**成都石室中学高2024届2022-2023学年度下期零诊模拟考试**

**英语试卷**

**满分150分 考试时间：120分钟**

**第I卷**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

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

1 What might the woman be looking for?

A. Eggs. B. Cheese. C. Hot dogs.

2. What does the woman want her son to do?

A. Turn down the volume. B. Answer the phone. C. Stop watching the movie.

3. What is Donald doing in the kitchen?

A. Getting something to eat. B. Looking for his phone. C. Going online.

4. Why is the woman worried?

A. Her account has no money.

B. Her card was eaten by the machine.

C. She thinks the bank lost her account history.

5. Why won’t the woman give the man directions?

A. She is late for class.

B. She isn’t familiar with the area.

C. She has never heard of the community college.

**第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听下面一段对话，回答第6、7题。**

6. What does the man really want to eat?

A. Fast food. B. Beans and rice. C. Hotpot.

7. When will the speakers go out to eat?

A. Later tonight. B. Next month. C. At the end of the month.

**听下面一段对话，回答第8、9题。**

8. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. Joining a gym. B. Finding a tour guide. C. The best way to stay fit.

9. What does the man want the woman to do?

A. Buy an expensive membership card.

B. Go online before Johanna shows her around.

C. Give him a picture for a new membership card.

**听下面一段对话，回答第10至12题。**

10. What are the speakers doing?

A. Planning out a shopping list.

B. Talking about gift-giving customs.

C. Comparing their Christmas gifts.

11. What did the man receive?

A. Toilet articles. B. A plane ticket. C. Some candy.

12. What does the man imply in the end?

A. He doesn’t like the woman’s gifts.

B. Most of the woman’s gifts are appropriate for him.

C. His gifts were given to the woman by mistake.

**听下面一段对话，回答第13至16题。**

13. Who is Mr. Timms?

A. The head of the company.

B. The volunteer organizer.

C. A True Blue Neighbors representative.

14. According to the woman, which group has the biggest need?

A. The soup kitchen. B. The elementary school. C. The shelter.

15. What will happen if the employees join the tutoring program?

A. They will be paid four hours each week.

B. They will receive training.

C. They will need to sign up.

16. What will the employees probably do after the conversation?

A. Ask more questions.

B. Get some dinner together.

C. Read some more information.

**听下面一段独白，回答第17至20题。**

17. What have the students been given already?

A. Backpacks. B. Some food. C. Gift cards.

18. How many teams are there in total?

A. Six. B. Seven. C. Twelve.

19. What should students do once they find what they’re looking for?

A. Join a new group. B. Take a photograph. C. Put their flag down.

20. Where does the announcement take place?

A. At a bookstore.

B. At a cafeteria.

C. At the university services building.

听力答案：1-20 CACBB CCAAC ABABB CAABB

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分，满分30分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项。**

**A**

**Beautiful Britain Photo Competition**

What represents the beauty of Britain for you? Is it rolling green hills and hidden valleys of the countryside? Here’s your chance to capture it in a photo! The competition will be judged by professional photographer James Eckersley. The judge’s decision is final and winners will be informed by email or post.



You must own the rights to the photograph you submit for entry. You must be able to supply a high-resolution copy of the photograph suitable for print publication. Competition is open to residents of the UK, aged 18 or over,

 except *Reader’s Digest* employees and any associated partners or attached companies. There is no cash alternative and prizes are not transferable. Multiple entries will be accepted. Winners must agree to publication of their winning photograph, along with their name. The winning entries will be published in our July issue, with the top winner gracing the back cover. Contributions become world copyright of Vivat Direct Ltd (*Reader’s Digest*). Your information will only be used in accordance with our privacy policy. Entry implies acceptance of these rules. For more details, tips and guides, visit *readersdigest.co.uk/inspire/photo-competitio*n.

1. Which of the following will lead to disqualification?

A. Living in the UK. B. Sending a published photo.

C. Providing more than one photo. D. Taking the photo with a phone.

2. What can the winners do after the competition?

A. Use the photos freely. B. Change the prize for money.

C. Have their photos on the back cover. D. Become one member of a photo club.

3. Where will the winning photos be published?

A. In a magazine. B. In a travel brochure.

C. On a textbook cover. D. On a website.

【答案】1. B 2. D 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是应用文。一篇关于美丽英国摄影大赛的相关介绍。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据表格中How to Enter部分中“Ensure that pictures are original, not previously published and taken specically for this competition. (确保图片是原创的，不是以前发布的，并专门为本次比赛拍摄)”可知，发送已发布的照片会导致取消资格。故选B项。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据表格中The Prizes部分中First place部分“£ 400 Amazon voucher and a Royal Photographic Society membership. (价值400英镑的亚马逊代金券和皇家摄影学会会员)”可知，比赛结束后优胜者可以成为摄影俱乐部的一员。故选D项。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“The winning entries will be published in our July issue, with the top winner gracing the back cover. Contributions become world copyright of Vivat Direct Ltd (Reader’sDigest). (获奖作品将发表在我们的7月号上，最高获奖者将登上封底。投稿内容将成为VivatDirect Ltd(读者文摘)的世界版权)”可知，获奖照片将在《读者文摘》出版。故选A项。

**B**

North Americans value independence, and Europeans value togetherness. I never fully understood that stereotype until two months ago, when I left Canada for a 4-month period in a lab in France. On my first day, Pierre, a Ph. D. student, tapped me on my shoulder and asked: “Coffee?” I nodded and followed him to the common room, where other grad students were filling in. I sat there, cautiously sipping the bitter liquid and trying hard not to reveal my uncultured tastes, while lab chatter filled the air.

Coffee breaks are a ceremonial part of lab culture here. The chatter sometimes turns to serious scientific topics. But mostly, the meet-ups offer a chance to wind down, to share stories about life inside and outside the lab and to sympathize with people who understand what you’re going through.

The lighthearted atmosphere and sense of community is a welcome contrast to my life in Canada, where I spent most of my workdays in isolation. I went into the lab each morning with set goals for my day. At lunch, I’d keep my eyes glued to my computer while I fed forkfuls of salad into my mouth, trying to power through my to-do list. For 9 months, I struggled to figure out why I couldn’t exactly copy the results of another study. I didn’t want to trouble my advisor too much. I was also hesitant to ask my labmates for help.

How much we were missing! Researchers need community because good ideas don’t just come from reading literature and thinking deep thoughts. It’s helpful to bounce ideas off others, and, to have a venue to share the day-to-day ups and downs of life.

Would coffee breaks have solved all my problems? Probably not. But I think sharing ideas with my peers would have helped solve my research dilemma. My time in France has taught me that it’s important to create space for organic conversations about lab life. A scientist’s life can feel isolating, but it’s not necessarily so when you’re connected to a supportive community.

4. How did the author feel when he drank coffee for the first time in France?

A. A little nervous. B. Very happy.

C. Somewhat excited. D. Quite curious.

5. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

A. Cultural ceremonies in France. B. Various topics of the chatter.

C. Coffee breaks in French lab culture. D. Lab culture in French style.

6 What was the author’s life like back in Canada?

A. Comfortable and fulfilled. B. Busy and lonely.

C. Tense but satisfactory. D. Boring but healthy.

7. Why does the author write this passage?

A. To introduce the coffee break in Europe.

B. To explain the difference between cultures.

C. To recall his personal experience in France.

D. To convey the importance of a supportive circle.

【答案】4. A 5. C 6. B 7. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者在加拿大和法国不同的工作生活，强调有一个支持性团体的重要性。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句“I sat there, cautiously sipping the bitter liquid and trying hard not to reveal my uncultured tastes, while lab chatter filled the air.(我坐在那里，小心翼翼地啜饮着这种苦涩的液体，努力不让自己流露出没教养的品味，而实验室里的闲聊却满天飞)”可知，当作者第一次在法国喝咖啡时他有点紧张。故选A。

【5题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“Coffee breaks are a ceremonial part of lab culture here. The chatter sometimes turns to serious scientific topics. But mostly, the meet-ups offer a chance to wind down, to share stories about life inside and outside the lab and to sympathize with people who understand what you’re going through.(咖啡休息时间是这里实验室文化的礼仪部分。闲聊有时会转向严肃的科学话题。但最重要的是，这些会面提供了一个放松的机会，可以分享实验室内外的生活故事，并与理解你经历的人产生共鸣)”可知，第二段主要是讲法国实验室文化中的咖啡休息时间的好处。故选C。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段第一句“The lighthearted atmosphere and sense of community is a welcome contrast to my life in Canada, where I spent most of my workdays in isolation.(轻松的氛围和社区感与我在加拿大的生活形成了鲜明的对比，在那里我大部分的工作日都是独自一人度过的)”可知，“我”在加拿大的生活很孤独，根据第三段第三句“At lunch, I’d keep my eyes glued to my computer while I fed forkfuls of salad into my mouth, trying to power through my to-do list.(午餐时，我的眼睛盯着电脑，一边大口大口地吃着沙拉，一边努力完成我的待办事项清单)”可知，“我”在加拿大的生活很忙碌。故选B。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“A scientist’s life can feel isolating, but it’s not necessarily so when you’re connected to a supportive

 community.(科学家的生活可能会让人感到孤立，但当你与一个支持你的团体联系时，情况就不一定如此了)”可知，作者写这篇文章的目的是为了传达支持性社交圈的重要性。故选D。

**C**

A BioBlitz is an event that focuses on finding and identifying as many species as possible in a specific area over a short period of time. A BioBlitz is also known as a biological inventory (清单) or biological census (统计). The primary goal of a BioBlitz is to get an overall count of the plants, animals, and other organisms that live in a place.

A BioBlitz differs from a scientific inventory in a number of ways. Scientific inventories are usually limited to biologists, geographers, and other scientists. A BioBlitz brings together volunteer scientists, as well as families, students, teachers, and other members of the community. While a scientific survey often focuses on unique or isolated areas, BioBlitzes focus on areas that are connected to residential, urban, and industrial areas. Finally, scientific surveys may take a long period of time to conduct. A BioBlitz lasts a short period of time, traditionally 24 hours.

These differences make a BioBlitz a unique biological survey that encourages a relationship between the natural and human communities of a given area. Citizens work alongside scientists to learn about the biological diversity of local natural spaces. In the process, they gain skills and knowledge and develop a stronger connection to their home environment. A BioBlitz promotes and improves local natural spaces by empowering citizens to better understand and protect biodiversity.

Hundreds of BioBlitzes have been conducted all over the world, primarily in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Europe. The first BioBlitz was sponsored by the National Park Service and the National Biological Service in Washington D.C.’s Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens in 1996. Surrounded by heavy residential and industrial development, Kenilworth Park was thought to have very little biological diversity. Scientists, however, **tallied** more than 900 species that first year and added even more species to their list at continuous Kenilworth BioBlitzes.

8. What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 2?

A. A BioBlitz either needs much time or short time.

B. A BioBlitz centers on unique or isolated areas.

C. A BioBlitz needs much fewer people involved.

D. A BioBlitz is different from scientific inventories.

9. What is the significance of a BioBlitz?

A. To get a better understanding of wildlife around the world.

B. To give some assistance to the endangered animals and plants.

C. To increase citizens’ awareness of protecting the local biodiversity.

D. To raise money for the living conditions of the wild animals around.

10. What does the underlined word “**tallied**” in the last paragraph refer to?

A. Expected. B. Missed. C. Helped. D. Listed.

11. What is the best title for the text?

A. Challenges BioBlitzes Will Face

B. BioBlitz, a Unique Biological Survey

C. BioBlitzes and Scientific Inventories

D. The Way a BioBlitz Protects the Environment

【答案】8. D 9. C 10. D 11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是生物限时寻的特点和意义。

【8题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段内容，结合第一句段落主题句“A BioBlitz differs from a scientific inventory in a number of ways.(生物限时寻与科学清单在很多方面都有所不同。)”可知，本段主要讲述了生物限时寻和科学清单的三个不同之处，故作者在第二段想告诉我们生物限时寻不同于科学清单。故选D。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“These differences make a BioBlitz a unique biological survey that encourages a relationship between the natural and human communities of a given area. Citizens work alongside scientists to learn about the biological diversity of local natural spaces. In the process, they gain skills and knowledge and develop a stronger connection to their home environment. A BioBlitz promotes and improves local natural spaces by empowering citizens to better understand and protect biodiversity.(这些差异使“生物限时寻”成为一项独特的生物调查，鼓励在特定地区建立自然和人类社区之间的关系。市民与科学家一起工作，了解当地自然空间的生物多样性。在这个过程中，他们获得了技能和知识，并与家庭环境建立了更强的联系。生物限时寻通过赋予公民更好地理解和保护生物多样性的能力，促进和改善当地的自然空间。)”可知，生物限时寻的意义是提高市民保护本地生物多样性的意识。故选C。

【10题详解】

词句猜测题。根据最后一段的“more than 900 species that first year and added even more species to their list at continuous Kenilworth BioBlitzes(第一年900多个物种，并在连续的Kenilworth生物限时寻中增加了更多的物种)”可知，划线词所在句子表示“科学家在第一年统计了900多个物种，并在连续的Kenilworth生物限时寻中增加了更多的物种”可知，也就是列出了900多个物种，划线词tallied意为“列出”，和listed意思相近，故选D。

【11题详解】主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第一段的“A BioBlitz is an event that focuses on finding and identifying as many species as possible in a specific area over a short period of time. A BioBlitz is also known as a biological inventory (清单) or biological census (统计). The primary goal of a BioBlitz is to get an overall count of the plants, animals, and other organisms that live in a place.(“生物限时寻”指的是在短时间内，在一个特定地区发现并识别尽可能多的物种。生物限时寻也被称为生物清单或生物普查。生物限时寻的主要目标是获得生活在一个地方的植物、动物和其他生物的总体数量。)”和倒数第二段的“These differences make a BioBlitz a unique biological survey that encourages a relationship between the natural and human communities of a given area.(这些差异使“生物限时寻”成为一项独特的生物调查，鼓励在特定地区建立自然和人类社区之间的关系。)”可知，本文主要讲的是生物限时寻的特别之处和重大意义，因此本文最好的题目是B选项“BioBlitz, a Unique Biological Survey(生物限时寻，一项独特的生物调查)”，故选B。

**D**

As we enter a period of profound economic uncertainty, shown by recent well-known layoffs and a culture of “quiet quitting”, thinking about the future of work might well seem a scary prospect.

Indeed, an ever-increasing digital skills gap threatens to stop businesses adopting the game-changing technologies that will help to power growth in the months and years ahead. For instance, with each exciting new technology comes a growing concern about whether we have a digitally skilled workforce ready to take advantage of it. After all, keeping the workforce up to speed with the latest advances is a key element of the digital transformation process, which will prove essential if we hope to improve business productivity and efficiency alongside our efforts to achieve sustained growth.

Likewise, at the World Economic Forum’s annual meeting in Davos, the cybersecurity skills gap was named as one particular area of concern. There’s good reason for this focus: if businesses can’t protect themselves against external threats, they risk going backwards. And that’s before they even start thinking about achieving growth. This is why we need to address the digital skills gap urgently.

Well, we should change in order to help attract and keep a more diverse pool of talent, giving businesses a far better chance of finding the up-to-date digital skills they need. And, when it comes to engaging and empowering the current workforce, learning and development opportunities will be key, helping employees to enhance their skills for the benefit of both themselves and their employers.

To make this all happen, leaders and employers must demonstrate a commitment to teaching their workforces digital skills by setting clear expectations and providing all the resources required. One approach, for example, would be to focus on the potential in the existing talent pool by identifying those already skilled in digital capabilities and supporting them to upskill their colleagues. Creating a culture of learning, with an emphasis on personal growth, can be an impressive motivator in the workplace.

Of course, it’s all well and good saying that digital skills are **paramount**, but a workforce with purely hard skills will not future-proof a business. There’s a need for soft skills that support the broader goal, so as not to ignore the other competencies required in a digital transformation: communication, critical thinking, creative design skills, and leadership. To exploit the technology to its full potential, such qualities are equally important.

Fundamentally, getting the interaction right between humans and technology will be vital if businesses are to succeed. As a result, human skills must not be underestimated. Every business will need a range of people with a variety of skills — not only those experts in math, engineering, and science, but also those with creative minds and leadership qualities.

12. What is the writer’s main concern in the digital transformation process?

A. The threats from technology. B. The challenge of upskilling workforces.

C. The culture of “quiet quitting”. D. The shortage of experienced workers.

13. What can be learned from Paragraph 4 and 5?

A. Replacing current workforces with digital talents is the key.

B. High requirements of recruitment ensure a sound workforce.

C. Employers should develop a learning culture inside their workforces.

D. Business leaders should focus on the training of the existing talent pool.

14. What does the underlined word “**paramount**” in Paragraph 6 probably mean?

A. Important. B. Beneficial.

C. Challenging. D. Inspiring.

15. What might be the purpose of the passage?

A. To advocate the necessity of improving digital skills.

B. To warn humans of the potential problems with technology.

C. To stress the importance of combining hard skills with soft skills.

D. To draw people’s attention to the ever-increasing digital skills gap.

【答案】12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述企业在数字化转型过程中要关注劳动力技能的提高，也不能忽视数字化转型所需的其他能力，强调硬技能和软技能结合的重要性。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“For instance, with each exciting new technology comes a growing concern about whether we have a digitally skilled workforce ready to take advantage of it. After all, keeping the workforce up to speed with the latest advances is a key element of the digital transformation process, which will prove essential if we hope to improve business productivity and efficiency alongside our efforts to achieve sustained growth.(例如，随着每一项令人兴奋的新技术的出现，人们越来越担心我们是否有一支拥有数字技能的劳动力队伍准备好利用它。毕竟，让员工跟上最新进展是数字化转型过程的关键要素，如果我们希望在实现持续增长的同时提高业务生产力和效率，这将证明至关重要。)”可知，在数字化转型过程中，作者最关心的是提高劳动力技能的挑战。故选B。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段的“And, when it comes to engaging and empowering the current workforce, learning and development opportunities will be key, helping employees to enhance their skills for the benefit of both themselves and their employers.(此外，当涉及到参与和授权当前劳动力时，学习和发展机会将是关键，帮助员工提高他们的技能，从而使他们自己和雇主都受益。)”和第五段的“Creating a culture of learning, with an emphasis on personal growth, can be an impressive motivator in the workplace.(创造一种学习的文化，强调个人成长，可以成为一个令人印象深刻的工作场所的动力。)”可知，雇主应该在员工内部培养一种学习文化。故选C。

【14题详解】

词句猜测题。根据最后一段“Fundamentally, getting the interaction right between humans and technology will be vital if businesses are to succeed. As a result, human skills must not be underestimated. Every business will need a range of people with a variety of skills — not only those experts in math, engineering, and science, but also those with creative minds and leadership qualities.(从根本上说，如果企业要取得成功，正确处理人与技术之间的互动将至关重要。因此，人类的技能绝不能被低估。每个企业都需要一系列具备各种技能的人才——不仅是那些数学、工程和科学方面的专家，还需要那些具有创造性思维和领导才能的人。)”可知，划线词所在的句子表示“当然，数字技能是最重要的”，划线词paramount意思是“重要的”，和important意思相近。故选A。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，尤其倒数第二段“Of course, it’s all well and good saying that digital skills are paramount, but a workforce with purely hard skills will not future-proof a business. There’s a need for soft skills that support the broader goal, so as not to ignore the other competencies required in a digital transformation: communication, critical thinking, creative design skills, and leadership.(当然，数字技能是最重要的，这是很好的说法，但仅仅拥有硬技能的员工并不能保证企业的未来发展。我们需要软技能来支持更广泛的目标，这样就不会忽视数字化转型所需的其他能力：沟通、批判性思维、创造性设计技能和领导能力。)”可推知，文章的目的是讲述企业在数字化转型过程中要关注劳动力技能的提高，也不能忽视数字化转型所需的其他能力，强调硬技能和软技能结合的重要性。故选C。

**第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10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。**

**A Wonder Plant**

Every rainy season, the mountain gorillas (大猩猩) of Central Africa migrate to the foothills and lower parts of the Virunga Mountains to feed on bamboo. For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it’s a vital food source. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ Gorillas aren’t the only locals keen on bamboo. For the people near the mountains, it’s a valuable raw material used for building houses and making household items. But in the past 100 years, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms.

\_\_\_17\_\_\_ All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be reducing, endangering the people and animals that depend upon them. A report published by the UN Environment Programme has revealed just how profound our ignorance of global bamboo resources is.

Bamboo is a wonder plant. Its ecological role extends beyond providing food and habitat for animals. Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems. Its extensive root systems are crucial in preventing water loss and soil erosion.\_\_\_18\_\_\_ In India 25% of paper produced is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Because of its flexibility and strength, it has traditionally been used in construction. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries.

\_\_\_19\_\_\_ Ray Townsend, vice president of the British Bamboo Society, says, “Some plants are threatened because they can’t survive in the habitat—they aren’t strong enough or there aren’t enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself-it is strong enough to survive if left alone.\_\_\_20\_\_\_” When forest goes, it is transformed into something else: there isn’t anywhere for forest plants such as bamboo to grow if you create a cattle grass land.

A. Sadly, this isn’t a single story.

B. It is the physical disturbance that is the threat to bamboo.

C. Until now, bamboo has been viewed as a second-class plant.

D. Without it, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.

E. Besides, bamboo’s most immediate significance lies in its economic value.

F. More than a billion people rely on bamboo for either their shelter or income.

G. Despite bamboo’s value in economy and ecology, its situation is all the more worrying.

【答案】16. D 17. A 18. E 19. G 20. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章叙述的是关于竹子的用途以及这种植物现在面临的严峻形势。

【16题详解】

根据上句提示For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it’s a vital food source.（对于在野外生存的650个左右的大猩猩来说，它是一个重要的食物来源。）承接上文，D项Without it, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.（没有它，他们的生存机会就会大大减少。）切题。该项中的Without it,---would be reduced与上文的a vital food source对应，故D项正确。

【17题详解】

此空是段落首句，根据下文All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be reducing, endangering the people and animals that depend upon them.（在世界各地，许多竹子的种类似乎正在减少，危及到依赖它们的人和动物。），再根据上文large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared可知，A项Sadly, this isn’t a single story.（可悲的是，这并不是一个单一的故事。）承上启下，故A项正确。

【18题详解】

根据上文提示Its extensive root systems are crucial in preventing water loss and soil erosion.（其广泛的根系对于防止水土流失至关重要。）再根据下文提示In India 25% of paper produced is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production.（在印度，25%的纸是用竹纤维制成的，而在巴西，10万公顷的竹子是用来生产纸的。）承接上下文，E项Besides, bamboo’s most immediate significance lies in its economic value.（此外，竹子最直接的意义在于它的经济价值。）该项和上下文都是在讲竹子的用途，故E项正确。

【19题详解】

根据下文Ray Townsend, vice president of the British Bamboo Society, says, “Some plants are threatened because they can’t survive in the habitat—they aren’t strong enough or there aren’t enough of them, perhaps.（英国竹子协会的副主席Ray Townsend说：“一些植物受到了威胁，因为它们无法在栖息地生存——它们不够强壮，或者它们的数量不够。）可知，本空讲述竹子现在状况不好， G项Despite bamboo’s value in economy and ecology, its situation is all the more worrying.（尽管竹子在经济和生态方面有价值，但它的情况更令人担忧。）切题。

【20题详解】

根据上句提示But bamboo can take care of itself-it is strong enough to survive if left alone.（

但是竹子可以自己照顾它自己——如果它能独立生存，它就足够强壮了。）再根据下文提示When forest goes, it is transformed into something else: there isn’t anywhere for forest plants such as bamboo to grow if you create a cattle grass land.（当森林消失时，它就变成了另一种东西：如果你创造了一个牛草地，就没有任何地方可以种植像竹子这样的森林植物。）承接上下文，B项It is the physical disturbance that is the threat to bamboo.（对竹子的威胁是破坏竹子躯干。）切题，也就是让竹子独自生存就是保护它，对竹子的威胁是砍掉它。

**第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节，满分45分)**

**第一节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分，满分30分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

One summer afternoon, when I was about eight years of age, I was looking at a beautiful rainbow. Somebody said, “If you should go to the \_\_\_21\_\_\_ of the rainbow, you would find there great pots of gold and silver.” Without \_\_\_22\_\_\_, I rushed from the house, and set off toward the woods.

I was so sure that I knew just \_\_\_23\_\_\_ that rainbow ended. I remembered how glad and proud I was in my thoughts, and what fine presents I promised to all my friends out of my \_\_\_24\_\_\_. So thinking and laying delightful plans, almost before I knew it I had \_\_\_25\_\_\_ the thick forest, and the end of the rainbow was not there! \_\_\_26\_\_\_ I saw it shining down among the trees a little farther off; so on and on I \_\_\_27\_\_\_, through the thick bushes and \_\_\_28\_\_\_ rapid streams. The woods grew thicker and darker, and the ground wetter. Suddenly I met in my way a \_\_\_29\_\_\_ porcupine (豪猪), who made himself still larger when he saw me. Fearing that he would attack me, I ran from him as fast as my \_\_\_30\_\_\_ feet would carry me. In my \_\_\_31\_\_\_ and hurry I forgot to keep my eye on the rainbow, and when, at last, I \_\_\_32\_\_\_ and looked for it, it was nowhere in sight! It had quite \_\_\_33\_\_\_ away. I burst into tears, for I had lost all my \_\_\_34\_\_\_ and had nothing to show for my pilgrimage (朝圣之旅) but muddy feet and a wet and torn body.

But I soon found that my \_\_\_35\_\_\_ had only begun: I was lost! I could not tell which was east or west, but \_\_\_36\_\_\_ about here and there, crying and calling, though I knew that no one could \_\_\_37\_\_\_ me. All at once I heard my nickname called, so I jumped up. It was my eldest brother. He hugged and kissed away all my tears, and then he told me what the rainbow\_\_\_38\_\_\_ is: “It is only painted air, and does not \_\_\_39\_\_\_ on the earth. But it tells us something more. When you set off on a pilgrimage, you will be \_\_\_40\_\_\_ by the rainbow through all the dark places of this world to treasures in your heart, better, far better, than silver or gold.”

21. A. end B. right C. top D. front

22. A. appreciation B. intention C. hesitation D. explanation

23. A. how B. when C. why D. where

24. A. eyes B. riches C. way D. mind

25. A. noticed B. cleared C. passed D. reached

26. A. But B. And C. Or D. For

27. A. struggled B. imagined C. looked D. worked

28. A. above B. towards C. across D. through

29. A. young B. wild C. large D. fierce

30. A. injured B. tired C. bleeding D. cold

31. A. horror B. embarrassment C. sorrow D. disappointment

32 A. cried B. remembered C. returned D. determined

33. A. flown B. moved C. broken D. faded

34. A. dreams B. destinations C. treasures D. spirits

35. A. failure B. doubt C. anger D. trouble

36. A. wandered B. hung C. came D. skipped

37. A. attack B. understand C. forgive D. hear

38. A. usually B. really C. finally D. entirely

39. A. jump B. rest C. drop D. lie

40. A. cheated B. moved C. led D. caught

【答案】21. A 22. C 23. D 24. B 25. D 26. A 27. A 28. C 29. C 30. B 31. A 32. B 33. D 34. C 35. D 36. A 37. D 38. B 39. B 40. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲的是作者看见美丽的彩虹，因为之前听人说“如果你到彩虹尽头，你会找到一罐罐的金银”，作者就开始追逐彩虹的尽头，却在森林里面迷路。

【21题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：有人说:“如果你走到彩虹的尽头，你会发现那里有很多金子和银子。”A. end尽头；B. right右边；C. top顶部；D. front前面。根据下文“that rainbow ended”可知，句子表示“如果你走到彩虹的尽头，你会发现那里有很多金子和银子”，故选A。

22题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我毫不犹豫地冲出房子，向树林走去。A. appreciation欣赏；B. intention目的；C. hesitation犹豫；D. explanation解释。根据下文“I rushed from the house”可知，作者毫不犹豫地从房子里面冲出来。故选C。

【23题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我很确定我知道彩虹的尽头在哪里。A. how如何；B. when什么时候；C. why为什么；D. where在哪里。根据上文“If you should go to the \_\_\_1\_\_\_ of the rainbow”可知，句子表示“我很确定我知道彩虹的尽头在哪里”，空格处意为“在哪里”，故选D。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我记得我当时是多么高兴和自豪，我答应用我的财富送给我所有的朋友们多么精美的礼物。A. eyes眼睛；B. riches财富；C. way方法；D. mind思维。根据上文“pots of gold and silver”可知，句子表示“我答应用我的财富送给我所有的朋友们多么精美的礼物”。故选B。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这样想着，制定着令人愉快的计划，几乎在我意识到之前，我已经到达了茂密的森林，而彩虹的尽头却不在那里！A. noticed注意到；B. cleared清除；C. passed通过；D. reached到达。结合下文“the thick forest, and the end of the rainbow was not there!”可知，作者到达了森林尽头。故选D。

【26题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：但我看到它在远处的树林里闪闪发光；我就这样挣扎着，穿过茂密的灌木丛，越过湍急的溪流。A. But但是；B. And并且；C. Or或者；D. For因为。根据上文“the end of the rainbow was not there”和下文“I saw it shining down among the trees a little farther off”可知，前后两句为转折关系，空格处用But。故选A。

【27题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我看到它在远处的树林里闪闪发光；我就这样挣扎着，穿过茂密的灌木丛，越过湍急的溪流。A. struggled挣扎，努力；B. imagined想象；C. looked看；D. worked工作。根据下文“through the thick bushes”可知，作者努力挣扎通过茂密的灌木丛。故选A。

【28题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：但我看到它在远处的树林里闪闪发光；我就这样挣扎着，穿过茂密的灌木丛，越过湍急的溪流。A. above超过；B. towards朝着；C. across穿过；D. through通过。根据上文“through the thick bushes”和下文的“rapid streams”可知，作者努力通过茂密的灌木丛，穿越快速流动的溪流。故选C。

【29题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：突然，我在路上遇到一只大豪猪，它看见我就变得更大了。A. young年轻的；B. wild野生的；C. large大的；D. fierce凶猛的。根据下文“who made himself still larger when he saw me”可知，作者遇到一个大豪猪。故选C。

【30题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：由于担心他会攻击我，我用尽疲倦的双脚跑开了。A. injured受伤的；B. tired疲惫的；C. bleeding流血的；D. cold冷的。根据第一段“I rushed from the house, and set off toward the woods”可知，作者一路跑过来很疲劳。故选B。

【31题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在我的恐惧和匆忙中，我忘记了盯着彩虹，当我最后想起来并寻找它时，它却不见了！A. horror恐惧；B. embarrassment尴尬；C. sorrow悲伤；D. disappointment失望。根据上文“Fearing that he would attack me”可知，作者很恐惧。故选A。

【32题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在我的恐惧和匆忙中，我忘记了盯着彩虹，当我最后想起来并寻找它时，它却不见了！A. cried哭泣；B. remembered回想起；C. returned返回；D. determined决定。根据上文“I forgot to keep my eye on the rainbow”可知，句子表示“在我的恐惧和匆忙中，我忘记了盯着彩虹，当我最后想起来并寻找它时，它却不见了”，故选B。

【33题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它已经消失了。A. flown飞；B. moved移动；C. broken打破；D. faded逐渐消失。根据上文“it was nowhere in sight!”可知，彩虹已经退去。故选D。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我哭了起来，因为我失去了所有的财富，除了泥泞的脚和湿漉漉的身体，我没有什么可以展示我的朝圣之旅。A. dreams梦想；B. destinations目的地；C. treasures财富；D. spirits精神。根据上文“pots of gold and silver”可知，句子表示“我失去了所有的财富”。故选C。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但我很快发现，我的麻烦才刚刚开始：我迷路了！A. failure失败；B. doubt怀疑；C. anger愤怒；D. trouble麻烦。根据下文“I was lost!”可知，作者的麻烦才刚刚开始。故选D。

【36题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我分不清哪边是东，哪边是西，只是东奔西走，边哭边喊，虽然我知道没有人能听到我的声音。A. wandered徘徊；B. hung悬挂；C. came来；D. skipped跳过。根据上文“I could not tell which was east or west”可知，作者不能辨别方向，只是到处徘徊。故选A。

【37题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我分不清哪边是东，哪边是西，只是东奔西走，边哭边喊，虽然我知道没有人能听到我的声音。A. attack攻击；B. understand明白；C. forgive原谅；D. hear听见。根据上文“crying and calling”可知，此处是指没有人能听见作者的声音。故选D。

【38题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他拥抱我，吻去我所有的眼泪，然后他告诉我彩虹到底是什么。A. usually通常；B. really真正地，事实上；C. finally终于；D. entirely完全地。根据下文“It is only painted air”可知，哥哥告诉作者彩虹到底是什么，空格处意为“真正地，事实上”。故选B。

【39题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它只是画在空中，并不停留在地球上。A. jump跳跃；B. rest停留；C. drop落下；D. lie撒谎。结合下文earth“地球”可知，此处是说彩虹并不停留于地球上，短语rest on意为“停留在”。故选B。

【40题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当你踏上朝圣之旅时，彩虹会引领你穿过这世界上所有黑暗的地方，找到你心中的宝藏，比金银都要好得多。A. cheated欺骗；B. moved移动；C. led引领；D. caught抓住。根据下文“by the rainbow through all the dark places of this world to treasures in your heart”可知，句子表示“彩虹会引领你穿过这世界上所有黑暗的地方”，空格处意为“引领”，故选C。

**第II卷**

**第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容 (1个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

A leaf fell into the water and changed the taste of it. Henceforth, tea was born.

China is known as the home of tea. Since ancient times, tea \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (influence) Chinese culture, leaving its pleasant smell in poetry, etiquette (礼仪) and customs. Many tea lovers enjoy tea not just for its flavor, but for \_\_\_42\_\_\_ beauty of tea ceremonies.

Picking tea \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (leaf) is an important spring activity in the Yangtze River basin in South China. The earliest tea is often ready \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (pick) before Qingming, which is observed in early April \_\_\_45\_\_\_ the temperature begins to rise and rainfall increases. This precious small output of tea, widely \_\_\_46\_\_\_ (seek) after for its outstanding quality, is called Mingqian tea.

East China’s Zhejiang province is acknowledged \_\_\_47\_\_\_ a major producer of tea. White Tea in Anji county and West Lake Longjing Tea in Hangzhou are two famous teas in both China and abroad. In spring, local hillsides are filled with tea workers \_\_\_48\_\_\_ (sow) seeds on their land. In the peak seasons, many tourists flock to witness the beautiful scenery of tea farms for \_\_\_49\_\_\_ (they), while enjoying a \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ (fresh) brewed (沏) cup of tea.

The leaf has traveled a long way and continues to bloom, even today.

【答案】41. has influenced

42. the 43. leaves

44. to be picked

45. when 46. sought

47. as 48. sowing

49. themselves

50. freshly

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章简要介绍了中国的茶文化。

【41题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：自古以来，茶影响了中国文化，在诗歌、礼仪和习俗中留下了怡人的气味。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中做谓语，根据时间状语Since ancient times可知，句子表达的是过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响，应用现在完成时，主语是不可数名词，助动词使用has。故填has influenced。

【42题详解】

考查冠词。句意：许多茶爱好者不仅喜欢茶的味道，还喜欢茶道的美丽。此处特指“插到的美丽”，应用定冠词。故填the。

【43题详解】

考查名词。句意：采茶是我国南方长江流域春季的一项重要活动。根据常识可知，茶叶不止一片，应用复数。故填leaves。

【44题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：最早的一批茶通常在清明之前就可以采摘了，清明是在四月初气温开始上升，降雨量增加的时候。固定搭配be ready to do，pick与主语tea之间为逻辑动宾关系，应用动词不定式的被动语态。故填to be picked。

【45题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：同上。分析句子结构，设空处引导限制性定语从句，修饰先行词April，关系词在句子中作时间状语，应用关系副词when引导。故填when。

【46题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这种产量很少的珍贵茶叶，因其卓越的品质而广受欢迎，被称为名前茶。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作状语，使用非谓语动词，seek与主语This precious small output of tea之间为逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词。故填sought。

【47题详解】

考查介词。句意：中国东部的浙江省被公认为茶叶的主要生产地。固定搭配be acknowledged as“被公认为”。故填as。

【48题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：春天，当地的山坡上挤满了茶农，他们在地上播种。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作宾语补足语，使用非谓语动词，sow与主语tea workers之间为逻辑主谓关系，应用现在分词。故填sowing。

【49题详解】

考查代词。句意：在旺季，许多游客蜂拥而至，一边品尝一杯刚泡好的茶，一边亲眼目睹茶园的美景。根据句意以及空白处前面的介词for可知，此处表示“为……自己”，空白处使用反身代词。故填themselves。

【50题详解】

考查副词。句意：同上。此处修饰过去分词brewed，应用副词，作状语。故填freshly。

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分35分)**

**第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分)**

51. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(﹨)划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Apply for a foreign university is a huge project. Here is my experience. I did voluntary work in Grade One. I listed all of my achievement and the voluntary work I have done. After completing the online admission process, I took a deep breath and dreamed about our dream college. However, except offer from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD), I total got eight rejections. One day, I locked myself in my room but thought about what I had done. Finally I understood that I could learn nothing from the experience even though those rejections were made me sad. I accepted the UCSD’s offer and adjusted myself quickly. For this attitude, everything I saw of UCSD thrilled me.

【答案】1.Apply→Applying
2.achievement→achievements
3.have→had
4.our→my
5.在offer前加an/the
6.total→totally
7.but→and

8.nothing→something
9.去掉made前的were
10.For→With

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲了作者申请一所外国大学的经历。

【详解】1.考查动名词。句意：申请国外大学是一项浩大的工程。句中要用动名词Applying作主语，动名词表示抽象的、一般性行为，故将Apply改为Applying。

2.考查名词的复数。句意：我列出了我所有的成就和我所做的志愿工作。由all可知，可数名词achievement要用复数，故将achievement改为achievements。

3.考查时态。句意：我列出了我所有的成就和我所做的志愿工作。“我”做志愿工作发生在listed之前，因此“做志愿工作”用过去完成时，即had done，故将have改为had。

4.考查物主代词。句意：完成网上录取流程后，我深吸了一口气，开始憧憬我的梦想大学。根据语境可知，句子表示“完成网上录取流程后，我深吸了一口气，开始憧憬我的梦想大学”，“我的”用形容词性物主代词my，修饰dream college，故将our改为my。

5.考查冠词。句意：但是，除了加州大学圣地亚哥分校（UCSD）的主动提议的机会，我一共被拒绝了8次。offer是可数名词的单数形式，此处可理解为表泛指，前面加不定冠词，offer是元音音素开头，因此不定冠词用an；也可理解为特指加州大学圣地亚哥分校（UCSD）的offer，offer前加定冠词the表特指，故在offer前加an/the。

6.考查副词。句意：但是，除了加州大学圣地亚哥分校（UCSD）的主动提议的机会，我一共被拒绝了8次。修饰动词got要用副词totally作状语，故将total改为totally。

7.考查连词。句意：有一天，我把自己锁在房间里，想着我做了什么。“I locked myself in my room”和“thought about what I had done”之间是并列关系，应该用并列连词and连接两句话，故将but改为and。

8.考查复合不定代词。句意：最后我明白了，我可以从这些经历中学到一些东西，尽管那些拒绝让我很难过。根据语境可知，句子表示“最后我明白了，我可以从这些经历中学到一些东西，尽管那些拒绝让我很难过”，“一些东西”是something，故将nothing改为something。

9.考查语态。句意：最后我明白了，我可以从这些经历中学到一些东西，尽管那些拒绝让我很难过。根据语境可知，句子表示“那些拒绝让我很难过”，是主动的动作，句子用主动语态，made前的were是多余的，故去掉made前的were。

10.考查介词。句意：抱着这样的态度，我在加州大学圣地亚哥分校看到的一切都让我激动不已。根据语境可知，句子表示“有这样的态度”，用介词with表示“有着”，故将For改为With。

**第二节 书面表达(满分25分)**

52. 假定你是高二学生李华。你的英国朋友Peter正在做一项关于中国高中生做家务的调查， 想了解你的情况， 请给他回一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 你平时做家务的情况；

2. 你对高中生做家务的看法。

注意：

1. 词数100词左右；

2. 可适当增加细节, 使行文连贯。

*Dear Peter,*

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

*Yours*

*Li Hua*

【答案】Dear Peter,

Knowing that you are conducting a survey of the housework that high school students do at home, I’m writing to inform you about what I do.

Although my school schedule is rather tight, I still manage to help with the housework from time to time. Not only do I wash dishes after dinner, but I also deal with other things like sweeping the floor and taking out the trash.

I hold the opinion that high school students should do some housework. For one thing, it is by doing housework that we learn to shoulder responsibility. For another, I find the time spent doing housework with my parents really fun and rewarding.

I hope that what I mentioned above will be of great use to your survey.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给英国朋友Peter回一封邮件，介绍自己做家务的情况和对高中生做家务的看法。

【详解】1.词汇积累

实施：conduct→carry out

调查：survey→research

有时：from time to time=at intervals

有益的：rewarding→beneficial

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：For another, I find the time spent doing housework with my parents really fun and rewarding.

拓展句：For another, I find the time which is spent doing housework with my parents really fun and rewarding.

【点睛】[高分句型1] Knowing that you are conducting a survey of the housework that high school students do at home, I’m writing to inform you about what I do. (运用了现在分词作状语和that引导的定语从句)

[高分句型2] Not only do I wash dishes after dinner, but I also deal with other things like sweeping the floor and taking out the trash. (运用了部分倒装)

[高分句型3] For one thing, it is by doing housework that we learn to shoulder responsibility. (运用了it强调句句式)