**2021—2022学年第二学期期中考试**

**高一英语**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**

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

1. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Go shopping. B. Take a holiday. C. Have dinner.

2. What can we learn about the man?

A. He’s busy. B. He’s hungry. C. He’s embarrassed.

3. When is the library open?

A. At 7:30. B. At 8:00. C. At 8:30.

4. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A. Try somewhere else. B. Quit the present job. C: Remain at the restaurant.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Teacher and student. C. Driver and passenger.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出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. What does the woman complain about?

A. Hot weather. B. Boring travel plans. C. Short summer holidays.

7. What does the man mean at the end of the talk?

A. Going to the pool is a good idea.

B. The weather forecast is not accurate.

C. It will cool down over the weekend.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。**

8. What can we know about the man?

A. He is not a local resident here.

B. He often ignores the traffic rules.

C. He doesn’t know the woman at all.

9. What will the woman do?

A. Tour around the city.

B. Buy something to drink.

C. Park her car somewhere.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At home. B. In an office. C. In a restaurant.

11. When did the two speakers last meet?

A. About two years ago.

B. About three years ago.

C. About four years ago.

12. What did Jack do when he was in Britain?

A. He taught English.

B. He worked in a company.

C. He continued with his study.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. Who is going to have dinner with the woman?

A. Paul. B. David. C. Jane.

14. What troubles the man?

A. The printer doesn’t work.

B. He has no time to keep a date.

C. His client is difficult to please.

15. What does the woman say about the man’s problem?

A. It is demanding. B. It is easy to handle. C. It doesn’t make sense.

16. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Get changed. B. Ring her husband. C. Call for a technician.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. Where is the new museum situated?

A. On Ellis Island. B. On Liberty Island. C. In the City of New York.

18. When did the Statue of Liberty open to the public?

A. In 1954. B. In 1892. C. In 1886.

19 How many visitors are permitted into the Statue every year?

A. About 400,000. B. About 500,000. C. About 900,000.

20. What can visitors see in the new museum?

A. The inside structure of Lady Liberty.

B. The statue of the creator of Lady Liberty.

C. The constructing process of Lady Liberty.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。**

**A**

The 2022 Winter Olympics, also known as Beijing 2022, is scheduled to take place from February 4 to February 20, 2022, which is in the Chinese New Year period. Beijing, the first city to host both the summer and winter Olympics, is partnering with Zangjiakou to host the winter games.

**Dates**

February 2-3: preliminary competitions for ice hockey, curling, and freestyle skiing

February 4: Opening Ceremony

February 4-20: events, competitions, and finals

February 20: Closing Ceremony

**Events**

A total of 109 events are set to take place in the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. Seven new events have been added, including ski jumping mixed team, snowboard cross mixed team and short track speed skating team relay. For the first time, a female athletes percentage of over 45.44% to attend the winter games has been reached, making Beijing 2022 probably the most gender-balanced Winter Olympics to date.

**Tickets**

On Sept. 30, the International Olympic Committee announced that tickets will be sold exclusively (专门地) to those living in China’s mainland. Ticket booking hasn’t yet started. According to the report sent to IOC, there would be three types of tickets, tickets for the opening ceremony, tickets for events competitions, and tickets for the closing ceremony, costing from 50 to 4,882 CNY per ticket. The highest ticket prices are for the opening and closing ceremonies, from 732 to 4,882 CNY. Tickets for popular events are about 149 to 1,464 CNY, and tickets for general events are around 50 to 490 CNY.

1. What is special about 2022 Winter Olympics?

A. More female events have been added. B. It will last for over 20 days in two cities.

C. It will be held during the Spring Festival. D. The number of female athletes has increased.

2. What can we know about the tickets?

A. They are not on sale now. B. There are four kinds of them.

C. Any sports lover can get them. D. They are more expensive than before.

3. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To explain. B. To advertise. C. To educate. D. To introduce.

【答案】1. D 2. A 3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了北京冬奥会的一些情况。

【详解】1. 细节理解题。根据Events部分段“For the first time, a female athletes percentage of over 45.44% to attend the winter games has been reached, making Beijing 2022 probably the most gender-balanced Winter Olympics to date. (参加冬奥会的女性运动员比例首次超过45.44%，这使北京2022年冬奥会可能成为迄今为止性别比例最平衡的冬奥会)”可知，2022年冬奥会的特别之处是女运动员数量的增加。故选 D项。

2. 细节理解题。根据Tickets部分“Ticket booking hasn’t yet started.(订票还没有开始)”可知，门票尚未开售。故选A项。

3. 推理判断题。通读全文可知，本文是对2022年冬奥会相关情况的介绍，其目的是介绍(introduce)。故选D项。

**B**

Some years ago in the departure lounge (休息室) of a flight from New York’s LaGuardia airport to O’Hare in Chicago, I found a young boy in tears and his mother at his side also appeared upset. I walked to them and invited them to our VIP lounge.

As it turned out, the boy, Miles and his mom were returning to their home in Kansas City. Miles has had some health problems. Though he had received more than thirty operations in a Jewish Hospital in New York, he would be back for more.

Miles enjoyed spending his time in our VIP lounge looking at the entire wall filled with the pictures of many celebrities (名人) who often came to our office. We soon added Miles’ picture to the wall among those celebrities. Among the celebrities, Miles liked the country singer Garth Brooks best. Miles would just sit and stare at Garth’s picture.

One day, Mr. Brooks was waiting in the lounge for his flight. As he looked at the collection of photographs, Garth asked about the youngster with the big smile. We told him about Miles. We also told him how much Miles loved and respected him. He nodded and left.

About six months later, Garth was going to perform in Kansas City and he asked our workers to help him get in touch with the family. He wanted Miles to be his guest. That evening, not only did Miles sit in the front row, but he and Garth also had a private meeting after the performance.

Although Miles would receive many more treatments after that special evening, his smile greeted us with every following visit. The face of a sick boy was changed by the joy of a stranger.

4. How was Miles’ mother when the author saw them?

A. Sad. B. Moved. C. Confused. D. Satisfied.

5. What did Miles enjoy doing in the VIP lounge?

A. Playing with his mother. B. Singing with his favorite singer.

C. Talking with the author. D. Admiring pictures of famous people.

6. Which words can best describe Garth Brooks?

A. Proud and brave. B. Creative and generous.

C. Kind and helpful. D. Powerful and considerate.

7. What can we learn from the text?

A. Miles has completely recovered.

B. The author knew Garth very well.

C. Garth’s kindness encouraged Miles greatly.

D. Garth got in touch with Miles through the author.

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. C 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者在机场碰到一个身体状况很差的小男孩，他很喜欢一名乡村歌手，最终这位乡村歌手邀请小男孩参加自己演唱会的故事。

【详解】1. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段“I found a young boy in tears and his mother at his side also appeared upset.(我发现一个小男孩在哭，他的母亲在他身边也显得不高兴)”可知，作者第一次见到Miles母子时，Miles的母亲显得不高兴，感到难过。故选A。

2. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“Miles enjoyed spending his time in our VIP lounge looking at the entire wall filled with the pictures of many celebrities (名人) who often came to our office.(迈尔斯喜欢待在我们的贵宾休息室里，看着挂满了许多经常来我们办公室的名人照片的整面墙)”可知，Miles喜欢看贵宾休息室墙上名人的照片。故选D。

3. 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段“About six months later, Garth was going to be performing in Kansas City and he asked our workers to help him get in touch with the family. He wanted Miles to be his guest. That evening, not only did Miles sit in the front row, but he and Garth also had a private meeting after the performance.(大约6个月后，加斯要去堪萨斯城演出，他请求我们的工作人员帮助他与这家人取得联系。他想让迈尔斯做他的客人。那天晚上，迈尔斯不仅坐在前排，他和加斯还在演出结束后私下见)”可推知，Garth Brooks善良且乐于助人。故选C。

4. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Although Miles would receive many more treatments after that special evening, his smile greeted us with every following visit. The face of a sick boy was changed by the joy of a stranger.(尽管在那个特别的晚上之后，迈尔斯接受了更多的治疗，但他的微笑迎接着我们每一次探访。一个生病的男孩的脸被一个陌生人的喜悦改变了)”可推知， Garth的善良行为给了Miles很大的鼓励。故选C。

**C**

Do good stories really lead to good lives? Studies suggest they do. York University psychology professor Ian McGregor and Holmes found that if you provide students with a story about a breakup and ask them to place the blame on just one of the parties, the students begin to believe their own stories. Two weeks later, even after re-reading the story, the students still said the person they previously defended was relatively innocent. Forty weeks after the first study, the participants had forgotten almost all the details, but they still knew who to blame.

“ Stories shape memory so dramatically,” says Holmes. “Once you tell a story, it’s hard to get out of that story’s framework and they get more dramatic over time. ”

This can either form a foundation (基础) for good marriages or separate couples. People who tell stories about partners that focus on their negative qualities will remember things that fit into that thesis and forget the positive characters they reported before. Negative storytellers tended to get divorced while people who told stories about. their partners’ strengths saw their relationships strengthen over time.

Taken together, psychologists’ research makes one point: We don’t just tell stories, stories tell us. They shape our thoughts and memories and even change how we live our lives.

Storytelling isn’t just how we construct our identities. Stories are our identities. Every story is a gift, a little part of yourself that you share with the audience. Who doesn’t like gifts?

8. How did Ian McGregor and Holmes get their finding?

A. They did researches in the lab.

B. They analyzed data from the Internet.

C. They carried out an experiment on students.

D. They used a questionnaire to get information.

9. What does the underlined word “ thesis ” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Kind. B. Case. C. Action. D. Opinion.

10. What should people do to strengthen relationships with their partners?

A. Talk more with their partners. B. Focus on their partners’ strengths.

C. Tell their partners’ more stories. D. Share their partners’ stories with others.

11. What is the best title of the text?

A. Good Stories Are Gifts B. Good Stories Lead to Good Lives

C. People Like Good Stories D. People Like to Share Gifts with Others

【答案】8. C 9. D 10. B 11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文为说明文。文章介绍了研究发现好的故事的确让人的生活变得更好。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“York University psychology professor Ian McGregor and Holmes found that if you provide students with a story about a breakup and ask them to place the blame on just one of the parties, the students begin to believe their own stories. Two weeks later, even after re-reading the story, the students still said the person they previously defended was relatively innocent. Forty weeks after the first study, the participants had forgotten almost all the details, but they still knew who to blame.(约克大学心理学教授伊恩·麦格雷戈和霍尔姆斯发现，如果你给学生们讲一个分手的故事，让他们只把责任推给一方，学生们就会开始相信自己的故事。两周后，即使重读了这个故事，学生们仍然表示，他们之前为之辩护的人是相对无辜的。第一项研究结束40周后，参与者几乎忘记了所有的细节，但他们仍然知道谁该为此负责)”可知，研究在学生身上做了一个实验，然后得出的结论。故选C。

9题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段划线单词thesis被指示代词that修饰，可知，此处划线单词指代上文中的某个事物，“This can either form a foundation (基础) for good marriages or separate couples. People who tell stories about partners that focus on their negative qualities will remember things(这既可以成为美满婚姻的基础，也可以成为夫妻分开的基础。那些讲述伴侣的故事，关注其消极品质的人会记住这些事情)”可知，这里的“这些事情”与上文中得出的结论或观点是一致的，结合第二段“Once you tell a story, it’s hard to get out of that story’s framework and they get more dramatic over time.(一旦你讲述了一个故事，你就很难跳出这个故事的框架，随着时间的推移，故事会变得更加戏剧化)”可知，这一结论、观点为划线单词指代的理论，因此可以推断划线单词的含义是“观点”，故选D。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“Negative storytellers tended to get divorced while people who told stories about their partners’ strengths saw their relationships strengthen over time.(讲消极故事的人往往会离婚，而关注伴侣优点的人，随着时间的推移，他们伴侣的优势使他们的关系得到加强)”可知，要加强和伴侣的关系就要多关注他/她们的优点。故选B。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Do good stories really lead to good lives? Studies suggest they do.(好故事真的能带来好生活吗？研究表明确实如此)”可知，文章首段首句提出了全文的主旨，即研究发现好的故事的确让人的生活变得更好。故选B。

**D**

4D printing creates objects capable of rearranging themselves in response to environmental stimulation. Given that they change with time, the fourth dimension in 4D printing is time. Printing with a material that changes in response to its environment has been done before to create some objects that can grow or shrink, open or close. To do these changes, the objects needed to be placed underwater.

The new ink developed by Del Pozo will make reversible (可逆的) change possible in normal conditions. The ink itself is made with liquid crystals instead of the previously used shape-memory polymers or hydrogels (水凝胶). Shape-memory, polymers cannot reverse their form changes and hydrogels can only reverse their changes underwater.

“ What we didn’t yet have was a more flexible material, capable of reversing its shape-shifting in various environments in response to stimulation (刺激). Now, we can adapt liquid crystals in multiple ways. We can play with not only the chemical composition but also the molecular (分子的) arrangement,” said Del Pozo.

“ Thus, materials can be designed that are responsive to humidity (湿度) or temperature and whose movement can be controlled. And by combining materials with different functionalities, printed objects can be organized to form a communicating system,” Del Pozo continued.

The ink is also light-sensitive, which provides many possible applications for the technology in combination with the other stimulation. Del Pozo looks forward to the potential for soft robots and medical applications such as printable artificial eyes.

12. Why was previous 4D printing not satisfying?

A. The process is too slow. B. It was too expensive to perform.

C. The materials are not stable. D. The objects must be underwater.

13. What made reversible change possible in normal conditions?

A. The finding of a new material. B. The application of new printers.

C. The invention of a new ink. D. The use of a new printing method.

14. What does the last paragraph mainly about?

A. The potential use of the new technology.

B. The development of the new technology.

C. The disadvantages of the new technology.

D. The working principle of the new technology.

15. What is the text?

A. A travel guide. B. A news report.

C. A short story. D. A novel.

【答案】12. D 13. C 14. A 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文为新闻报道。文章介绍了新墨水的发明使4D打印可逆变化在正常情况下成为可能。

【详解】1. 推理判断题。由文章第一段“To do these changes, the objects needed to be placed underwater. (为了实现这些改变，这些物体需要被放置在水下)”可推知，之前的4D打印不令人满意是因为这些物体需要被放置在水下。故选D。

2. 细节理解题。由文章第二段“The new ink developed by Del Pozo will make reversible (可逆的) change possible in normal conditions. (由德尔·波佐开发的这种新墨水将使正常情况下的可逆变化成为可能)”可知，是新墨水的发明使可逆变化在正常情况下成为可能。故选C。

3. 主旨大意题。由文章最后一段“The ink is also light-sensitive, which provides many possible applications for the technology in combination with the other stimulation. Del Pozo looks forward to the potential for soft robots and medical applications such as printable artificial eyes.(该油墨也是光敏的，这为该技术与其他刺激结合提供了许多可能的应用。德尔波佐期待着软体机器人和医疗应用的潜力，如可打印的人造眼睛)”可推知，最后一段主要展望这项新技术的应用前景。故选A。

4. 推理判断题。通读全文，文章报道了新墨水的发明使4D打印可逆变化在正常情况下成为可能，所以这是一篇新闻报道。故选B。

**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。**

Our future wealth depends on our ability to trim (削减) our spending now. To live in luxury later you just need to lead a life of less now. However, you needn’t have to fast today. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_

**Go Big.**

Let’s deal with the bigger financial issues first. Don’t fear. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ You can save a fortune over the long term by taking some steps today. When it comes to plugging (堵漏) money leaks, a phone call or two and pressing a few buttons on your keyboard can work wonders.

\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_

Now let’s go to small ones. But we are not going to give up entirely the life pleasure. We’re just going to have one takeaway a day instead of two, saving us $20 a week or $1040 a year. Similarly, having one pizza delivery a week instead of two or one trip to the movies instead of two can boost your savings.

**Spend smart.**

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ Divide your take-home pay by the hours worked to earn it. If you take home $1200 a week and work 60 hours a week, you’re earning $20 an hour. So the next time you’re tempted (怂恿) by a little online shopping, take a moment to ask yourself: how many hours will I have to work for this?

**Spend slow.**

Take a couple of days to think over your decision, giving yourself a cooling-off period. Maybe you’ll decide the watering can in the shape of a pink flamingo (火烈鸟) is worth it. Maybe you won’t. But at least you’ll make an informed decision. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_

A. Go small.

B. Go careful.

C. Big issues doesn’t mean they’re hard to fix.

D. And your future you will probably thank you for it.

E. Here’s how to save money without making life miserable.

F. Before making a purchase, work out how long you have to work to pay for it.

G. Chances are that if you decide not to make the purchase, life will still be good.

【答案】16. E 17. C 18. A 19. F 20. G

【解析】

【导语】本文为说明文。介绍了四条为将来省钱而又不影响今天生活的策略。

【16题详解】

上文“However, you needn’t have to fast today. (然而，你并非现在必须斋戒。)”讲没有必要斋戒，生活得很苦，与E选项“Here’s how to save money without making life miserable.(以下是如何省钱而不让生活痛苦策略。)”一致。并且空处是全文主题句，总领全文，引出下面几条策略。故选E项。

【17题详解】

由上文“Let’s deal with the bigger financial issues first. Don’t fear.(让我们先处理更大的财务问题。不要害怕。)”以及下文具体策略可知，空处讲大问题不一定难解决，与C项“Big issues doesn’t mean they’re hard to fix.(大问题并不意味着它们很难解决。)”一致。故选C项。

【18题详解】

空处是小标题，其他小标题都是祁使句，所以空处也应该是祁使句。由下文“Now let’s go to small ones. (现在我们来看小的。)”可知，本段讲小的方面，与A项“Go small.(看小的。)”一致。故选A项。

【19题详解】

下文“Divide your take-home pay by the hours worked to earn it.(把你的实得工资除以工作时间。)”“So the next time you’re tempted (怂恿) by a little online shopping, take a moment to ask yourself: how many hours will I have to work for this?(所以下次当你被网上购物吸引时，请花点时间问问自己：为此我要工作多少小时)”提示本段是在谈论购物时算一下自己要工作多少时间才能挣回那些钱。与F项“Before making a purchase, work out how long you have to work to pay for it. (在购买之前，计算出来你需要工作多长时间来支付这笔费用。)”一致。故选F项。

【20题详解】

由上文“Take a couple of days to think over your decision, giving yourself a cooling-off period. (花几天时间考虑一下你的决定，给自己一个冷静的时间。)”可知本段讲购物前先冷静一下，再决定是否买，很有可能是不买也不会影响生活。“But at least you’ll make an informed decision.(但至少你会做出一个明智的决定。)”与G项“Chances are that if you decide not to make the purchase, life will still be good.(很有可能，如果你决定不购买，生活仍然会很好。)”一致。故选G项。

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 完形填空（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）**

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

As parents of a daughter born with cerebral palsy (大脑性瘫痪), we were \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ to try any suggestion that could help her condition.

One day, we \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ to a village for treatment and underestimated (低估) how long the trip would take. Between delays and a quick meal, we had \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ made any progress when we had a flat tire. I got the \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ wheel out but realized it was punctured (穿孔) as well.

Fortunately, there were a couple of \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ where I sought help. I \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ a middle-aged man and explained my situation to him. He said he knew a repair centre nearby and gently added, “ Ask your family to wait at the shops. The roads are \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ . ”

He noticed that our 12-year old daughter couldn’t \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ and called a woman to help. Sensing my fear at leaving them alone, he \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ to get the puncture fixed. Waiting for what felt like hours, I \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ if he would return. The woman told us that he would be back soon.

Two hours later, we finally heard the sound of a bike. “ The shop is actually 15 kms away. We didn’t tell you, because that would have \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ your worry, ” said our savior (救星). He put the \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ in place. I took out a 50 dollar note to pay him but he \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ . “ Thank you, brother, ” was all I could say. Choked with \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ at his kindness, I didn’t even \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ to ask his name.

21. A. unwilling B. annoyed C. quick D. bored

22. A. drove B. rode C. hiked D. marched

23. A. hardly B. finally C. frequently D. carefully

24. A. abandoned B. spare C. old D. wasted

25. A. shops B. restaurants C. banks D. farms

26. A. passed down B. ran after C. came across D. talked with

27. A. warm B. quiet C. safe D. dangerous

28. A. speak B. eat C. walk D. swim

29. A. prepared B. hoped C. managed D. volunteered

30. A. wondered B. imagined C. promised D. expected

31. A. eased B. added C. lightened D. increased

32. A. bike B. money C. wheel D. car

33. A. watched B. refused C. waited D. accepted

34. A. regret B. admiration C. thankfulness D. amazement

35. A. decide B. need C. hope D. remember

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

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一对夫妻在送患病的女儿去治病的途中受到好心人帮助的事。

【21题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：作为一个天生患有脑瘫的女儿的父母，我们很快尝试了任何可以帮助她的建议。A. unwilling不愿意的；B. annoyed恼怒的；C. quick 迅速的，快的；D. bored无聊的，厌倦的。根据上文“As parents of a daughter born with cerebral palsy”可推知，听到任何可能帮助女儿的建议，作者都会马上去尝试。故选C项。

【22题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有一天，我们开车去一个村庄接受治疗，低估了路程的距离。A. drove开车；B. rode骑；C. hiked远足；D. marched行军。根据下文“we had 　　3　　 made any progress when we had a flat tire.”可知，作者是开车去给女儿治病。故选A项。

【23题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：耽搁了一会儿，又匆匆吃了一顿饭，我们几乎没有取得任何进展，这时发现一个轮胎漏气了。A. hardly几乎不；B. finally终于；C. frequently频繁地；D. carefully。根据上文“delays”和下文“we had a flat tire”可和，由于耽搁和轮胎漏气，作者一家几乎没有(hardly)赶多少路。故选A项。

【24题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我把备用轮胎拿出来，但发现它也被戳破了。A. abandoned被抛弃的；B. spare备用的；C. old年老的；D. wasted徒劳无功的。根据下文“it was punctured (穿孔) as well.”可知，作者准备使用备用轮胎，但发现它也被戳破了。故选B项。

【25题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：幸运的是，附近有几家商店，我去寻求帮助。A. shops商店；B. restaurants餐厅；C. banks银行；D. farms农场。根据下文“Ask your family to wait at the shops”可知，附近有几家商店。故选A项。

【26题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我遇到一位中年男子，向他解释了我的情况。A. passed down传下来；B. ran after追求；C. came across偶遇；D. talked with与……交谈。根据上文“I sought help”可推知，在寻求帮助的过程中，作者遇到(come across)一位中年男子。故选C项。

【27题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这些路很危险。A. warm温暖的；B. quiet安静的；C. safe安全的；D. dangerous危险的。根据下文“Two hours later, we finally heard the sound of a bike. ‘The shop is actually 15 kms away. We didn’t tell you, because that would have 　　11　　your worry,’ ”可推知，因为路途遥远，所以中年男子认为带上作者家人不安全。故选D项。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他发现12岁的女儿走不动了，就叫来了一位女士帮忙。A. speak谈话；B. eat吃饭；C. walk行走；D. swim游泳。根据第一段“As parents of a daughter born with cerebral palsy (大脑性瘫痪)”可知，作者的女儿无法行走。故选C项。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他察觉到我害怕让他们单独呆着，就主动去修理车胎。A. prepared准备；B. hoped希望；C. managed管理；D. volunteered自愿。根据上下文可知，中年男子发现我害怕让家人单独留下，所以自愿独自去修理车胎。故选D项。

【30题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我等了好几个小时，我想知道他是否会回来。A. wondered想知道；B. imagined想象；C. promised允诺，许诺；D. expected期待。根据上文“Waiting for what felt like hours”和下文“if he would return”可知，由于等得太久，作者想知道中年男子是否会回来。故选A项。

【31题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们没有告诉你，因为那样会增加你的忧虑。A. eased放松；B. added增加；C. lightened减轻；D. increased增长。根据上文“The shop is actually 15 kms away.”可知，由于路途太远，中年男子没有告诉作者实情，不想增加他的焦虑。故选D项。

【32题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他把轮子装好。A. bike自行车；B. money钱；C. wheel轮子；D. car汽车。根据上文可知，作者的车胎漏气，所以要换的是车轮。故选C项。

【33题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我拿出一张50美元的钞票付给他，但他拒绝了。A. watched观察；B. refused拒绝；C. waited等待；D. accepted接受。根据转折连词but可知，中年男子拒绝了作者的酬金。故选B项。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他的好意让我感激得哽咽，但我甚至不记得问他的名字。A. regret懊悔；B. admiration钦佩；C. thankfulness感激；D. amazement惊诧。中年男子帮助了作者且不收取任何报酬，所以作者非常感激。故选C项。

【35题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他的好意让我感激得哽咽，但我甚至忘了问他的名字。A. decide决定；B. need需要；C. hope希望；D. remember记得。根据“didn’t even”可知，作者甚至忘记问中年男子的名字。故选D项。

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下列材料，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

How to Cook Beijing Roast Duck

Over a long period of development Peking Duck recipe has been \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ ( firm ) established.

First, a suitable White Beijing Duck is chosen. After the bird has been plucked (去毛), air is pumped between its skin and flesh. Second, once the bird has been cleaned, \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ wooden stick is inserted through it for hanging and heating. The body cavity (腔) \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ ( fill ) with water. Third, the skin of the duck is air dried and brushed a layer of sugar. Fourth, chefs put the duck into a large oven, \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ ( use ) a smokeless hardwood fuel and heating to about 270 degrees Centigrade for 30 to 40 minutes. The duck is turned frequently during the roasting process \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ ( ensure ) even (均匀的) cooking.

Then the delicious dish is ready! It will be a shining in color and unique in flavor. Besides the \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ ( tradition ) one, many restaurants offer an All Duck Banquet. It will be sure to give you \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ ( satisfy ) and enjoyment.

There are also some points to \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ you need to pay attention. The best \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ ( season ) for eating it are spring, autumn and winter. The hot Duck will be brought to the dining table by the chef where he will cut it \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ more than 100 thin pieces.

【答案】36. firmly

37. a 38. is filled

39. using 40. to ensure

41. traditional

42. satisfaction

43. which 44. seasons

45. into

【解析】

【导语】本文为说明文。文章主要介绍了北京烤鸭的做法。

【36题详解】

考查副词。句意：经过长期的发展，北京烤鸭的配方已经牢固地建立起来。分析句式结构可知，此处用副词修饰过去分词 established。故填firmly。

【37题详解】

考查冠词。句意：第二，一旦鸭子被清洗干净，插入一根木棍，用于悬挂和加热。分析句意可知，wooden stick为单数可数名词且此处表示泛指，wooden首字母的发音为辅音音素。故填a。

【38题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意：体腔内充满了水。分析句式结构可知，body cavity(腔)是单数主语且与fill之间为被动关系，又因为本句为客观事实，所以此处用一般现在时的被动语态。故填is filled。

【39题详解】

考查非谓语。句意：第四，厨师将鸭子放入一个大烤箱，使用无烟硬木燃料，加热到270摄氏度，30到40分钟。 分析句式结构可知，本句谓语动词是put，空格处应该用非谓语动词做状语，且与句子主语chefs之间为主谓关系，所以此处用现在分词作状语。故填using。

【40题详解】

考查不定式。句意：烤鸭在烤的过程中要经常翻动，以确保烹饪均匀。分析句式结构可知，此处用动词不定式作目的状语，符合语境。故填to ensure。

【41题详解】

考查形容词。句意：除了传统的烤鸭，许多餐馆还提供全鸭宴。分析句式结构可知，此处应该用形容词修饰代词one。故填traditional。

【42题详解】

考查名词。句意：它一定会给你满足和享受。分析句式结构可知，空处与名词enjoyment并列作give的宾语，所以此处也应该用名词。故填satisfaction。

【43题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：还有一些要点需要注意。分析句式结构可知，本句为介词+关系代词引导的定语从句，先行词为some points且介词to提前。故填which。

【44题详解】

考查名词单复数。句意：春天、秋天和冬天是吃鸭子的最佳季节。根据下文的are spring, autumn and winter可知主语season应该用复数形式。故填seasons。

【45题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：热烤鸭将由厨师端上餐桌，切成100多块薄片。分析句意可知，此处用固定短语cut sth into pieces表示“切成碎片”，符合语境。故填into。

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 书面表达（满分15分）**

46. 假定你是李华，你的美国笔友Mike来信表示对中国高中生的学校生活感兴趣，询问你进入高中学习以来第一个学年的感受，请根据以下提示写一封回信。

1.学习情况；

2.课外活动；

3.对未来高中生活的展望。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mike,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Mike,

Glad to receive your letter, where you expressed interest in Chinese Senior High school life.

In the beginning, everything seems to be fresh and exciting. But I find it difficult to learn some subjects and have to cope with more pressure. Fortunately, my school offers various after-class activities. What interests me most are the elective courses from American TV Dramas Appreciation to Chinese Tea Culture. The future days will see me face up to challenges and make progress. I am sure my hard work will pay off.

How about your new semester? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于普通书信。要求考生给美国笔友Mike回信，介绍中国高中生学校生活和自己进入高中学习以来第一个学年的感受。

【详解】1.词汇积累

高兴的：glad → happy/pleased

开始：in the beginning → at the beginning/first of all

处理：cope with → deal with/handle

幸运地：fortunately → luckily

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：But I find it difficult to learn some subjects and have to cope with more pressure.

拓展句：But I find that it is difficult to learn some subjects and have to cope with more pressure.

【点睛】[高分句型1] Glad to receive your letter, where you expressed interest in Chinese Senior High school life. (运用了where引导非限制性定语从句)

[高分句型2] What interests me most are the elective courses from American TV Dramas Appreciation to Chinese Tea Culture. (运用了what引导主语从句)

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

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

One of my fondest memories of travel is when I spent a few months in 2019 backpacking Eastern Europe. From Poland to Ukraine, every country I visited exceeded (超过) my expectations. However, the place that I will never forget is Romania. It is a big country in Eastern Europe with little recognition. Additionally, I was surprised to find such unexpected kindness in the capital of Bucharest.

The first day I arrived in Bucharest from Brasov, I had to take the bus from the train station to my accommodation. I boarded the bus and found that none of my cards worked and I wasn’t able to buy a ticket. I was stopped by patrols (巡逻队) on the bus and fined for not having a ticket, even after explaining that it wasn’t my intention and I had just arrived from Brasov. Despite showing them my train ticket and the fact that I was carrying my Osprey 55L backpack with me, they still didn’t believe me and fined me.

After doing some research online, I found that most buses in Bucharest are outdated and do not accept cash or any form of payment on board. You have to purchase a card at certain places in the city, top it up with money, and then pay onboard. The buses connecting to the airports are more modern. You can use wireless pay to purchase a ticket. I was delighted after finding out such good news as I did not want another fine.

Fast forward to my last day in Bucharest, I was taking the bus to Bucharest Airport. When the bus arrived, I got on and could not find the ticket machine as the bus was inundated (淹没) with people. People were standing like sardines in a can. I made my way toward the center of the bus with my big backpack and found the ticket machine to be the same as the one I had encountered on my first day in Bucharest. I tried every method. Nothing worked. I started to panic.

注意：1.所续写的短文词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

**Paragraph 1:**

*At that moment, a kind middle-aged man standing next to me handed me a card.*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 2:**

*I tried to pay him, but he just refused.*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】*At that moment, a kind middle-aged man standing next to me handed me a card.* Even though I could not read the writing that was on the card and he didn’t speak much English, I eventually understood that it was a card for the bus. I hesitated for a moment and he smiled and nodded to me. The man paid for my bus ride.

*I tried to pay him, but he just refused.* This unexpected act of kindness from this total stranger truly made me feel very emotional. I didn’t even know his name and we may never meet each other again. Yet, he stood out when a stranger was in trouble and offered his generosity. I was deeply moved by his act of kindness and I thanked him sincerely. I will not forget that day and that gentleman for the rest of my life.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索，讲述了作者在东欧背包旅行的经历，在旅行过程中，作者因为没法支付车票感到恐慌，但是一位中年男子给了我善意的帮助，帮我付了车费，他的善意让我对这次旅行的记忆更加深刻。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段句首内容“这时，站在我身边的一位慈祥的中年男子递给我一张卡片”可知，第一段描写作者遇到一位善良的中年男子，这位男子主动帮助作者付了车费。

②由第二段句首内容“我想付钱给他，但他拒绝了”可知，第二段描写作者感激陌生男子的帮助，并想归还这笔钱。但该男子拒绝了。他的慷慨和善意让作者很受感动，同时也使作者对这次东欧之旅印象格外深刻。

2. 续写线索：男子主动帮忙——犹豫——接受帮助——表示感激——返还车费——男子拒绝——感想

3. 词汇激活

行为类：

①乘车：take the bus→go...by bus

②最终：eventually→finally

③挺身而出：stand out→come forward

情绪类：

①真诚地：sincerely→genuinely

②感谢：thank→express gratitude

③感动的：emotional→moved

【点睛】【高分句型1】Even though I could not read the writing that was on the card and he didn’t speak much English, I eventually understood that it was a card for the bus.(运用了Even though引导让步状语从句，that引导的定语从句，和that引导的宾语从句)

【高分句型2】Yet, he stood out when a stranger was in trouble and offered his generosity.(运用了when引导时间状语从句)

听力答案：1-5 CABAC 6-10 ACACC 11-15BCAAB 16-20 BBCCA