，直到媒体开始报道。A. uneasy 不容易的；B. unsure 不确定的；C. unhappy 不高兴的；D. unaware 不明白的。根据后文句子“that she took a photo and posted it on the Internet.”可知Sandy并不知道她的照片在网上流传的事。故选D。

9. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：凯瑟琳，一个收容所的志愿者，看到她给一只老狗读书的情景非常感动，她拍了一张照片，并把它发到了网上。A. reading 阅读；B. attending 参加；C. waving 挥舞；D. whispering 窃窃私语。根据后文句子“I watched her read to several”可知，此处指的是给狗阅读的照片。故选A。

10. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“她对狗很有耐心——我看着她给好几只狗读故事——它们喜欢被她抚

摸。”凯瑟琳说。A. content 满意的; B. patient 有耐心的; C. strict 严格的; D. careful 仔细的。根据后文句子 “I watched her read to several” 可知, Sandy 给狗阅读的这种耐心。故选 B。

11. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. interviewed 采访; B. trained 训练; C. petted 抚摸; D. photographed 拍照。根据前文 “She was so 10 with the dogs” 可知, 应该是抚摸那些狗, 故选 C。

12. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 受到 Sandy 志愿服务风格的启发, 收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读马拉松。A. teaching 教授; B. living 居住; C. thinking 思考; D. volunteering 主动, 自愿。根据前文 “She decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter” 后文 “the shelter has announced that a reading marathon is being 13 for next September” 可知, 受 Sandy 志愿服务风格的鼓舞, 动物收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读比赛。故选 D。

13. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. accepted 接受; B. predicted 预测; C. recorded 记录; D. organized 组织。根据后文 “The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood 14 in reading to the animals,” 可知, 动物收容所宣布明年九月将组织举办一场阅读比赛。故选 D。

14. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 我们的计划是让附近的孩子们, 参与到给动物读书的活动中来, 同时给双腿的孩子们带来阅读练习的额外好处, 同时给四腿的孩子们带来很多友好的陪伴。A. involved 涉及到; B. experienced 经历; C. united 团结; D. relaxed 放松。get involved in, 意为 “参与……活动”, 根据前文 “The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood” 可知, 组织这个活动是为了让孩子们参加到这个阅读的活动中来, 故选 A。

15. 考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. competition 竞赛; B. company 陪伴; C. service 服务; D. advice 建议。根据语境可知, 人类给动物的阅读同时也是对于动物的陪伴。故选 B。

## 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。

Two special friends in the Cincinnati area have created a 36 (merry) Christmas than ever for the children and families affected during the pandemic, and it 37 (inspire) by the experience of gratitude they both felt as they grew up.

Jordynn and her best friend Skylar started Make a Kid Merry, 38 organization that provides holiday gifts to kids—the same support as their own moms received years ago.

39 (grow) up, both Jordynn and Skylar were raised by single mothers, and this fueled their desire this year 40 (make) sure they “pay it forward” to offer support to other kids of single-parent families during the holidays.

COVID-19 has influenced numerous families since it 41 (break) out, so the two friends decided to set providing gifts for 50 kids 42 their goal. They asked for community 43 (donate), and enlisted

friends as elves (精灵) to \_\_\_\_\_<sup>44</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) wrap the gifts and deliver them.

“We both come from single-mother households, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>45</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ resulted in the fact that we both had to be sponsored for Christmases before,” Jordynn told WCPO news. “We just wanted to be able to create a way to give back to our community.”

【答案】36. merrier

37. was inspired

38. an      39. Growing

40. to make

41. broke      42. as

43. donation(s)

44. beautifully

45. which

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。辛辛那提地区的 Jordynn 和她最好的朋友 Skylar 创办了一个名为“让孩子快乐”的组织，专门为孩子们提供节日礼物，为受疫情影响的儿童和家庭创造了一个比以往任何时候都更快乐的圣诞节，这是受到他们在成长过程中都心存感激的经历的启发。

【36 题详解】

考查比较级。句意：辛辛那提地区的两位特殊朋友为受疫情影响的儿童和家庭创造了一个比以往任何时候都更快乐的圣诞节，这是受到他们在成长过程中都心存感激的经历的启发。根据后文“than ever”可知应用比较级 merrier，修饰名词 Christmas。故填 merrier。

【37 题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：辛辛那提地区的两位特殊朋友为受疫情影响的儿童和家庭创造了一个比以往任何时候都更快乐的圣诞节，这是受到他们在成长过程中都心存感激的经历的启发。结合语境和后文“as they grew up”可知描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，用一般过去时的被动语态，主语为 it，谓语动词用单数。故填 was inspired。

【38 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：Jordynn 和她最好的朋友 Skylar 创办了一个名为“让孩子快乐”的组织，专门为孩子们提供节日礼物——就像他们自己的妈妈几年前收到的支持一样。organization 为可数名词，此处表泛指应用不定冠词，且 organization 是发音以元音音素开头的单词，应用 an。此处 an organization that provides holiday gifts to kids 为 Make a Kid Merry 的同位语，对其进行补充说明。故填 an。

【39 题详解】



考查非谓语动词。句意：在成长的过程中，Jordynn 和 Skylar 都是由单亲妈妈抚养长大的，这让她们今年更想要“传递爱心”，在节日期间为其他单亲家庭的孩子提供帮助。分析句子结构可知 grow 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 Jordynn and Skylar 构成主动关系，故应用现在分词作状语。句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Growing。

#### 【40 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在成长的过程中，Jordynn 和 Skylar 都是由单亲妈妈抚养长大的，这让她们今年更想要“传递爱心”，在节日期间为其他单亲家庭的孩子提供帮助。结合句意表示“某人做某事的欲望”短语为 one's desire to do sth.，此处用不定式作后置定语。故填 to make。

#### 【41 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：新冠肺炎疫情爆发以来，影响了许多家庭，两位朋友决定将为 50 个孩子提供礼物作为他们的目标。分析可知，设空处为 since 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词，从句中描述过去发生的动作，应用一般过去时。故填 broke。

#### 【42 题详解】

考查介词。句意：新冠肺炎疫情爆发以来，影响了许多家庭，两位朋友决定将为 50 个孩子提供礼物作为他们的目标。后跟名词 goal 作宾语，表示“作为”应用介词 as。故填 as。

#### 【43 题详解】

考查名词。句意：他们要求社区捐款，并招募朋友作为精灵漂亮地包装礼物并把它们送出去。空处作宾语，表示“捐赠，捐款”应用名词 donation，此处可用单数也可用复数形式。故填 donation(s)。

#### 【44 题详解】

考查副词。句意：他们要求社区捐款，并招募朋友作为精灵漂亮地包装礼物并把它们送出去。修饰动词 wrap 应用副词 beautifully，作状语。故填 beautifully。

#### 【45 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：Jordynn 告诉 WCPO 新闻：“我们都来自单亲家庭，这导致我们之前圣诞节都得接受赞助。”此处为非限制性定语从句修饰上文整个句子，从句中缺少主语，故应用关系代词 which 引导，that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。故填 which。

### 第四部分 写作（共两节；满分 40 分）

#### 第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假定你是李华，你的美国笔友 Charlie 对中国文化很感兴趣。他和家人将于今年农历春节来中国旅游，请你给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1. 欢迎他们来中国；
2. 旅行前的准备；

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Charlie,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】 Dear Charlie,

I'm delighted to know you are coming to China with your family during the Chinese Spring Festival, which is a great chance for you to experience Chinese culture personally. Here I am writing to offer you some advice.

It would be a good idea if you could make some preparations before your travel. First of all, learn some simple Chinese, especially the daily expressions, which makes it easier for you to communicate with the locals wherever you go. Besides, to get yourself familiar with some Chinese local customs and traditions may help you behave properly during your stay. What's more, you can learn how to use chopsticks beforehand so that you can taste different varieties of Chinese food more conveniently.

I hope you will find my advice helpful. Wish you a pleasant journey in China.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】 本书面表达是一篇提纲类作文。要求以李明名义给美国笔友 Charlie 写一封电子邮件。

【详解】 首先审题，这篇文章要求假定你是李华，你的美国笔友 Charlie 对中国文化很感兴趣。他和家人将于今年农历春节来中国旅游，请你给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：1. 欢迎他们来中国；2. 旅行前的准备。其次选用正确的时态，然后写出单个句子，使用正确的连词，连句成段。具体来说，写这篇文章时，要注意文中给出的细节都要包括，不要遗漏。这篇文章对于考生的综合能力要求较高，要求考生有很强的谋篇布局的能力和组织要点的能力。需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，不能出现文章脱节问题。尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。

【点睛】 本篇书面表达要点全面，结构紧凑，是一篇较好的范文。这篇短文使用了大量的短语，为文章增

色不少，如：be delighted to, First of all, What's more, so that。还大量使用了定语从句 I'm delighted to know you are coming to China with your family during the Chinese Spring Festival, which is a great chance for you to experience Chinese culture personally.和 First of all, learn some simple Chinese, especially the daily expressions, which makes it easier for you to communicate with the locals wherever you go.等多种句式结构，增加了文章的可读性。

## 第二节（满分 25 分）

47. 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。

Henry got on his bike and began to deliver copies of the March 8,1970,issue of *The Gazette*. Half an hour later,he threw the last newspaper onto the porch（门廊）at 35 Oak Street and cycled to *The Gazette offices*. There must be something important for the editor in chief to meet with an 11-year-old paperboy.

"No good way to deliver bad news,"Mr. Trotta greeted him when Henry stepped in.Henry's smile faded.

"We're closing shop, Henry. Advertising is down. Television is how people get their news today. Local papers are the first to close."Mr. Trotta shrugged.

Henry couldn't believe his ears, frozen to the spot.He thought of all those people he had met on his route. They wouldn't get their neighborhood news anymore!

You were great, Henry—always dependable"Mr. Trotta said.Henry forced his head up to say good-bye.

As he rode past the houses he knew so well he saw Mr. Grady on his porch, holding a broom（扫帚）. Henry led him to a chair and cleaned the porch.They sat for a while as Mr. Grady recalled how happy he'd been moving his family to 10 Oak. He sounded lonely.

A week after his last deliveries, Henry wondered if his customers missed *The Gazette* as much as he did. He thought of a way to find out. He started out on his old route with a notebook

Henry stopped at Mrs. Burke's. She opened the door, holding the two babies. She asked him if he knew any neighbors with experience of looking after children.

Mr. Simon was next door, carrying his violin out. "Hey, Henry. My band is having a concert in the park this Friday. Tell all your friends."

As Henry made more notes, an idea started forming in his head. Maybe he could create a newsy page（小报）for the neighbors.

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。

Neighbors cheered Henry's idea, ready to offer information.

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Henry's first Oak Street News then produced desired effects.

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【答案】 *Neighbors cheered Henry's idea, ready to offer information.* Besides Mrs. Burke who longed for a baby sitter and Mr. Simon who desired a large audience for his concert. Henry also collected six other neighbors' appealing and needs, including Mr. Grady who yearned for his children's coming back for a short reunion. Information in hand, Henry knocked at Mr. Trotta's door and pleaded for his support in publishing his first Oak Street News, who approved almost immediately. Soon, Henry's tabloid was in circulation, which he cheerfully delivered from door to door as before.

*Henry's first Oak Street News then produced desired effects.* Neighbors applauded the idea of sharing their needs in a communal newspaper, which really addressed their immediate concern in a practical and efficient way. As Mrs. Burke successfully found an ideal baby sitter, Mr. Simon secured a large following for his concert and Mr. Grady who happily reunited with his kids, Henry realized, from his deep heart, that The Gazette was far from gone in this TV era, but transformed into Oak Street News that connected, bonded and tied the Oak neighbors in a cozy fabric.

【解析】

【分析】 本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了因为科技的发展，Henry 送的报纸《公报》不再营业，想到了那些等待着报纸看新闻的人，Henry 决定自己办一份小报给邻居的故事。

【详解】 1.段落续写：

由第一段首句内容“邻居们为亨利的想法欢呼起来，准备提供信息。”可知，第一段可描写邻居们都给小报提供信息，小报出版了。

由第二段首句内容“亨利的第一个橡树街新闻随后产生了预期的效果。”可知，第二段可描写小报给邻居们带来了益处，将邻居们联系在一起。

2.续写线索：邻居提供信息——出版报纸——报纸达到了预期后果——报纸给邻居们带来好处——邻居更团结

3.词汇激活（一个词汇要写出相近的表达）

行为类

①收集：collect/ gather/accumulate

②.支持：approve/accept

③.改变：transform/change

情绪类

①.舒适的：cozy/comfortable.

高兴：happily/ gladly/merrily

【点睛】[高分句型 1]. Besides Mrs. Burke who longed for a baby sitter and Mr. Simon who desired a large audience for his concert.（使用了 who 引导的定语从句）

[高分句型 2]. Soon, Henry's tabloid was in circulation, which he cheerfully delivered from door to door as before.（使用了 which 引导的定语从句）

[高分句型 3]. . Neighbors applauded the idea of sharing their needs in a communal newspaper, which really addressed their immediate concern in a practical and efficient way.（使用了 which 引导非限制性定语从句）