

# 之江教育评价 2020 学年第二学期高二返校联考

## 英语试题卷

考生须知:

1. 本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。全卷共 6 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 考生答题前,务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸上。

### 选择题部分(共 95 分)

#### 第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

#### 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 woman do next?

A. Wash the dishes. B. Water the flowers. C. Clean her bedroom.

2. What was the man unable to do at the weekend?

A. Ride a horse. B. Go sailing. C. Walk in the woods.

3. What does James have in his garden?

A. Bushes. B. Flowers. C. Apple trees.

4. Why did the woman fail to see the match?

A. She got the flu. B. She had to work. C. She visited her colleague.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A bookstore. B. A library. C. A book.

#### 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题。听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Where are the speakers probably?

A. At a café. B. In a canteen. C. In a sports center.

7. What does Cathy think of the swimming class?

A. Easy. B. Boring. C. Worthwhile.

**听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。**

8. What is the matter with Miss Brown?

A. She has an earache. B. She has a headache. C. She has a sore throat.

9. What does Miss Brown plan to do first?

A. See a dentist. B. Take some medicine. C. Cancel her appointment.

**听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。**

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Mother and son. C. Tour guide and tourist.

11. When will the speakers go to the art exhibition?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Friday. C. On Sunday.

12. What is free of charge?

A. The tickets. B. The bus fares. C. Food and drinks.

**听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。**

13. What is the man doing?

A. Hosting a program. B. Watching a match. C. Having a discussion.

14. When did Cori Gauff start playing tennis?

A. In 2004. B. In 2007. C. In 2011.

15. Who is Cori Gauff's coach?

A. Venus. B. Serena. C. Her father.

16. What does Cori Gauff talk about in the end?

A. Her family life. B. Her future plans. C. Her achievements.

**听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。**

17. Why does the speaker get excited about the Screen Machine?

A. It screens films on a boat.

B. It always shows the latest films.

C. It makes it easy for him to see films.

18. How long does it take to change the Screen Machine into a cinema?

A. 30 minutes. B. 60 minutes. C. 80 minutes.

19. What is the truck driver responsible for?

A. Selling tickets. B. Showing the film. C. Fixing the motors.

20. How do most people book film tickets now?

A. By using the Internet.

B. By making telephone calls.

C. By queuing at the ticket office.

## 第二部分:阅读理解(共两节,满分 35 分)

### 第一节(共 10 个小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 25 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

#### A

I still can't remember if I said goodbye to him.

That special day, I remember it so well. I got up as usual in the morning. Our dog, Gansett, was more than happy to give kisses. Giving him a pat, I pushed him aside, needing to get ready to go to school. As I stepped into the kitchen, Mom greeted me with a smile and I responded the same way. Quickly, I finished up my breakfast and then got ready fast with my school stuff. I dashed out of the door with Mom following, and after telling Gansett to stay inside, she gave up and let him come along. As we walked to the car, Mom opened the trunk for him to jump in, which he did with a huge grin on his furry face. I jumped in and shut my door, pulling my seatbelt across my body. We pulled out of the driveway, and fifteen minutes later, we were at the school. I jumped out of the car and ran inside, not even looking back.

Dad picked me up at the end of the day, and I knew almost immediately that something was wrong. He didn't stay and chat with people like he had before, just telling me to get into the car. I was getting terrified. He sat me down, and with great gentleness told me that Gansett had died. I laughed in his face when he said that, because Gansett had been perfectly fine that morning.

Dad just kept staring at me, with an I-can't-believe-it-happened-either look in his eyes. I realized that he wasn't joking. I burst into tears, and cried for the rest of the day. I was later able to say goodbye to Gansett's body, but not the three-year-old dog that I loved with all my heart.

I wish I could remember if I said goodbye to him that morning, but I can't, and not knowing that will be always bothering me.

1. What can we learn about Gansett from Paragraph 2?

- A. He was very close to the author.
- B. He woke up the author every morning.
- C. He was unwilling to go to school with the author.
- D. He failed to get on well with the author's mother.

2. How did the author first feel when told about Gansett's death?

- A. It was sorrowful.
- B. It was frightening.
- C. It was hard to believe.
- D. It came as a great shock.

3. What does the author really want to express in the passage?

- A. His deep love for his dog.
- B. His strong wish for another dog.
- C. His regret about not saying goodbye.
- D. His pride in having Gansett as his pet.

【答案】 1. A      2. C      3. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者和自己的狗 Gansett 关系很好，然而某一天 Gansett 陪着作者去上学后，那天放学父亲却说 Gansett 死去了，作者一开始难以相信，直到意识到父亲不是在开玩笑。而作者不记得那天早上是否和 Gansett 说了再见一直困扰着作者。

### 【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “I dashed out of the door with Mom following, and after telling Gansett to stay inside, she gave up and let him come along. As we walked to the car, Mom opened the trunk for him to jump in, which he did with a huge grin on his furry face. (我冲出门去，妈妈跟在后面，告诉让 Gansett 待在屋里后，她放弃了，让他跟了出去。当我们走向汽车时，妈妈打开后备箱让他跳上车，他的毛茸茸的脸上露出了大大的笑容)” 可知，Gansett 和作者关系很好。故选 A。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中 “He sat me down, and with great gentleness told me that Gansett had died. I laughed in his face when he said that, because Gansett had been perfectly fine that morning. (他让我坐下，非常温和地告诉我 Gansett 已经死了。他说这话时，我当他的面大笑了起来，因为 Gansett 那天早上还好好的)” 根据第四段 “Dad just kept staring at me, with an I-can’ t-believe-it-happened-either look in his eyes”



可知，爸爸一直盯着我，眼神里流露出一种“我都不敢相信发生了什么”的神情。所以当得知 Gansett 的死讯时，作者的第一感觉是难以相信。故选 C。

### 【3 题详解】

推理判断题。结合文章主要讲述了作者和自己的狗 Gansett 关系很好，然而某一天 Gansett 陪着作者去上学后，那天放学父亲却说 Gansett 死去了，作者一开始难以相信，直到意识到父亲不是在开玩笑。而作者不记得那天早上是否和 Gansett 说了再见一直困扰着作者。可推知，作者在文章中真正想表达的是他深爱着他的狗。故选 A。

## B

Long before the arrival of Europeans on the Canadian prairie (the wide grasslands of what is now called Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), the First Nations people lived in a harmonious relationship with their natural surroundings. Every item of their culture, from sewing needles to homes was from nature. Their homes were called teepees and were like large tents made from the skins of deer. These people are different tribes(部落) who travelled from place to place following the animals they hunted or the growth of the berries and fruits on the bushes and trees.

They had horses, although horses came to North America after escaping from the Spanish explorers who brought them here to explore the areas around Mexico and Texas. Boys and girls were both expert riders. They did not use saddles or reins or stirrups; they rode “bareback”. Their clothes were made from deer skins and buffalo(水牛) skins and decorated with the parts of other animals — tails from squirrels and gophers, quills from porcupines and the bones of birds.

These children of nature did not ever have to go to school. They did not have to study to get into a top college, nor did they have to worry about finding a job after graduation. This does not mean their life was easy. The winters were very long and very cold and there were sometimes wars between tribes. There were also the very great dangers involved in the buffalo hunt. Hunters rode at top speed beside the huge buffalo shooting arrows to bring them down. The chances of a buffalo turning suddenly or of falling off the horse were very great. We must remember that there were also no hospitals in those days.

Even so, the young people of the tribes must have enjoyed a very pleasant lifestyle: fishing and gathering berries in summer, hunting in the forests in the early morning, dancing around the fire at night and listening to the old people tell stories and legends from long ago.

4. What can we learn about the First Nations people?

A. They were tribes from Europe.

- B. They largely depended on nature.
  - C. They stole horses from Spanish explorers.
  - D. They killed animals mainly for decorations.
5. What contributes to the difficult life of the First Nations people?
- A. Failing to find good jobs.
  - B. Big dangers from animal hunting.
  - C. Great chances of wars between tribes.
  - D. Going to school in long and cold winters.
6. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To show the early settlers' cruelty to animals.
  - B. To show the Canadians' occupation of nature.
  - C. To present the wild life of early Canadian tribes.
  - D. To describe the happy life of young people of the tribes.

【答案】4. B     5. B     6. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。本文作者向我们展示了早期加拿大部落的野生生活。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Every item of their culture, from sewing needles to homes was from nature.”（他们文化中的每一项，从缝纫针到房屋，都来自大自然。）可知，原住民很大程度上依赖于自然。故选 B 项。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段“‘There were also the very great dangers involved in the buffalo hunt. Hunters rode at top speed beside the huge buffalo shooting arrows to bring them down. The chances of a buffalo turning suddenly or of falling off the horse were very great. We must remember that there were also no hospitals in those days.’”（此外，猎杀野牛还涉及到非常大的危险。猎人以最快的速度骑在巨大的水牛旁边，向它们射箭。水牛突然转身或从马上摔下来的可能性非常大。我们必须记住，那时候也没有医院。）可推断，是捕猎动物的巨大危险导致了原住民的艰难生活。故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Long before the arrival of Europeans on the Canadian prairie (the wide grasslands of what is now called Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), the First Nations people lived in a harmonious

relationship with their natural surroundings.”（早在欧洲人来到加拿大大草原(即现在的阿尔伯塔省、萨斯喀彻温省和马尼托巴省的广阔草原)之前，原住民就与周围的自然环境和谐相处。）接下来三段都是介绍原住民的生活习性，可推断本文的目的是向我们展示早期加拿大部落的野生生活。故选 C 项。

## C

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality react to the strange new things we meet when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing.

Culture shock begins with the “honeymoon stage”. This is the period of time when we first arrive in a new culture where everything is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from “jet lag” but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and eating new kinds of food.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland. All the little problems in life seem to be much bigger when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture.

The third stage of culture shock happens when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humor usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called “at ease at last”. Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can deal with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

7. The example in Paragraph 1 is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help explain culture shock
- B. compare different cultures
- C. show how to live in a new culture
- D. draw attention to cultural differences

8. What makes culture shock a bigger challenge?

- A. Overcoming unusual problems.

- B. Getting used to the new daily life.
  - C. Learning more about the new culture.
  - D. Finding the right place to settle down.
9. Which of the following can best describe the third stage of culture shock?
- A. You have survived without any difficulty.
  - B. You have fit in with your new life completely.
  - C. You hold a positive attitude and begin to adjust.
  - D. You come to realize how difficult culture shock is.
10. How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?
- A. Tense but positive.
  - B. Afraid but comfortable.
  - C. Negative and stressed.
  - D. Relaxed and confident.

【答案】 7. A      8. B      9. C      10. D

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了文化冲击会经历四个基本阶段。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality react to the strange new things we meet when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing.”（当我们从一种文化转移到另一种文化时，我们的大脑和人格会对陌生的新事物做出反应，这个过程帮助我们应对文化冲击。如果我们的文化在问候别人时涉及到鞠躬，那么在一个不涉及鞠躬的文化中，我们可能会感到非常不舒服。）可推断，第一段中的例子旨在帮助解释文化冲击。故选 A 项。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段 “Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland.”（不幸的是，文化冲击的第二阶段可能更加困难。当我们安定下来进入新的生活，工作或学习，买杂货，洗衣服，或住在寄宿家庭，我们会变得很累，并开始想念我们的祖国。）以及第三段的 “This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture.（这段文化适应时期可能会非常困难，导致新来者拒绝或远离新文化。）”可知，习惯新的日常生活让文化冲击成为更大的挑战。故选 B 项。

### 【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段 “The third stage of culture shock happens when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humor usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!” (文化冲击的第三个阶段发生在你开始意识到事情在东道国文化中并没有那么糟糕的时候。你的幽默感通常会变得更强大，你会意识到，你会因为学会在新的环境中照顾好自己而变得更强大。事情还是很困难，但你现在是幸存者了!) 可知，第三个阶段你有了积极的态度并开始调整。故选 C 项。

### 【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “The fourth stage can be called “at ease at last”. Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can deal with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.” (第四阶段可称为“终于放心”。现在你对新环境感到很舒服。你可以处理大多数发生的问题。你可能在这门语言上还有一些问题，但你知道你已经足够强大去解决它们了。如果你遇到刚从你的国家来的人，你可以成为那个新文化生活的专家，并帮助他们应对文化冲突。) 可推断，第四阶段人们会变得放松且自信。故选 D 项。

## 第二节(共 5 个小题;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,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Many people live on a reward system. For example, if they make it through the work week, then they can go out for drinks with their friends on Friday night. Such reward systems sound like a good idea. 11 Well, they do in the short term, but rewards can make it difficult to stick to good habits in the long term. If someone always rewards themselves for practicing good behavior, they do not develop the habit of doing good behavior simply because it is good for them.

12 It strengthens the association of the bad habit with good feelings. To use the cake and exercise example, the cake is the reward. This means it has very positive associations in the person's mind. The exercise is what a person has to do to earn the reward. This implies that exercise is an unpleasant task that one must be rewarded to undertake. 13

Rewarding oneself with bad behaviors can also keep good behaviors from becoming actual habits. Habits are automatic and done without thought. This is why when someone asks a person if he flushed the toilet five minutes

after they left the bathroom, the person may struggle to remember. They pushed the handle out of habit, and so the action barely registered in their brain. \_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_ They do it automatically instead of having to consciously remember and decide to clean their teeth every morning.

Rewards can be useful in the short term, but they should be replaced by inner motivation or rewards that encourage good behaviors. \_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_ Rather than using extra Facebook time as a reward for staying off social media, go out to a nice dinner with friends. Use rewards as a teaching tool, not as a bad-habit-encrusted carrot, and there may be no need for any sort of stick.

- A. This is not a good association to develop.
- B. Rewards encourage good behavior, right?
- C. Are such self-reward systems very common?
- D. The same is true of people brushing their teeth.
- E. They might practice healthy behavior for a time.
- F. Rewarding oneself with bad habits causes various problems.
- G. Buy new running shoes instead of cake as a reward for exercising.

【答案】 11. B    12. F    13. A    14. D    15. G

#### 【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了奖励在短期内是有用的，但它们应该被鼓励良好行为的内在动机或奖励所取代。

#### 【11 题详解】

根据下文 “Well, they do in the short term, but rewards can make it difficult to stick to good habits in the long term.

（嗯，它们在短期内是这样的，但是奖励会让他们很难长期坚持好习惯）” 可知，本句是对划线句的回答，可猜测划线句是对这一奖励机制的是否有效的疑问。B 选项 “Rewards encourage good behavior, right?” （奖励鼓励良好的行为，对吗？）符合题意，故选 B 项。

#### 【12 题详解】

根据下文 “It strengthens the association of the bad habit with good feelings. （它加强了坏习惯与美好感觉的联系）” 可知，本段是讲述这种奖励的坏处。F 选项 “Rewarding oneself with bad habits causes various problems.”

（用坏习惯奖励自己会导致各种问题）符合题意，故选 F 项。

#### 【13 题详解】

根据上文 “This implies that exercise is an unpleasant task that one must be rewarded to undertake. （这就意味着

锻炼是一件不愉快的事，做这件事必须有报酬）”可知，这种奖励会造成不良的行为习惯。A 选项 “This is not a good association to develop.”（这并不是一个很好的发展关系）符合题意，故选 A 项。

#### 【14 题详解】

根据下文 “They do it automatically instead of having to consciously remember and decide to clean their teeth every morning.（他们会自动刷牙，而不是每天早上有意识地记住并决定刷牙）”以及前文 “They pushed the handle out of habit, and so the action barely registered in their brain.（他们出于习惯而推把手，所以他们的大脑几乎没有注意到这个动作）”可知，刷牙和推把门都是习惯。D 选项 “The same is true of people brushing their teeth.”（人们刷牙也是如此）符合题意，故选 D 项。

#### 【15 题详解】

根据上文 “Rewards can be useful in the short term, but they should be replaced by inner motivation or rewards that encourage good behaviors.（奖励在短期内是有用的，但它们应该被鼓励良好行为的内在动机或奖励所取代）”以及下文 “Rather than using extra Facebook time as a reward for staying off social media, go out to a nice dinner with friends.（与其利用额外的 Facebook 时间作为远离社交媒体的奖励，不如和朋友出去吃一顿丰盛的晚餐）”可猜测，划线句是在举用良好行为的内在动机取代奖励的例子。G 选项 “Buy new running shoes instead of cake as a reward for exercising.”（买新的跑鞋而不是蛋糕作为锻炼的奖励）符合题意，故选 G 项。

### 第三部分:语言运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节:完形填空(共 20 个小题;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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Once in a city lived a successful businessman. His young son was very 16. He used to spend money with free hands and never 17 any help in work. The businessman wanted his son to learn about the 18 of labor. So one day he said, “From today you will be given 19 at night only if you bring some 20.”

At first the boy was 21 but when seeing his father’s face, he knew his father was serious. 22, the boy went to his mother, who didn’t want him to get 23 and gave him a gold coin.

At night when asked about what he earned, the boy 24 presented that coin. Seeing that, Father 25 he didn’t earn that. He asked his son to throw that coin into the well outside. Without a second thought, the boy 26 it.

Next morning Father sent his wife to her parents’ house. When the boy woke up, Father reminded him of the 27 for night meals and also told him about his mother’s 28. With no one to help him, the boy

was \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ to go to market looking for work.

Finally a shopkeeper agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 coins for carrying a trunk. The boy couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ was bathed in sweat when he finished the job.

In evening when giving his father those coins, the boy was asked to throw them again. He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ throwing his hard-earned money, so he refused, "Father! My entire body is \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ and you are asking me to throw the money." Father \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ and said, "One feels the pain only when the fruits of hard labor are \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_."

- |                 |                 |               |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. lazy     | B. active       | C. careless   | D. modest       |
| 17. A. got      | B. sought       | C. offered    | D. accepted     |
| 18. A. pain     | B. trick        | C. value      | D. cost         |
| 19. A. rooms    | B. meals        | C. help       | D. money        |
| 20. A. tasks    | B. awards       | C. specials   | D. earnings     |
| 21. A. excited  | B. guilty       | C. interested | D. confused     |
| 22. A. Tired    | B. Amazed       | C. Frightened | D. Disappointed |
| 23. A. tracked  | B. attacked     | C. troubled   | D. injured      |
| 24. A. secretly | B. deliberately | C. cautiously | D. immediately  |
| 25. A. dreamt   | B. understood   | C. admitted   | D. remembered   |
| 26. A. did      | B. quit         | C. rejected   | D. regretted    |
| 27. A. ability  | B. reason       | C. condition  | D. occasion     |
| 28. A. trip     | B. work         | C. help       | D. worry        |
| 29. A. begged   | B. invited      | C. forced     | D. allowed      |
| 30. A. pay      | B. make         | C. lend       | D. charge       |
| 31. A. survive  | B. refuse       | C. compete    | D. focus        |
| 32. A. suggest  | B. avoid        | C. delay      | D. imagine      |
| 33. A. aching   | B. waking       | C. growing    | D. worsening    |
| 34. A. sighed   | B. smiled       | C. argued     | D. glared       |
| 35. A. ignored  | B. wasted       | C. forgotten  | D. doubted      |

【答案】 16. A    17. C    18. C    19. B    20. D    21. D    22. C    23. C    24. D    25. B  
26. A    27. C    28. A    29. C    30. A    31. B    32. D    33. A    34. B    35. B

【解析】



【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一个商人为了让懒惰的儿子学到劳动的价值，让他把挣来的钱扔掉，儿子拒绝了，父亲却笑着说一个人只有在辛苦劳动的果实被浪费的时候才会感到痛苦。

【16 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他的小儿子很懒。A. lazy 懒惰的；B. active 活跃的；C. careless 粗心的；D. modest 谦虚的。根据后文 “He used to spend money with free hands and never ... any help in work” 可知，商人的小儿子很懒，只知道花钱，也从不帮忙。故选 A。

【17 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他过去花钱大手大脚，工作上从来不帮忙。A. got 得到；B. sought 寻找；C. offered 提供；D. accepted 接受。根据后文 “any help in work” 可知，此处指在工作上提供帮助，offer 符合语境。故选 C。

【18 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这位商人想让他儿子了解劳动的价值。A. pain 痛苦；B. trick 诡计；C. value 价值；D. cost 花费。根据前后文语境 “The businessman wanted his son to learn about the ... of labor” 可知，因为儿子懒惰，所以商人想让儿子了解劳动的价值。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：于是有一天他说：“从今天起，你只有带回收入，晚上才有饭吃。” A. rooms 房间；B. meals 餐饭；C. help 帮助；D. money 金钱。此处呼应后文 “for night meals” 指带回收入，儿子晚上才有饭吃。故选 B。

【20 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：于是有一天他说：“从今天起，你只有带回收入，晚上才有饭吃。” A. tasks 任务；B. awards 奖励；C. specials 特殊的人或事情；D. earnings 收入。此处呼应后文 “At night when asked about what he earned”，指儿子必须带回收入才能吃饭。故选 D。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一开始男孩很困惑，但当看到他父亲的脸，他知道他父亲是认真的。A. excited 激动的；B. guilty 内疚的；C. interested 感兴趣的；D. confused 困惑的。男孩突然得知父亲要自己带回收入才能吃饭，一开始的反应应当是困惑，confused 符合语境。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：男孩很害怕，就去找他母亲，母亲不想让他遇到麻烦，就给了他一枚金币。A.

Tired 疲惫的; B. Amazed 惊讶的; C. Frightened 害怕的; D. Disappointed 失望的。根据上文 “he knew his father was serious” 可知, 男孩知道父亲是认真的后, 感到害怕于是找母亲帮助自己。故选 C。

### 【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 男孩很害怕, 就去找他母亲, 母亲不想让他遇到麻烦, 就给了他一枚金币。A. tracked 跟踪; B. attacked 攻击; C. troubled 困扰; D. injured 受伤。结合后文 “and gave him a gold coin” 可知, 母亲给了儿子一枚金币, 因为她不想儿子为此遇到麻烦。故选 C。

### 【24 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 晚上当被问及挣多少钱时, 这个男孩立即拿出了那枚金币。A. secretly 秘密地; B. deliberately 故意地; C. cautiously 谨慎地; D. immediately 立即。根据后文 “presented that coin” 可知, 父亲一问起儿子挣了多少钱, 儿子就立即把金币拿了出来。故选 D。

### 【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 看到这一点, 父亲明白那不是他挣的钱。A. dreamt 梦想; B. understood 理解, 明白; C. admitted 承认; D. remembered 记得。结合后文 “he didn’t earn that” 可知, 父亲看到儿子把钱扔了, 明白金币不是儿子挣来的。故选 B。

### 【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 那男孩想都没想就照做了。A. did 做; B. quit 停止; C. rejected 拒绝; D. regretted 后悔。根据上文 “Without a second thought” 可知, 儿子听了父亲的话, 想都没想就照做了。故选 A。

### 【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 当男孩醒来时, 父亲提醒他晚上有饭吃的条件, 并告诉他母亲外出了。A. ability 能力; B. reason 理由; C. condition 条件; D. occasion 场合。此处对应第一段儿子要想吃晚饭, 就必须挣回钱, 所以父亲是提醒他晚上有饭吃的条件。故选 C。

### 【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 当男孩醒来时, 父亲提醒他晚上有饭吃的条件, 并告诉他母亲外出了。A. trip 旅行; B. work 工作; C. help 帮助; D. worry 担心。此处呼应上文 “Next morning Father sent his wife to her parents’ house.” 指儿子的母亲外出了。故选 A。

### 【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 由于没有人帮助, 这个男孩被迫到市场上去找工作。A. begged 恳求; B. invited 邀请; C. forced 迫使; D. allowed 允许。根据上文 “With no one to help him, the boy was” 可知, 男孩没有人

帮助他了，被迫只能去市场上找工作。故选 C。

**【30 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：最后一位店主同意支付 10 个硬币作为搬运大衣箱的报酬。A. pay 支付；B. make 制作；C. lend 借给；D. charge 指责。根据后文 “10 coins for carrying a trunk” 可知，此处指为搬运工作支付报酬。故选 A。

**【31 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：男孩无法拒绝，当他完成工作时，浑身是汗。A. survive 幸存；B. refuse 拒绝；C. compete 完成；D. focus 集中。男孩如果挣不到钱，晚上就没吃饭，所以他无法拒绝。故选 B。

**【32 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他无法想象把自己辛辛苦苦挣来的钱扔出去的情景，所以他拒绝说：“爸爸！我全身酸痛，你却要我扔钱。” A. suggest 建议；B. avoid 避免；C. delay 延期；D. imagine 想象。根据后文 “throwing his hard-earned money, so he refused” 可知，儿子无法想象把自己辛辛苦苦挣来的钱扔出去的情景，拒绝了父亲的要求。故选 D。

**【33 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他无法想象把自己辛辛苦苦挣来的钱扔出去的情景，所以他拒绝说：“爸爸！我全身酸痛，你却要我扔钱。” A. aching 疼痛；B. waking 醒来；C. growing 成长；D. worsening 恶化。结合上文 “was bathed in sweat when he finished the job.” 可知，儿子工作很辛苦，所以是全身酸疼。故选 A。

**【34 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：父亲笑着说：“一个人只有在辛苦劳动的果实被浪费的时候才会感到痛苦。” A. sighed 叹息；B. smiled 微笑；C. argued 争论；D. glared 怒视。根据后文父亲讲述其中的道理，可知父亲知道了儿子学到了劳动的价值，笑了。故选 B。

**【35 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：父亲笑着说：“一个人只有在辛苦劳动的果实被浪费的时候才会感到痛苦。” A. ignored 忽视；B. wasted 浪费；C. forgotten 忘记；D. doubted 怀疑。此处呼应上文 “In evening when giving his father those coins, the boy was asked to throw them again.”，指父亲让儿子把挣来的钱扔掉，儿子拒绝了，所以是一个人在辛苦劳动的果实被浪费的时候才会感到痛苦。故选 B。

**非选择题部分(共 55 分)**

**第三部分:语言运用(共两节,满分 45 分)**

**第二节(共 10 个小题;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。

This morning on the way to work I stopped to get a hot chocolate at a store. I didn't have the correct credit card on me and \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to my car to get it. When done, I locked my car door the old-fashioned way, only to find my car keys and cell phone inside!

I went inside the store where people let me use their phone \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (place) some calls. Unfortunately, I wasn't able to get in touch with anyone who could help. After \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ seemed like forever, but in real time it was less than an hour, I started to pray(祈祷)\_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ help.

You wouldn't believe it! I walked a Pascua Yaqui police officer, \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ came walking towards me and said, "Good morning, how are you?" I said, "Oh well, I could be much \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ (good), but I locked my keys in my car." He replied, "You did?" After \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) about some private information of my car, he went out and was able to get it \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ (lock)! I told him he was my angel. I offered to buy what he was going to get, but he \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ (polite) refused.

Sometimes I have the opportunity to offer a stranger \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ (kind); sometimes others are given that chance and I am allowed to accept it!

【答案】 36. went

37. to place

38. what      39. for

40. who      41. better

42. asking      43. unlocked

44. politely

45. kindness

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者不小心将手机和车钥匙锁在车里得到一名警官帮助的故事。

【36 题详解】

考查时态。句意：我没有带正确的信用卡，于是去我的车里拿。分析可知，设空处与上文的 **didn't have** 为并列谓语，根据句中时态可知，陈述过去事情，用一般过去时。故填 **went**。

【37 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：我走进商店，人们让我用他们的手机打电话。此处可以看作固定搭配 **use sth. to do**

sth. “用.....来做.....”，用动词不定式用作目的状语。故填 to place。

#### 【38 题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：过了似乎永远的时间，但实际上不到一个小时，我开始恳求帮助。分析可知，设空处引导宾语从句，从句缺少主语，指物，所以用连接代词 what。故填 what。

#### 【39 题详解】

考查介词。句意：过了似乎永远的时间，但实际上不到一个小时，我开始恳求帮助。此处为固定短语 pray for “恳求”。故填 for。

#### 【40 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：进来的是一名帕斯夸亚基警官，他向我走来，对我说：“早上好，你好吗？”分析可知，设空处引导非限制性定语从句，句中先行词为 police officer，在非限制性定语从句中作主语，所以用关系代词 who。故填 who。

#### 【41 题详解】

考查比较级。句意：我说：“我本来可以更好的，但是我把钥匙锁在车里了。” much 后接形容词比较级形式。故填 better。

#### 【42 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：问了一些我车的私人信息后，他就出去把车解锁了！介词 after 后接动名词形式作宾语。故填 asking。

#### 【43 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：问了一些我车的私人信息后，他就出去把车解锁了！根据语境可知，这里指“开锁”。句中代词 it 代指 my car，与 unlock 之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作宾语补足语。故填 unlocked。

#### 【44 题详解】

考查副词。句意：我提出给他买他要的东西，但他礼貌地拒绝了。修饰动词 refused，用副词形式。故填 politely。

#### 【45 题详解】

考查名词。句意：有时，我有机会向陌生人提供善意。offer sb. sth. 提供某人某物。所以用名词作宾语，kindness “善行”抽象概念，不可数。故填 kindness。

### 第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

#### 第一节:应用文写作(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，在高二阶段感觉到英语学习变得越来越难了，请给你的外教老师 Peter 写信求助。内容包括：

1. 描述困难；
2. 寻求帮助；
3. 表达感谢。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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【答案】 Dear Peter,

Recently I have some trouble with my English learning. So I'm waiting to ask for your help.

Learning English now seems to become increasingly boring for me and consequently I often fail to concentrate in class. Besides, finishing my homework on time is sometimes a terrible struggle, leading to my confidence significantly decreasing. As a result, my grades begin to fall sharply, which makes me really anxious.

I would be truly grateful if you could offer me some tips on how to develop my passion for English again.

Many thanks!

Yours

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给外教老师 Peter 写一封信，就自己在高二阶段感觉到英语学习变得越来越难向他求助。

【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态主要为一般现在时，少量现在完成和现在进行时。

结构：总分法

总分法指把主题句作为总说，把支持句作为分说，并以这种方式安排所写内容。

要求：

1. 描述困难；
2. 寻求帮助；
3. 表达感谢。

第二步：列提纲（重点词组）

have trouble with sth.; ask for; seem to; fail to; on time; lead to; As a result; begin to do; offer sb. sth.

第三步：连词成句

1. Recently I have some trouble with my English learning.
2. So I'm waiting to ask for your help.
3. Learning English now seems to become increasingly boring for me and consequently I often fail to concentrate in class.
4. Besides, finishing my homework on time is sometimes a terrible struggle, leading to my confidence significantly decreasing.
5. As a result, my grades begin to fall sharply, which makes me really anxious.
6. I would be truly grateful if you could offer me some tips on how to develop my passion for English again.

根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步：连句成篇（衔接词）

- 1.表并列补充关系： Besides
- 2.表因果关系： consequently, So, As a result

连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰。

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Learning English now seems to become increasingly boring for me and consequently I often fail to concentrate in class.这句话运用了动名词作主语。

[高分句型 2] As a result, my grades begin to fall sharply, which makes me really anxious. 这句话运用了关系代词 which 引导非限制性定语从句。

[高分句型 3] I would be truly grateful if you could offer me some tips on how to develop my passion for English again. 这句话运用了 if 引导的条件状语从句。

## 第二节:读后续写(满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

“Mama,” I screamed, “why is Ink Spot sitting in Mrs. Cleary’s window?” I couldn’t believe my eyes. I was about to step into my house when I saw Ink Spot combing himself in the window across the street. He was my cat, not Mrs. Cleary’s. She already had twelve cats; she couldn’t have all the cats in the neighborhood.

Ink Spot was my special cat. Santa Claus had left him in my Christmas stocking last year. How I loved him and held him in a close hug that winter morning. Mama and daddy smiled with pleasure as my eyes danced with joy.

I had always wanted a pet but the apartment we lived in didn’t allow anyone to have one. Then mama told daddy she was going to have another baby.

We moved out of the old apartment that March into a nice three-bedroom house on the other side of town. Da’Von arrived in September. The family was filled with joy, but I couldn’t see anything joyful in a crying red-faced baby who took up all mama’s time. About that same time, I was packed off to kindergarten. The school bus picked me up on the corner in the morning and dropped me off at the small spot in the afternoon. I put up with it just like I put up with everything else.

With everything going on at home, no one noticed me. That was until Aunt Calvina came for a visit. “That child needs just as much attention as the baby,” auntie complained when she noticed how I sat in the corner with my head bowed. Things changed after that. Mama paid more attention to me and daddy planned little trips for us over the weekends. It cheered me up a bit.

That Christmas was special for me because Ink Spot was in my stocking. The tiny black and white kitten was just the friend I needed to make me feel as though I were someone again. Every night, he curled up beside me in bed and he was there for me after school when I raced home just to be with him.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph1:

But today when I came home, Ink Spot was in Mrs. Cleary’s window.

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Paragraph 2:

After a week, I couldn't stand the loneliness any longer.

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【答案】But today when I came home, Ink Spot was in Mrs. Cleary's window. "Please go and tell Mrs. Cleary he is my cat, mama," I insisted. "If he wants to come home, he will." mama stated as though my pet meant nothing to her. I stood on the sidewalk and stared at Ink Spot for a long time. "He's my cat," I said to myself. Every day when I came home from school, Ink Spot was sitting proudly in Mrs. Cleary's window. "What right did she have to keep my pet?" I asked myself as I stood looking at him.

After a week, I couldn't stand the loneliness any longer. I knocked at Mrs. Cleary's door after school. When the door opened, I stated, "Ink Spot is my cat." I pointed to the window. Mrs. Cleary looked at me for a while. "Well, I thought he was just another street cat, so I took him in." she responded. Then she went in and reappeared with exactly my Ink Spot. "Now you can take him home ." I held him tightly in my arms. "He is special, your parents must love you so much as to give you such a lovely little one," added Mrs. Clean.

【解析】

【分析】本文以事物为线索展开，讲述了作者很孤独，只有小猫陪伴自己，后来丢失了自己心爱的猫咪墨点。结果发现它在邻居克利里太太那里，作者误会是邻居抢走了猫咪，后误会解除，猫咪重新回归的故事。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“但今天我回家时，发现墨点在克利里太太的窗户上。”可知，第一段可描写作者误会克利里太太。

②由第二段首句内容“一周后，我再也不能忍受这种孤独了。”可知，第二段可描写作者和克利里太太解开误会，要回小猫。

2. 续写线索：丢失墨点——发现墨点——产生误会——解开矛盾——猫咪回归

### 3. 词汇激活

#### 行为类

①毫无意义: mean nothing to/don't make sense to sb

②收留: take sb in/put under one's protection

#### 情绪类

①骄傲地: do proudly/in proud

②忍受孤独: stand/endure the loneliness

#### 【点睛】

[高分句型 1]: Every day when I came home from school, Ink Spot was sitting proudly in Mrs. Cleary's window.

这句话运用了 when 引导的时间状语从句。

[高分句型 2]: I asked myself as I stood looking at him. 这句话运用了现在分词作伴随状语。