**2022年广东省新高考普通高中联合质量测评**

**高二摸底调研英语试卷**

**本试卷共8页，全卷满分120分。考试用时120分钟。**

**注意事项：1.答卷前，考生务必用黑色笔迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名和考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。将条形码横贴在答题卡指定位置。**

**2.选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。**

**3.非选择题必须用黑色笔迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。**

**4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将试题与答题卡一并交回。**

**第一部分 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，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Dream job in the Antarctic includes counting penguins

Always wanted to count penguins in Antarctica? Well now you can, with the Penguin Watch project, launched today by Oxford University.

Penguins—globally loved, but under threat. Research shows that in some regions, penguin populations are in decline; but why? Click “get started” to begin monitoring penguins, and help us answer this question. With over 100 sites to explore, we need your help now more than ever!

Workers have to count penguins and other wildlife for the British Antarctic Survey, and a report is due by the end of employment. Other duties include managing the gift shop and the post office on behalf of the British Antarctic Territory Government. The post office says it gets about 80,000 pieces of mail a season.

According to the application, the successful candidate “will need to be physically and medically able to do the job.” Living conditions are “basic but comfortable,” but there is limited power and no running water or Internet access, which means “very minimal communication” to the outside world.

It’s not just for fun, though; the project has some important implications. With their findings, the researchers hope to detail the effects of climate change by analyzing data on timing of breeding, survival rate of chicks, and rate of predation on chicks.

For those interested below 35 years old, the application can be found here, with a deadline at 7:59 p. m. on August 25. International candidates can apply, but they must have the right to work in the United Kingdom and fluent in English, and those selected will have a week of training in Cambridge in October.

If you would like to support our work, we would be extremely grateful. Here are some ways you can get involved:

£50—Become a Penguin Pen Pal, and we will send you a postcard from our next field season in Antarctica.

£l50—Sponsor a Penguinologist, and receive a little pack of Penguin Watch goodies.

1. What task is included in the candidate’s work, according to the text?

A. To count penguins in Antarctica.

B. To analyze statistics about breeding in Antarctica.

C. To write a work report.

D. To run the gift shop and the post office in Antarctica.

2. Who will most likely get this job?

A. Mary, aged 27, from the USA, likes to work on business trips and is skilled at analysing data.

B. John, aged 40, from the UK has worked in the post office and is experienced in communication.

C. Joy, aged 30, from Japan has graduated from Oxford university and likes working in a quiet place.

D. Rachael, aged 36, from Canada is experienced in breeding farm animals.

3. Where can you find this text?

A. On the website. B. In the newspaper.

C. In the book. D. In the magazine.

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，是南极观测项目的招聘启事，主要介绍的是招聘的要求、工作要点等。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。由倒数第五段的“With their findings, the researchers hope to detail the effects of climate change by analyzing data on timing of breeding, survival rate of chicks, and rate of predation on chicks.(通过他们的发现，研究人员希望通过分析繁殖时间、雏鸟存活率和雏鸟捕食率的数据来详细说明气候变化的影响。)”可知，分析南极洲的繁殖数据这个部分属于研究人员的工作，故选B。

【2题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段的“Living conditions are “basic but comfortable,” but there is limited power and no running water or Internet access, which means “very minimal communication” to the outside world.(生活条件“基本但舒适”，但电力有限，没有自来水，也没有互联网，这意味着与外界的“沟通非常少”。)”和第六段的“For those interested below 35 years old, the application can be found here, with a deadline at 7:59 p. m. on August 25. International candidates can apply, but they must have the right to work in the United Kingdom and fluent in English(35岁以下有兴趣的人可以在这里找到申请，截止日期是8月25日晚上7点59分。国际候选人可以申请，但他们必须有在英国工作的权利和流利的英语)”可知，申请人必须有在英国工作的权利，英语流利，不爱与外界沟通，因此毕业于牛津大学，喜欢在安静的地方工作的30岁的Joy最有可能得到这份工作，故选C。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段的“Click “get started” to begin monitoring penguins(点击“开始”开始监测企鹅)”可知，可以在网上找到这篇文章，故选A。

**B**

When Su Bingtian was first added to the track and field team of his junior high school, what he did most was not training or competing, but carrying bags for his senior teammates and watching them running.

Nobody, including Su himself, would believe the small boy could one day become the first Asian man to reach the 100m final at the World Championships, running side-to-side with the fastest sprinters in the world.

Born in a rural area in China’s southeastern province of Guangdong, Su started training in athletics in 2003. After 12 years of fast progress, Su emerged from a bag-carrier to the fastest man in the world most populous country, breaking the national record after he clocked 9.99 seconds at the IAAF Diamond League Eugene leg on May 30. He is the first and only Chinese that have ever dipped under the 10-second barrier. He attributed such progress to a revolutionary technique change starting from last winter.

When Su first began to train in sprinting, he had been using his right foot to start off. But he always found his third step a little bit weak and unsteady which would affect his intermediate running and the whole rhythm. After consulting with his coach Yuan Guoqiang, China’s first national record holder, Su has changed his way to start with his left foot going forward first.

“It was like a desperate gamble, a brand new start for me. I knew if it works I would find some room to improve, otherwise it could lead to the end of my career,” Su said.

“To be honest, I am not fully prepared for such pressure and intensive media coverage. I will learn to deal with it as soon as possible. But training and competing will always be my priority,” said a determined Su. “I hope my story can encourage those young people to believe that Chinese can also run fast. I do not think I am a hero. I am just a step-stone, like my coach Yuan, a step-stone to pave the way for more youngsters to push the speed limit for China.”

4. What does the second paragraph imply?

A. Su Bingtian has a gift for sprinting.

B. Su Bingtian achieved success through hard work.

C. Su Bingtian seems not be talented in sprinting in his youth.

D. Su Bingtian ran the fastest in the world.

5. What is likely the most important factor in Su’s success?

A. His competitive spirit B. His family support

C. His training strategy D. His experience

6. Which of the following best describes Su Bingtian?

A. Determined and modest B. Ambitious and honest

C. Competitive and desperate D. Popular and tough

7. Why does Su call himself as “step-stone”?

A. He hopes to inspire other young sprinters. B. He is not ready to be a champion.

C. He feels regretful for the speed. D. He enjoys training and competing.

【答案】4. C 5. C 6. A 7. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了中国男子短跑运动员苏炳添如何通过努力和方法成为100米亚洲纪录保持者的经历。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第二段“Nobody, including Su himself, would believe the small boy could one day become the first Asian man to reach the 100m final at the World Championships, running side-to-side with the fastest sprinters in the world.(包括苏炳世本人在内，没有人会相信这个小男孩有一天会成为第一个进入世锦赛100米决赛的亚洲人，与世界上跑得最快的短跑运动员并肩奔跑。)” 可知苏炳添在早期并不是天赋很高。故选C项。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。由第三段中的“He attributed such progress to a revolutionary technique change starting from last winter.(他将这一进步归功于从去年冬天开始的革命性技术变化。)”可知，苏炳添调整了训练策略。故选C项。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。由最后一段中的“To be honest, I am not fully prepared for such pressure and intensive media coverage. I will learn to deal with it as soon as possible. But training and competing will always be my priority, I hope my story can encourage those young people to believe that Chinese can also run fast. I do not think I am a hero. I am just a step-stone, like my coach Yuan, a step-stone to pave the way for more youngsters to push the speed limit for China. (说实话，面对这样的压力和密集的媒体报道，我还没有做好充分的准备。我会尽快学会处理它。但训练和比赛永远是我的首要任务，我希望我的故事能鼓励那些年轻人相信，中国人也能跑得很快。我不认为我是英雄。我只是一块垫脚石，就像我的袁教练一样，一块为更多年轻人在中国挑战速度极限铺平道路的垫脚石。)” 可推断出苏炳添的性格特点是有决心并且谦虚。故选A项。

【7题详解】

细节理解题。由最后一段中的“I am just a step-stone, like my coach Yuan, a step-stone to pave the way for more youngsters to push the speed limit for China.(我只是一块垫脚石，就像我的袁教练一样，一块为更多年轻人在中国挑战速度极限铺平道路的垫脚石。)”可知他希望激励其他年轻短跑运动员。故选A项。

**C**

In some parts of the world, COVID-19 is not the only plague that 2020 has brought. In parts of Asia and east Africa, swarms (成群) of locusts have ruined fields. The UN figures the swarms in India and Pakistan are the largest for a quarter of a century, and that the numbers in Kenya are the highest for 70 years. One swarm in northern Kenya was estimated to be 25 miles long and 37 miles wide.

Locusts are usually inoffensive, solitary creatures that live alone and do not stay far from the place that they were born. But under the right circumstances—namely heavy rain, and plant harvests—they can become “gregarious”. When that happens, the insects gather in hungry swarms which can fly more than 100km in a day.

In a paper published in Nature, Xiaojiao Guo, of the Institute of Zoology in Beijing, and a group of other researchers, shed light on the factor that drives that transformation. They think they have identified the specific pheromone (信息素) that attracts the insects to each other, and thus causes them to swarm.

Dr Guo and her colleagues collected35 chemicals collected from the bodies and faeces (排泄物) of the most widespread locust. When tested, gregarious locusts were strongly attracted to just one, a chemical called 4-vinylanisole (4VA). That attraction was strong for immature and mature locusts alike, and for both males and females.

Dr Guo’s results could be of more than academic interest. Humans have tried everything from insecticides to flame-throwers to deal with locust swarms. If a chemical could be developed that blocks the receptor (接收器), the insects might be made deaf to its call. If 4VA turns out to be a language that all locusts understand, then it may help humans persuade them to abandon their gregarious ways, and return to a solitary life.

8. What does the underlined word “gregarious” in the second paragraph mean?

A. separate B. hungry C. in danger D. in groups

9. Why does the author mention the swarms in India and Pakistan in the first paragraph?

A. To make a comparison with COVID-19

B. To offer a new perspective to block the locusts

C. To show how serious the locusts plague is

D. To calculate the damages Asian countries have suffered

10. What is the author’s attitude towards the chemical 4VA?

A. Doubtful B. Positive C. Respectful D. Cautious

11. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Why locusts swarm? B. Locust plague in India and Africa

C. A great scientist in Biochemistry D. How to deal with locusts swarms

【答案】8. D 9. C 10. B 11. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，文章属于科普类文章，介绍了疫情下多国遭遇的蝗虫灾害，以及科学家的新发现。

【8题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段的“When that happens, the insects gather in hungry swarms which can fly more than 100km in a day.(当这种情况发生时，这些饥饿的昆虫聚集在一起，它们一天可以飞行100多公里。)”可知，划线词的意思是“群居的”，和in groups意思相近，故选D。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“In parts of Asia and east Africa, swarms of locusts have ruined fields. The UN figures the swarms in India and Pakistan are the largest for a quarter of a century, and that the numbers in Kenya are the highest for 70 years.(在亚洲和东非的部分地区，成群的蝗虫毁坏了田野。联合国数据显示，印度和巴基斯坦的蜂群数量是25年来最大的，肯尼亚的蜂群数量是70年来最高的。)”可知，作者在第一段提到印度和巴基斯坦的蜂群是为了显示蝗灾有多严重，故选C。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段的“If a chemical could be developed that blocks the receptor , the insects might be made deaf to its call. If 4VA turns out to be a language that all locusts understand, then it may help humans persuade them to abandon their gregarious ways, and return to a solitary life.(如果能研制出一种化学物质来阻断这种感受器，昆虫就可能对这种感受器的呼唤充耳不闻。如果4VA被证明是一种所有蝗虫都能理解的语言，那么它可能会帮助人类说服它们放弃群居的生活方式，回到孤独的生活。)”可知，作者对4VA还是充满着希望的，故选B。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第三段的“They think they have identified the specific pheromone that attracts the insects to each other, and thus causes them to swarm.(他们认为他们已经确定了一种特殊的信息素，这种信息素能吸引昆虫相互吸引，从而使它们成群结队。)”可知，本文围绕着蝗虫灾害展开，引出科学家的最新发现，并以期利用好这个发现解决蝗灾问题，因此本文最好的题目是A选项“Why locusts swarm?(为什么蝗虫群居？)”，故选A。

**D**

Sleeping with a dim light like a television or nightlight is enough to the raise blood sugar and heart rates of healthy people, according to a new study. Light helps our body maintain an internal clock, but artificial light at night can interrupt the rest and repair that should happen during the sleep. New research suggests that even when our eyes are closed, a small amount of light can disrupt the way our bodies normally keep our blood sugar within a healthy range.

In the study published in Sciences on Monday, scientists asked 20 participants ages 19 to 36 to spend two nights in their lab. On the first night of sleep, the volunteers slept in a very dark room. For their second night of sleep, half of the group snoozed with a small light like the glow of television at night, or streetlights through a window—and half spent their second night in a dark room.

During the trial, all participants were connected to devices that measured different markers of their sleep quality. They were each connected via a special tube, allowing researchers to collect samples without waking the individual. Researchers also recorded participants’ heart rates and brain waves.

When the volunteers awoke in the morning, the team tested their blood sugar and found that participants that slept in rooms with a dim light spent less time in deep sleep. In addition to having slightly worse blood sugar control, the group exposed to dim light had a higher heart rate on average. “By comparison, those that spend two nights in the dark room had little difference in their blood sugar control. They thought they slept well, but your brain knows that the lights are on,” says Zee, “you should clearly pay attention to the light in your bedroom. If you can’t give up your night light, keep it dim and at floor level.”

Earlier work has linked exposure to light during sleep to an increased risk of obesity in women. Zee recommends, “make sure that you start dimming your lights at least an hour or two before you go to bed to prepare your environment for sleep.”

12. What did the underlined word “disrupt” in paragraph 1 mean?

A. bother B. keep C. disagree D. follow

13. How did the researchers draw a conclusion from the study?

A. By analyzing the data from scientific texts. B. By conducting the experiments.

C. Using questionnaires. D. By comparing earlier work.

14. What did the study find if the participants slept in dark rooms?

A. The participants would have a higher heart rate.

B. The participants would have higher blood sugar.

C. The participants’ blood sugar control would not change.

D. The participants actually sleep more than average.

15. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. Sleeping With a Dim Light Can Raise Health Problems

B. How to Sleep Well With a Dim Light

C. Sleep Well, Eat Well, Good Health

D. The Darker, the Lower Blood Sugar

【答案】12. A 13. B 14. C 15. A

【解析】

【导语】文章为一篇说明文，介绍了一项关于灯光与睡眠关系的科学研究。

【12题详解】

词句猜测题。由第一段“Light helps our body maintain an internal clock, but artificial light at night can interrupt the rest and repair that should happen during the sleep.”（光线帮助我们的身体维持内部时钟，但夜间的人造光线会打断睡眠期间的休息和修复。）及“the way our bodies normally keep our blood sugar within a healthy range”（我们的身体正常地将血糖控制在健康范围内的方式）可知，夜晚的灯光可能会影响身体的修复，影响正常的生理功能。划线词disrupt与bother意思相近，表示“影响、打扰”。故选A项。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段“In the study published in Sciences on Monday, scientists asked 20 participants ages 19 to 36 to spend two nights in their lab.”（在周一发表在《科学》杂志上的这项研究中，科学家们让20名年龄在19岁至36岁的参与者在实验室里待了两晚。）和第三段“During the trial, all participants were connected to devices that measured different markers of their sleep quality.”（在试验期间，所有参与者都被连接到测量他们睡眠质量不同指标的设备上。）可知，研究团队采用了实验法来得出研究的结论。故选B项。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。由第四段“By comparison, those that spend two nights in the dark room had little difference in their blood sugar control.”（相比之下，那些在黑房间里待了两晚的人，他们的血糖控制差别不大。）可知，连续在黑房间睡两晚的人血糖控制没有变化。故选C项。

【15题详解】

主旨大意题。由第一段“Sleeping with a dim light like a television or nightlight is enough to the raise blood sugar and heart rates of healthy people, according to a new study. Light helps our body maintain an internal clock, but artificial light at night can interrupt the rest and repair that should happen during the sleep.”（一项新的研究表明，在像电视或夜灯这样昏暗的灯光下睡觉，足以提高健康人群的血糖和心率。光线帮助我们的身体维持内部时钟，但夜间的人造光线会打断睡眠期间的休息和修复。）及全文内容可知， 文章主要介绍了在微弱的灯光下睡觉对健康的影响的相关性研究。A选项“Sleeping With a Dim Light Can Raise Health Problems”（在昏暗的灯光下睡觉会引发健康问题）符合全文主旨。故选A项。

**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。**

How often do you eat chocolate? If you answered “every day”, you may be addicted to chocolate. \_\_\_16\_\_\_

Eating too much chocolate is often thought to be the cause of tooth decay, weight gain, headaches, and skin problems such as acne(粉刺). \_\_\_17\_\_\_ Eating chocolate releases a distinctive flavor that gives us a pleasant, positive feeling. What is it that causes this feeling?

Chocolate contains over three hundred known chemicals. Like a drug, these chemicals stimulate areas of the brain that enables us to feel pleasure. The most well known chemical is caffeine, which is also found in coffee, tea, and some types of soda.

\_\_\_18\_\_\_ The popular opinion of chocolate is that it is a fattening food that gives you spots, and contains no nutritional qualities. The fact is, chocolate does contain saturated fat. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ On the other hand, scientists at the university of California have discovered that chocolate also contains high level of chemicals called phenolics(酚化物), also found in red wine, coffee, and tea. Some phenolics, if consumed in small amounts, are believed to lower the risk of heart disease.

Consumption of cocoa around the world now amounts to almost three million tons a year. That is equivalent to 500 grams of cocoa for every person on earth! \_\_\_20\_\_\_

A. However, does eating too much chocolate cause any real health risks?

B. No one has ever died of eating too much chocolate, so this is one addiction that might be okay to have.

C. This type of fat can contribute to heart disease by increasing levels of bad cholesterol(胆固醇) in the blood.

D. But is this addiction damaging your health?

E. On the other hand, chocolate is known to make people feel happier.

F. Chocolate contains chemicals that slow the brain.

G. The cocoa butter in chocolate forms a coating over teeth that may help to protect our teeth.

【答案】16. D 17. E 18. A 19. C 20. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了巧克力与健康之间的关系。

【16题详解】

根据上文“How often do you eat chocolate? If you answered “every day”, you may be addicted to chocolate.（你多久吃一次巧克力？如果你回答“每天”，你可能会对巧克力上瘾。）”用设问句引出话题。根据下文“Eating too much chocolate is often thought to be the cause of tooth decay, weight gain, headaches, and skin problems such as acne(粉刺).（吃太多巧克力通常被认为是蛀牙，体重增加，头痛和痤疮等皮肤问题的原因。）”回应了上文问题。结合选项，D项中的But is this addiction damaging your health?和上文中的addicted相呼应，符合语境。故选D项。

【17题详解】

根据下文“Eating chocolate releases a distinctive flavor that gives us a pleasant, positive feeling.（吃巧克力释放出一种独特的味道，给我们一种愉快，积极的感觉）”可知，设空处讲述的是吃巧克力的愉悦心理感受，第二段与第一段表达的意思相反。结合选项，E项中的on the other hand，与前文形成转折关系，且选项中“make people feel happier”与下文“gives us a pleasant，positive feeling”意思相同。故选E项。

【18题详解】

根据下文“The popular opinion of chocolate is that it is a fattening food that gives you spots, and contains no nutritional qualities.（关于巧克力流行观点是，它是一种使你发胖的食物，会让你长痘痘，并且不含营养成分）”可知，巧克力的不良影响。其中，A项中的does eating too much chocolate cause any real health risks? 与下文“The popular opinion”引出的观点相呼应。故选A项。

【19题详解】

根据上文“The fact is, chocolate does contain saturated fat.（事实是，巧克力确实含有饱和脂肪。）”可知，巧克力有利的成分。其中，C项中的this type of fat 和上文中 chocolate does contain saturated fat形成呼应。故选C项。

【20题详解】

设空处总结全文观点。B项“so this is one addiction that might be okay to have”与文章开头相呼应，符合语境。故选B项。

**第二部分 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、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

William Kamkwamba lives in Malawi, Africa, where most people have no electricity or running water. Only two percent of Malawians can \_\_\_21\_\_\_ electricity. Life there is difficult. In 2001, when William was 14 years old, life in Malawi became even \_\_\_22\_\_\_.

Because of the \_\_\_23\_\_\_, William’s family couldn’t afford to send him to school any more. So one day William went to the \_\_\_24\_\_\_ near his home and found a science book called *Using Energy*. It included \_\_\_25\_\_\_ for building a windmill. Windmills can be very \_\_\_26\_\_\_ sources of electricity, and they can bring water \_\_\_27\_\_\_ from underground.

William didn’t know much English, but most of the book was full of \_\_\_28\_\_\_. Looking at them, William thought he could \_\_\_29\_\_\_ a windmill for his family. When William went home and started to do it, a lot of people \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ him, including his mother. They didn’t think he could do it, but William was confident. William was also \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_. He looked for parts in junkyards to build the machine.

William changed and improved his design little by little. First, the windmill powered only one lightbulb. Then there was \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ electricity for four lights and a radio. No one laughed at William. Later, William built \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ second windmill. This one brought water up from underground. Because of his success with the windmills, William was able to go back to school. \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_, he uses his website, movingwindmills.org, to educate and give hope to people. Trust yourself and believe. \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ happens, don’t give up.

21. A. afford B. produce C. power D. deliver

22. A. easier B. tougher C. better D. more different

23. A. flood B. drought C. snow D. illness

24. A. store B. market C. factory D. library

25. A. parts B. materials C. instructions D. cost

26. A. rare B. efficient C. cheap D. important

27. A. up B. to C. down D. above

28. A. knowledge B. words C. numbers D. pictures

29. A. build B. draw C. borrow D. buy

30. A. caught up with B. laughed at C. looked after D. followed up

31. A. hardworking B. determined C. creative D. fortunate

32. A. no B. less C. more D. enough

33. A. a B. the C. other D. another

34. A. In addition B. Instead C. Luckily D. By contrast

35. A. What B. Whatever C. However D. How

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了威廉生活在马拉维，那里缺少电和自来水，威廉利用从书中学到的知识，为家人建造了一台风车，为家人供电，并利用自己的知识去教育和帮助其他有需要的人。

【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：只有2%的马拉维人能买得起电。A. afford买得起；B. produce生产；C. power驱动；D. deliver递送。根据后文“Life there is difficult.”可知，马拉维的生活很艰难，由此可知，因为贫困，只有2%的马拉维人能买得起电。故选A项。

【22题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：2001年，威廉14岁时，马拉维的生活变得更加艰难。A. easier更容易的；B. tougher更艰难的；C. better更好的；D. more different更与众不同的。根据上文“Life there is difficult.”和空格前“even”可知，马拉维的生活本来就很艰难，在2001年，生活变得更加艰难了。故选B项。

【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：由于干旱，威廉的家人再也负担不起送他上学的费用。A. flood洪水；B. drought干旱；C. snow雪；D. illness疾病。根据上文“where most people have no electricity or running water”可知，马拉维缺少电和自来水，由此可知，这个地区正在遭遇干旱。故选B项。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：于是有一天，威廉去了家附近的图书馆，找到了一本科学书，名叫《利用能源》。A. store商店；B. market市场；C. factory工厂；D. factory图书馆。根据句中“found a science book”可知，能够找到一本科学书的地方应该是图书馆，由此可知，威廉去了家附近的图书馆。故选D项。

25题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它包括建造风车的说明。A. parts部分；B. materials材料；C. instructions用法说明，操作指南；D. cost费用。根据下文“Looking at them, William thought he could \_\_\_\_\_ a windmill for his family.”可知，威廉认为根据这本书，他可以为家人做一个风车，由此可知，这本书包括建造风车的说明。故选C项。

【26题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：风车是非常有效的电力来源，它们可以从地下取水。A. rare稀有的；B. efficient有效的；C. cheap便宜的；D. important重要的。根据句中“they can bring water \_\_\_\_\_ from underground”可知，句中介绍的是风车的用处，再结合生活常识可知，风车是非常有效的电力来源，有助于从地下取水。故选B项。

【27题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：风车是非常有效的电力来源，它们可以从地下取水。A. up向上；B. to关上；C. down向下；D. above在上面。根据下文“This one brought water up from underground.”中的“up”可知，句中指把水从地下取上来，“up”意为“向上”，符合语境。故选A项。

【28题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：威廉不太懂英语，但书中大部分都是图画。A. knowledge知识；B. words单词；C. numbers数字；D. pictures图画。根据句中“William didn’t know much English”可知，威廉不太懂英语，但却能根据这本书建造风车，由此可知，书中大部分都是图画，威廉可以看懂图画。故选D项。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：看着它们，威廉认为他可以为家人建造一个风车。A. build建造；B. draw画；C. borrow借；D. buy买。根据下文“He looked for parts in junkyards to build the machine.”中的“build”可知，威廉正着手建造一个风车，由此可知，威廉认为他可以为家人建造一个风车。故选A项。

【30题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：当威廉回到家开始做这件事时，很多人都嘲笑他，包括他的母亲。A. caught up with赶上；B. laughed at嘲笑；C. looked after照顾；D. followed up追查。根据下文“They didn’t think he could do it”可知，人们认为威廉不能建造风车，由此可知，很多人都嘲笑他异想天开。故选B项。

【31题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：威廉也很有创造力。他在废品场寻找零件来制造这台机器。A. hardworking努力的；B. determined坚定的；C. creative有创造力的；D. fortunate幸运地。根据句中“He looked for parts in junkyards to build the machine.”可知，威廉利用在废品场找到的零件来制造风车，由此可知，他是有创造力。故选C项。

【32题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然后就有了足够的电力来点亮四盏灯和一台收音机。A. no没有；B. less更少的；C. more更多的；D. enough充足的，足够的。根据上文“First, the windmill powered only one lightbulb.”可知，这里描述的是风车提供的电力越来越多，起初，风车只能为一个灯泡供电，然后就有了足够的电力来点亮四盏灯和一台收音机。故选D项。

【33题详解】

考查冠词/代词词义辨析。句意：后来，威廉又建造了一台风车。A. a一（个）；B. the这个；C. other其他；D. another另一个。根据空格后“second windmill”可知，句中指威廉又建造了一台风车，“a second+可数名词单数”意为“又一个……”。故选A项。

【34题详解】

考查副词/固定短语词义辨析。句意：此外，他还使用自己的网站movingwindmills.org去教育人们，给人们带来希望。A. In addition此外；B. Instead反而；C. Luckily幸运地；D. By contrast相比之下。根据句中“he uses his website, movingwindmills.org, to educate and give hope to people”可知，空格后是除了用风车供电外，他对人们的其他帮助，“In addition”意为“此外”，符合语境。故选A项。

【35题详解】

考查从属连词词义辨析。句意：信任并相信自己。无论发生什么事，都不要放弃。A. What什么；B. Whatever无论什么；C. However无论如何；D. How怎样。根据句意可知，句子为让步状语从句，告诉我们无论发生什么事，都不要放弃，“Whatever”意为“无论什么”，引导从句做主语，符合语境。故选B项。

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1. 5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填写1个适当的单词或用括号内单词的正确形式。

Vesuvius, also called Mount Vesuvius, is on the plain of Campania in southern Italy. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ the afternoon of August 24, AD 79 Mount Vesuvius on the island of Sicily erupted, \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (send) out a huge cloud of glowing ash and barraging(倾泻) the surrounding country with showers of rock. For 28 hours the volcano continued to pour out rock and ash until the city of Pompeii and \_\_\_38\_\_\_ unfortunate inhabitants were buried under seven metres of rock and ash. Two thousand people died in the catastrophe.

The town of Pompeii \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (lie) hidden and forgotten until 1631 when Vesuvius erupted again and workers discovered some Roman coins. Over the course of the next 200 years or so various artefacts(收藏品) \_\_\_40\_\_\_ (dig) up. The site was cleared and slowly more and more uncovered. The importance of the discoveries was \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (eventual) realized and efforts were made \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (preserve) the site. \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (science) study of the volcano did not begin until late in the 18th century. An observatory was opened in 1845 at 1,995 feet, and in the 20th century people set up numerous stations at various \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (high) for making volcanologic measurements. Today it is possible to visit Pompeii and walk down the streets and still see the figures in the same positions \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ they were when the ash enveloped them over 1,900 years ago.

【答案】36. On 37. sending

38. its 39. lay

40. were dug

41. eventually

42 to preserve

43. Scientific

44. heights

45. as

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了庞贝城的维苏威火山爆发事件，并说明了火山爆发的原因。

36题详解】

考查介词。句意：公元79年8月24日下午，西西里岛上的维苏威火山爆发，喷出大量炽热的火山灰，并向周围地区喷射出如阵雨般的岩石。分析句子结构，具体某一天下午用介词“On”。故填On。

【37题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：公元79年8月24日下午，西西里岛上的维苏威火山爆发，喷出大量炽热的火山灰，并向周围地区喷射出如阵雨般的岩石。分析句子结构可知，主句中主语为Mount Vesuvius，erupted为谓语动词，此处sending非谓语动词作状语,与Mount Vesuvius在逻辑上是主动关系。故填sending。

【38题详解】

考查代词。句意：28个小时以来，火山继续喷出岩石和火山灰，直到庞培城及其不幸的居民被掩埋在7米深的岩石和火山灰之下。分析句子结构可知，此处用人称代词指代前面的庞贝城的，作定语。故填its。

【39题详解】

考查时态。句意：庞培城一直被隐藏和遗忘，直到1631年维苏威火山再次爆发，工人们发现了一些罗马货币。分析句子结构可知，此处lie做谓语，且事件发生在过去，应该用一般过去时。故填lay。

【40题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：在接下来的200年左右的时间里，各种各样的文物被挖掘出来。分析句子结构可知，此处dig做谓语，与主语artefacts是被动关系，且事件发生在过去，应该用一般过去时的被动语态。故填were dug。

【41题详解】

考查副词。句意：人们最终认识到这些发现的重要性，并努力保护这一遗址。分析句子结构可知，此处应该用副词来修饰动词realized。故填eventually。

【42题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：人们最终认识到这些发现的重要性，并努力保护这一遗址。分析句子结构可知，此处应该用to do形式主语补足语，make efforts to do表示“尽力做某事”，本句为efforts be made to do sth。故填to preserve。

【43题详解】

考查形容词。句意：对这座火山的科学研究直到18世纪晚期才开始。分析句子结构可知，此处应该用形容词修饰后面的名词study，且句首单词首字母需大写。故填Scientific。

【44题详解】

考查名词。句意：1845年，一座海拔1995英尺的观测站开放。分析句子结构，形容词various修饰名词，不同的高度，应用复数形式。故填heights。

【45题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：今天，你可以去参观庞贝古城，走在街上，仍然可以看到1900多年前被火山灰笼罩时那些雕像的位置。分析句子结构可知，此处是定语从句，用as引导，the same...as...。故填as。

**第三部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

46. 假如你是李华，请你写一封倡议书，号召同学们在端午节即将到来之际，就地过节。内容包括：

1.端午节的活动安排；

2.就地过节的好处；

3.发出倡议。

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。

参考词汇：就地过节celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival in place

*My dear fellow students,*

*When it comes to the dragon Boat Festival,*

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

*Li Hua*

【答案】参考范文

***My dear fellow students***

***When it comes to the dragon Boat Festival,*** everyone shows expectation for this festival with plans. But the situation this year is not the same. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, it is a pity for us to celebrate this festival in place.

In fact, celebrating such a festival in place is not a bad choice. Since The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated in memory of Qu Yuan, an upright and honest poet and statesman, we are supposed to explore what it conveys. A variety of activities will be held in the downtown, among which dragon boat races stand out. It is highly recommended to learn how to make zongzi which is sticky rice wrapped in bamboo leaves.

No matter where this festival is celebrated, we are supposed to schedule our time appropriately. And you would feel more relaxed in the city rather than spend more time on road. You would definitely have such a special and unforgettable festival.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生写一封倡议书，号召同学们在端午节即将到来之际，就地过节。内容包括：1.端午节的活动安排；2.就地过节的好处；3.发出倡议。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

选择：choice→option

恰当地：appropriately→properly

事实上：in fact→as a matter of fact

各种各样的：a variety of→all kinds of

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, it is a pity for us to celebrate this festival in place.

拓展句：Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, it is a pity that we need to celebrate this festival in place.

【点睛】[高分句型1] Since The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated in memory of Qu Yuan, an upright and honest poet and statesman, we are supposed to explore what it conveys. (运用了what引导的宾语从句)

[高分句型2] A variety of activities will be held in the downtown, among which dragon boat races stand out. (运用了“介词+which”引导的非限制性定语从句)

**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。

Flying now has become a necessary routine these days, what once seemed to be a marvel that changed how we travel and what distances we can cover in a matter of hours. Our family shared this mood when we were boarding our flight early Thursday morning.

My mother, elder brother and I planned to fly to Hawaii and spent a few sunny days there. We took our seats in rear emergency isle of the Airbus A321 plane, while people on board were busy packing their belongings and getting ready for the flight. Soon after taking off, there was a troubling sound in the plane. People in the front seats started screaming and someone shouted “birds! birds!”. The plane began rocking from side to side in an unusual pattern. I saw one of the flight attendants terrified, while restrained, the expression on face who sat in the same emergency isle as we did. My mother grabbed my hand and my brother became stiff and unresponsive. It was unusual to see so many people being scared and confused at once, everybody looking around in search of what might be going on. A moment later I felt a strong smell of something burning, and apparently somebody even started to cough. People at the front rows screamed that they see fire coming out of the left engine.

Suddenly, the chaos in the cabin was interrupted by the captain informing the passengers that a flock of birds collided with the plane during the take-off. Apparently, the damage was severe and the plane would not be able to turn around and land at the airport. My mother grabbed my hand and reached for brother’s hand as well. A deep sense of fear and realization of a potential disaster descended on everyone on board. Flight attendants rushed to check if everyone was still buckled up and in a proper position.

注意：

1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

*The captain addressed us once again telling that an emergency landing would be in a few minutes and that they would try to land on the field.*

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

*Luckily, all of us were safe.*

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

【答案】参考答案

***The captain addressed us once again telling that an*** ***emergency landing will be in a few minutes and that they*** ***will try to land on the field.*** We were asked to protect the head. The attendants shouted “brace! brace! brace!” as the plane flew lower and lower over the green carpets of picturesque fields. A terrible force pushed all of us up front, ripping the air out of lungs while seat belts bit hardly. The plane trembled and rocked as dashed through the field. And there was a moment of silence when the plane finally came to a full stop. Immediately the captain ordered to evacuate the plane. Once we slid down the evacuation slide we found ourselves amid the corn filed. Flight attendants rushed us away from the plane. The captain and the first pilot were the last to leave the board.

***Luckily, all of us were safe.*** Even now it is hard to describe the feelings we all shared that moment. Everybody was hugging and comforting each other, my mother helped a stranger with a small child, while my brother and I checked if we can do something for elderly people. Except sirens sounded again, they reminded us of what happened in less than 20 minutes of our flight. Undoubtedly, it was a combination of luck and professionalism of the pilots that landed the plane safely and made it possible for this story to be one with a happy ending.

【解析】

【导语】文章以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和母亲、哥哥一起坐飞机出行。飞机起飞后发出奇怪的声音，原来是一群鸟撞到了飞机上导致机舱着火无法飞回机场。

【详解】1.段落续写

①根据第一段首句内容“机长再次告诉我们，几分钟后将紧急着陆，他们将尝试在机场着陆”可知，下文可描写下降的过程中会发生什么，以及最终迫降成功。

②根据第二段首句内容“幸运的是，我们所有人都是安全的。”可知，下文可描写人们的反应，对机长的感谢，以及感悟。

2.续写线索：机长告知要紧急迫降——乘务员指导乘客怎么做——乘客紧张——成功迫降——乘客们相互拥抱安慰表达感恩——经过此事的感悟

3.词类激活

行为类

①大叫：shout/yell

②晃动：tremble/shake

③帮助：help/assist

④发生：happen/take place

情绪类

①拥抱：hug/embrace

②运气：luck/fortune

③安慰：comfort/console

【点睛】[高分句型1]The attendants shouted “brace! brace! brace!” as the plane flew lower and lower over the green carpets of picturesque fields.（运用了as引导的时间状语从句）

[高分句型2]Except sirens sounded again, they reminded us of what happened in less than 20 minutes of our flight.（运用了what引导的宾语从句）

[高分句型3]Undoubtedly, it was a combination of luck and professionalism of the pilots that landed the plane safely and made it possible for this story to be one with a happy ending.（运用了强调句型，it作形式宾语，不定式短语作真正的宾语）