

丽水市 2017 学年第二学期普通高中教学质量监控

高一英语试题卷

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

A

I like staying overnight at my granny Ruiz's house until she starts telling me how wonderful my cousin Maya is. Then it's Maya this and Maya that until I don't ever want to hear another word about her.

That's why I wasn't too excited when granny called me to "come on over". When I got there, it was worse than I expected. Maya sat there, all dressed up.

Maya was taller than I'd remembered her from her last visit four years ago. She was talking about how nice to see me again. But I could tell that she didn't really think so.

I couldn't remember what it was I didn't like about her. The last time she was there, we'd had hours of fun together. After that, I'd heard about her only through granny's tales. Now Maya looked great with the latest haircut and a beautiful dress. I glanced down at my jeans and sneakers. It was bad enough that she was granny's favorite-smarter and more talented than I was-but elegant, too? This was too much.

Maya's words crashed through my thoughts, "I hear you like skating," I was surprised, wondering how she knew about my skating.

"I hear you take piano lessons," I countered. A funny look crossed her face and she nodded.

"I hear you were captain of your softball team," she said.

"Wait a minute," I said. "How do you know this?"

Maya shrugged and looked down. "I hear about you all the time from granny's letters."

"Granny tells me about you all the time, too!" I said. "I even know you wear a size-three shoe!"

Maya laughed. I also smiled, knowing now that granny had two favorites.

1. We can infer that the author felt _____ every time granny talked about Maya.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. excited | B. curious |
| C. surprised | D. uncomfortable |

2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- A. Maya and the author hadn't met each other for about four years.
- B. They both knew a lot about each other through their granny.
- C. Maya was happy about the get-together but the author wasn't.
- D. The author loved sports, such as skating and playing softball.

3. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Fun Time with Maya
- B. Granny's Favorite
- C. Our Loving Granny
- D. A Surprise Get-together

【答案】 1. D 2. C 3. B

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了祖母非常的爱作者和表妹，总是在彼此面前提到彼此，她们两个都是她的最爱。

【1 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 Then it's Maya this and Maya that until I don't ever want to hear another word about her.可知然后是 Maya 这个 Maya 那个直到我不想再听到关于她的任何一个字。由此可推知，每次奶奶谈论 Maya 的时候，作者感到不舒服。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 She was talking about how nice to see me again. But I could tell that she didn't really think so.可知她说很高兴再次见到我。但我看得出她并不这么想。由此可知，Maya 对聚会并不高兴。故 C 选项“Maya 对这次聚会很高兴，但作者却不高兴”与原文不符，不正确。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段 Maya laughed. I also smiled, knowing now that granny had two favorites. 可知 Maya 笑了。我也笑了，因为我知道奶奶有两个最爱。结合文章主要讲述了祖母非常的爱作者和表妹，总是在彼此面前提到彼此，我们两个都是她的最爱的人。故 B 选项“祖母的最爱的人”符合文章标题。故选 B。

【点睛】隐含意义推理判断题。这类题的题干中常含有：infer/suggest/imply/conclude/intend/purpose/be likely to 等标志性词语。解决这类问题时要理解文章潜在的含义和作者所给的提示。同时，要对文章的含义和作者的暗示作出合理的猜测和推断。如第一小题，根据第一段中 Then it's Maya this and Maya that until I don't

ever want to hear another word about her.可知然后是 Maya 这个 Maya 那个直到我不想再听到关于她的任何一个字。由此可推知，每次奶奶谈论 Maya 的时候，作者感到不舒服。故选 D。

B

“If you take care of the birds, you take care of most of the big environmental problems in the world.”

That’s what Thomas Lovejoy, a well-known biologist, says. He helped introduce the term “biological diversity” to the world. And he long ago predicted that by the early 21st century, the Earth would start losing a surprising number of species—a prediction, unfortunately, that is turning out to be true.

We were taken with what Lovejoy said about birds and decided to use it as a launch pad(跳板) for marking 2018 as the Year of the Bird by National Geographic. Hopefully, this will help raise people’s awareness of this problem. In this 12-month multiplatform exploration, we’ll examine how our changing environment is leading to great losses among bird species around the globe. And just as important, we’ll record what we can do about it.

At National Geographic we’ve been looking at the planet’s health from a bird’s-eye view for a long time. This magazine has featured birds on its cover more often than it has featured other popular creatures—at least 30 times, 13 times compared with apes. And the National Geographic Society has awarded hundreds of funds(资金) for the scientific study of birds.

In 2018, we’ll take our coverage of topics affecting birds to a new level. In this issue we launch a year of storytelling with “Why Birds Matter”, an essay by best-selling author Jonathan Franzen. It’s paired with remarkable photographs of birds created by National Geographic photographer Joel Sartore.

Why is National Geographic focusing so much attention on birds? That’s just another way of asking, as Franzen does. Why do birds matter? Among his fluent answers: “They are our last, best connection to a natural world that is otherwise moving gradually away from us.”

4. Why is the year 2018 called the Year of Bird?

- A. To introduce different kinds of birds.
- B. To record what we can do to help birds.
- C. To draw public attention to the loss of bird species.
- D. To examine the environmental influences on birds.

5. What is “Why Birds Matter”?

- A. It is a magazine with many essays.
- B. It is an article with many photos.
- C. It is a report with many topics.
- D. It is an organization to raise money.

6. What can we know about National Geographic from the passage?

- A. It focuses more on birds than other creatures.

- B. It receives sums of money to research on birds.
- C. It's the last connection between man and nature.
- D. It's popular with famous biologists and authors.

【答案】4. C 5. B 6. A

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。本文主要讲述了环境的变化导致全球鸟类物种灭绝，因此对于鸟类物种的逐渐消失应该引起人们极大的关注。文章还提到了《国家地理》杂志对鸟类的关注。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 We were taken with what Lovejoy said about birds and decided to use it as a launch pad for marking 2018 as the Year of the Bird by National Geographic. Hopefully, this will help raise people's awareness of this problem. 可知我们被 Lovejoy 对鸟类的描述所吸引，并决定把它作为一个跳板，使 2018 年成为国家地理的鸟类年，原希望这能提高人们对这个问题的认识。由此可知，2018 年被称为鸟年是为了引起公众对鸟类灭绝的关注。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 In this issue we launch a year of storytelling with "Why Birds Matter", an essay by best-selling author Jonathan Franzen. It's paired with remarkable photographs of birds created by National Geographic photographer Joel Sartore. 可知本期我们将用畅销书作家 Jonathan Franzen 的一篇题为《为什么鸟类如此重要》的文章来展开为期一年的讲故事活动。它与《国家地理》杂志摄影师 Joel Sartore 拍摄的鸟类照片搭配在一起。由此可推知，Why Birds Matter 是一篇有许多照片的文章。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中 This magazine has featured birds on its cover more often than it has featured other popular creatures—at least 30 times, 13 times compared with apes. And the National Geographic Society has awarded hundreds of funds for the scientific study of birds. 可知这本杂志以鸟类为封面的次数比以其他受欢迎的动物为封面的次数要多——至少是 30 次，是类人猿的 13 倍。国家地理学会已经为鸟类的科学研究提供了数百项基金。由此可知，与其他生物相比，国家地理更关注鸟类。故选 A。

C

A recent study showed that disordered eating has negative effects on health including lower self-evaluation of health, which isn't too surprising. What was really shocking was how common the disordered eating behaviors seemed to be in our culture.

Individually, these behaviors aren't something to be overly concerned about, but when they add up, it became a roadblock to healthy living. Ask yourself the right questions to find out if you, too, have gone beyond healthy habits and worry about your weight.

For example, starchy(含淀粉的) foods can make people feel uneasy about eating them. Sometimes an ingredient, like fat, causes anxiety, even if it's used to make healthy foods like olive oil. If you're skipping foods and blaming it on an allergy(过敏) reason, but your real motivation is to lose weight, that's **a red flag**.

A strict eating schedule might seem like a smart way to provide structure throughout your day, but overdoing it can leave you feeling hungry.

Not having control over how your food is prepared can be a concern, especially if you have food allergies. It's when that anxiety is baseless and prevents you from otherwise enjoying a night out that it becomes a problem.

Tracking calories can be a useful tool to understand which foods are rich in calories, which ones aren't, and what calorie range you should be eating. If it becomes overbearing, it's no longer a healthy method. It's the right way to pay attention to your hunger and satiety(饱足), and rely on those to decide when to start and stop eating.

Disordered eating is common, but it's not harmless. Seek out help if you see yourself in these behaviors, and make sure you recognize the signs that you're already at a health weight.

7. What does the underlined part "a red flag" in the third paragraph mean?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A good means. | B. A negative attitude. |
| C. A warning sign. | D. A normal situation. |

8. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Tracking calories can be a useful tool to keep fit.
- B. Disordered eating is common but harmful.
- C. Skipping foods won't help you lose weight.
- D. Knowing how your food is prepared can be beneficial.

9. If you have disordered eating problems, you'd better _____ accordingly.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. avoid starchy foods | B. lose weight |
| C. prepare your food well | D. turn to the doctors |

10. The author proves her point by _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. using examples | B. making a comparison |
| C. asking and answering | D. analyzing causes and effects |

【答案】 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。最近的一项研究表明，饮食紊乱对健康有负面影响，包括较低自我健康评估，但真正令人震惊的是，在我们的文化中，无序的饮食行为似乎是多么普遍。就此文章主要列举了在我们的日常生活中饮食紊乱的几种迹象。并建议人们有饮食紊乱的问题，应该求助于医生。

【7 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据画线部分所在句中的 **but** 可推断出前后存在转折关系，再根据上文 **If you're skipping foods and blaming it on an allergy reason, but your real motivation is to lose weight** 可知，此处表示如果你跳过一些食物不吃并把它们归咎于过敏，但你真正的动机却是减肥，这是对健康不利的危险迹象。故划线短语意思为“危险的迹象”。故选 C。

【8 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段中 **Disordered eating is common, but it's not harmless.** 可知饮食紊乱是常见的，但也是有害的。所以短文主要介绍了饮食紊乱是常见的，但也是有害的。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 **Seek out help if you see yourself in these behaviors, and make sure you recognize the signs that you're already at a health weight.** 可知如果你发现自己有这些行为，一定要寻求帮助，并确认你已经达到健康体重的迹象。由此可知，如果你有饮食失调的问题，应该求助于医生。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。通读文章可知，作者列举了几个常被人们忽视的对健康不利的饮食失调行为，如故意不吃那些看似易增肥的含淀粉的食物，三餐不均衡以及严格控制饮食中卡路里的含量等，并逐一对其进行分析，进而来佐证自己的观点，即某些饮食紊乱的行为累积起来会成为健康生活的障碍。由此可推知，作者通过举例子的论证方式来证明她的观点。故选 A。

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。

Many people think of bullying (欺凌) as one child pushing or hitting another, but bullying is not only physical.

When I was in junior high, the girls in my class would laugh at me. Once a girl looked at me and announced loudly, "I don't want to sit next to her!" Their comments didn't hurt me physically, but they did make me feel terrible.

Bullying is a widespread problem in schools, and some adults even have to deal with it at work. 11

Be kind

You may not think of yourself as a bully, but do you make jokes at others' expense? If the other person isn't laughing, your words or actions may hurt more than you think.

Many bullies were once victims (受害者) of bullying or faced other difficult experiences and now bully others to feel powerful. 12 Instead, get rid of your pain by treating others well. Despite your experiences, being kind will make you truly powerful.

Speak up

13 Many bullies are motivated by a desire to look cool, so if you tell them you're not impressed, they'll stop. If they don't, walk away, and tell an adult about the incident.

Stand tall

If you're being bullied, don't try to face it alone, but ask a parent or other trusted adults for help. Similarly, in places where bullying happens, stay close to a friend since bullies often aim at people who are alone. 14 Leaving will keep you safe.

Finally, remember that what is happening is not your fault. The terrible things bullies say reflect who they are, not who you are. You are valuable for who you are, and nothing anyone says or does can change that. 15

- A. Bullying is a common school problem.
- B. What can you do about a big problem?
- C. But anyone can take action to stop it.
- D. When you're being bullied, walk away calmly.
- E. If that's you, don't make up for it by hurting others.
- F. If you notice one person bullying another, please tell them to stop.
- G. When you meet people weaker than you, remember they are valuable, too.

【答案】 11. C 12. E 13. F 14. D 15. G

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了很多人认为欺凌是因为一个孩子在推或打另一个孩子，但欺凌不仅仅是身体上的，更多的是心灵上。文章说明了一些应对校园欺凌的建议。

【11 题详解】

本句为承上启下句，上文提到了校园欺凌的问题，后文提出了针对校园欺凌可以采取的行动。由此可知，本句是在说明校园欺凌虽然普遍，但任何人都可以采取行动阻止它。故 C 选项“但任何人都可以采取行动阻止它”符合上下文语境，故选 C。

【12 题详解】

根据后文 *Instead, get rid of your pain by treating others well.* 可知相反, 通过善待他人来摆脱痛苦。由此可知, 本句是在说明不要通过伤害别人来弥补曾经被伤害的经历, 而是通过善待他人来摆脱痛苦。故 E 选项 “如果那是你, 不要通过伤害别人来获得弥补” 符合上下文语境, 故选 E。

【13 题详解】

根据后文 *Many bullies are motivated by a desire to look cool, so if you tell them you're not impressed, they'll stop.* 可知很多恃强凌弱者的动机是想看起来很酷, 所以如果你告诉他们你不喜欢他们, 他们就会停止。由此可知, 如果你注意到一个人欺负另一个人, 请告诉他们停止他人。后文中 *stop* 对应 F 选项中 *tell them to stop*。故 F 选项 “如果你注意到有人欺负别人, 请告诉他们停止欺凌他人” 符合上下文语境, 故选 F。

【14 题详解】

根据后文 *Leaving will keep you safe.* 可知离开会让你更安全。由此可知, 当你被欺负的时候, 平静地走开会让你更安全。故 D 选项 “当你被欺负的时候, 平静地走开” 符合上下文语境, 故选 D。

【15 题详解】

根据前文 *You are valuable for who you are, and nothing anyone says or does can change that.* 可知你是有价值的, 任何人的言行都无法改变这一点。由此可知, 本句是在说明当你遇到比你弱的人时, 记住他们也是有价值的。故 G 选项 “当你遇到比你弱的人时, 记住他们也是有价值的” 符合上下文语境, 故选 G。

第三部分: 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 40 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、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

I love music. From the time I was a preschooler, I remember 16 my father play jazz on the piano and my family sing with 17. As I grew up and took piano lessons, I became very 18 of classical music. In the early 60s the Beatles was 19 and I was attracted to “pop” and “rock” music.

As time went on, I 20 to like almost every type of music, from opera to new age. Music did 21 for me. It helped me in every mood and 22 me up. My husband and I can go to a Broadway musical, or an opera. What is it that 23 us to music? Why do we have iPods today with thousands of songs? It's 24 music is a part of the earth and our nature.

Music is for every 25. It is thought that babies hear 26 before they are born. Mothers sing lullabies (摇篮曲) to their babies and are able to put them to 27. When 28, pre-school children listen to music. It is also thought that it helps them 29 the beginnings of mathematics. It has been used in 30 settings as a way to comfort and help cure victims of stress syndrome(综合症). It also helps people keep

___ 31 ___, when music is played and sung during a memorial.

While we ___ 32 ___ music every day, we don't think about all of this. ___ 33 ___, we listen to music regularly because it is a (n) ___ 34 ___ part of our earth's rhythms. So, the next time you listen to music, think of it as a ___ 35 ___ that you share at any time and can have with you always.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 16. A. seeing | B. feeling | C. hearing | D. helping |
| 17. A. records | B. stories | C. speeches | D. movies |
| 18. A. tired | B. sure | C. sick | D. fond |
| 19. A. hopeless | B. popular | C. sensitive | D. secure |
| 20. A. learned | B. agreed | C. grew | D. offered |
| 21. A. anything | B. something | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 22. A. cheered | B. brought | C. picked | D. packed |
| 23. A. forces | B. orders | C. teaches | D. attracts |
| 24. A. how | B. because | C. when | D. where |
| 25. A. moment | B. singer | C. age | D. baby |
| 26. A. sound | B. noise | C. voice | D. music |
| 27. A. sleep | B. move | C. talk | D. speak |
| 28. A. old | B. young | C. strong | D. honest |
| 29. A. change | B. watch | C. understand | D. accept |
| 30. A. medical | B. physical | C. chemical | D. political |
| 31. A. nervous | B. healthy | C. still | D. calm |
| 32. A. make | B. enjoy | C. play | D. copy |
| 33. A. Besides | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Instead |
| 34. A. important | B. common | C. ordinary | D. regular |
| 35. A. toy | B. game | C. treat | D. gift |

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

【解析】

这是一篇夹叙夹议文。主要讲述了作者从小喜欢音乐，说明了音乐给人们带来的一些好处。作者认为听音乐的时候，把音乐当作一件你可以在任何时候分享，而且可以一直拥有的礼物。

【16 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：从我上学前班的时候起，我就记得我父亲用钢琴弹奏爵士乐，我的家人跟着唱片唱歌。A. seeing 看见；B. feeling 感觉；C. hearing 听见；D. helping 帮助。根据后文 my father play jazz on the piano and my family sing with 可知是听爸爸弹琴。故选 C。

【17 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：从我上学前班的时候起，我就记得我父亲用钢琴弹奏爵士乐，我的家人跟着唱片唱歌。A. records 唱片，记录；B. stories 故事；C. speeches 演讲；D. movies 电影。根据上文 sing with 可推知是跟着唱片（records）唱歌，其它选项不符合语境。故选 A。

【18 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：随着我的成长和上钢琴课，我变得非常喜欢古典音乐。A. tired 疲惫的；B. sure 确信的；C. sick 生病的；D. fond 喜欢的。根据后文 I was attracted to "pop" and "rock" music 可知作者喜欢音乐。be fond of “喜欢”。故选 D。

【19 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：60 年代早期，甲壳虫乐队很受欢迎，我被“流行”和“摇滚”音乐所吸引。A. hopeless 绝望的；B. popular 流行的；C. sensitive 敏感的；D. secure 安全的。根据后文 I was attracted to "pop" and "rock" music 可知甲壳虫乐队很受欢迎，于是作者被吸引。故选 B。

【20 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：随着时间的推移，从歌剧到新纪元音乐，我几乎喜欢所有类型的音乐。A. learned 学习；B. agreed 同意；C. grew 变化，生长；D. offered 提供。结合后文 like almost every type of music, from opera to new age. 可知随着时间的推移，作者几乎喜欢所有类型的音乐。短语 grow to “逐渐开始做某事”。故选 C。

【21 题详解】

考查不定代词辨析。句意：音乐对我很有帮助。A. anything 任何事情；B. something 某事；C. everything 一切；D. nothing 没有什么。根据下一句 It helped me in every mood 可知音乐对作者有帮助。短语 do something for sb. “帮助某人”。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它让我心情大好，使我振作起来。A. cheered 使高兴起来，欢呼；B. brought 带来；C. picked 捡起；D. packed 打包。结合上文 It helped me in every mood 可知音乐使作者振作，短语 cheer sb. up “使某人振作”。故选 A。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：是什么吸引我们去听音乐？A. forces 迫使；B. orders 命令；C. teaches 教；D. attracts 吸引。根据下一句 Why do we have iPods today with thousands of songs?可知此处表示音乐的什么方面吸引了我们。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查连接词辨析。句意：因为音乐是地球和大自然的一部分。A. how 如何；B. because 因为；C. when 何时；D. where 哪里。此处的 because 正好回答了上面的 why 问句。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：音乐适合任何年龄。A. moment 时刻；B. singer 歌手；C. age 年龄；D. baby 婴儿。根据后文 It is thought that babies 可知此处指音乐适合任何年龄的人。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：人们认为婴儿在出生之前就能听到音乐。A. sound 声音；B. noise 噪音；C. voice 嗓音；D. music 音乐。根据下一句 "Mothers sing lullabies to their babies" 可知此处表示婴儿在出生前可以听到音乐。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：母亲们给婴儿唱摇篮曲，哄他们入睡。A. sleep 睡觉；B. move 移动；C. talk 谈话；D. speak 说话。摇篮曲就是让孩子睡觉的。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当孩子们还很小的时候，学龄前儿童也会听音乐。A. old 老的；B. young 年轻的；C. strong 强壮的；D. honest 诚实的。根据后文 pre-school children listen to music 可知学龄前儿童也会听音乐。可知指的是孩子小的时候。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：也有人认为，这有助于他们理解数学的起源。A. change 改变；B. watch 看着；C. understand 明白；D. accept 接受。结合后文 the beginnings of mathematics.可知此处指音乐帮助儿童理解数学的起源。其他选项不符合语境。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：它已被用于医疗机构，作为一种安慰和帮助治愈患者的压力综合征。A. medical 医学的；B. physical 物理的；C. chemical 化学的；D. political 政治的。根据下一句 as a way to comfort and help cure victims of stress syndrome 可知是应用在医疗上。故选 A。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当纪念日播放音乐时也有助于人们保持冷静。A. nervous 紧张的；B. healthy 健康的；C. still 仍然；D. calm 平静的。纪念日播放音乐是为了使人们保持冷静，短语 keep calm “保持冷静”。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然我们每天都在享受音乐，但我们并没有想过这一切。A. make 制作；B. enjoy 喜欢；C. play 玩耍；D. copy 复制。虽然我们每天都享受音乐，我们并没有考虑到这一切。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，我们经常听音乐，因为它是地球节奏的重要组成部分。A. Besides 而且；B. Therefore 因此；C. However 然而；D. Instead 相反。结合上下文语境可知为转折关系，应用转折副词 however。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然而，我们经常听音乐，因为它是地球节奏的重要组成部分。A. important 重要的；B. common 普通的；C. ordinary 平凡的；D. regular 定期的。结合第二段中 music is a part of the earth and our nature.可知此处强调音乐是地球节奏的重要组成部分。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：所以，下次你听音乐的时候，把它当作一件礼物，一件你可以在任何时候分享，而且可以一直拥有的礼物。A. toy 玩具；B. game 游戏；C. treat 请客；D. gift 礼物。通过上文可知音乐是美好的，所以此处把音乐比喻成一个礼物。故选 D。

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卷上。写在本试卷上无效。

第二节：语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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。

The famous Peking opera artist Yuan Huiqin hosted two culture talks ____36____ were called “Charm of Peking Opera” in Stockholm and St. Petersburg last year. The two sessions ____37____ (organize) by Chinese embassies and local cultural organizations. Members of Chinese embassies, famous sinologists(汉学家) and those ____38____ (show) an interest in Peking opera, attended ____39____ two culture talks. During the talks, Yuan Huiqin ____40____ (patient) shared the charm of Peking opera in more than one way.

With the help of the local sinologist, ____41____ (she) talks were translated into Swedish and Russian. These

words explored the concepts and artistic characteristics of ____42____ (tradition) Chinese operas, which got the audience ____43____ (experience) the distinct charm of Peking opera.

In addition, young ____44____ (artist) from the China National Peking Opera Company performed classic opera selections. During the interaction of the talks, some opera lovers performed ____45____ young artists and on the spot the audience tried costumes(戏装) of Peking opera with great curiosity.

【答案】36. which/that

37. were organized

38. showing

39. the 40. patiently

41. her 42. traditional

43. to experience

44. artists

45. with

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。本文介绍了著名京剧艺术家袁惠芹去年在斯德哥尔摩和圣彼得堡主持了两次名为“京剧魅力”的文化讲座的情况。

【36 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：去年，著名京剧艺术家袁慧琴在斯德哥尔摩和圣彼得堡举办了两场被称为“京剧魅力”的文化讲座。本句为定语从句修饰先行词 culture talks，且先行词在从句中做主语，指“文化讲座”故用 which 或 that 引导。故填 which/that。

【37 题详解】

考查时态语态。根据上文 last year 可知应用一般过去时，句子主要和 organize 之间是被动关系，故用一般过去时的被动语态。且主语为 The two sessions，故谓语动词应用复数形式。故填 were organized。

【38 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知 show 在句中作非谓语动词，与逻辑主语 those 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作后置定语。故填 showing。

【39 题详解】

考查冠词。此处特指这两个文化讲座，应用定冠词 the。故填 the。

【40 题详解】

考查副词。修饰动词 share 应用副词 patiently，表示“耐心地”。故填 patiently。

【41 题详解】

考查代词。修饰后文名词 talks 应用形容词性物主代词 her。故填 her。

【42 题详解】

考查形容词。修饰名词短语 Chinese operas 应用形容词 traditional，表示“传统的”。故填 traditional。

【43 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。根据短语 get sb to do sth.表示“让某人做某事”后跟不定式。故填 to experience。

【44 题详解】

考查名词的数。artist 为可数名词，前面没有冠词故应用复数名词表示泛指。故填 artists。

【45 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在互动的过程中，一些京剧爱好者与年轻艺术家一起表演，现场观众带着极大的好奇心试穿京剧服装。表示“与……一起”应用介词 with。故填 with。

【点睛】定语从句中的关系词选择，可考虑以下几点：

- 1、看清楚先行词的意义，就是理清先行词是指人、指物、时间、地点、原因。指物时不能用 who 或 whom，指人时通常不用 which 等等。
- 2、看清楚关系词的句法功能，就是理清关系词是担任什么句子成分，是作主语还是宾语、是作定语还是状语等等。作定语通常用 whose，有时也用 which。作状语要用 when, where, why。
- 3、看清楚定语从句的种类，就是理清是限制性定语从句还是非限制性定语从句。that、why 通常不引导非限制性定语从句。
- 4、看清楚文体，就是理清是正式文体，还是非正式文体。是书面语体还是口语体。

如第一小题，句意：去年，著名京剧艺术家袁慧琴在斯德哥尔摩和圣彼得堡举办了两场被称为“京剧魅力”的文化讲座。本句为定语从句修饰先行词 culture talks，且先行词在从句中做主语，指“文化讲座”故用 which 或 that 引导。故填 which/that。

第四部分：写作（共三节，满分 45 分）

第一节

句子翻译

46. 我昨天看的电影让我想起了我在西班牙生活的日子。

The movie I saw yesterday _____ me of the time when I lived in Spain.

47. 听到这个笑话，全班哄堂大笑。

The whole class burst into _____ when they heard the joke.

48. 有人看到 Henry 在伦敦街头徘徊。

Henry was found _____ on the street of London.

49. 没人能对他的旷课做出解释。

Nobody could _____ for his absence from school.

50. 最后我们成功地登上了山顶。

Finally, we _____ to reach the top of the mountain.

51. 约翰既幽默又随和，这不像他的父亲。

_____ his father, John is humorous and easygoing.

52. 幸运的是，我们获得了在这儿停车的许可。

Fortunately, we got the _____ we could park here.

53. 他向我们简要说明了一下发生的事情。

He told us _____ what had happened.

54. 这是我看过的最暴力的一部电影。

It is the most _____ film that I have ever seen.

【答案】46. reminded

47. laughter

48. wandering

49. account

50. managed

51. Unlike 52. (1). permission (2). that

53. briefly

54. violent

【解析】

【46 题详解】

考查动词时态。结合汉语意思表示“让某人想起了”短语为 remind sb. of sth., 且根据上文 yesterday 可知应用一般过去时。故填 reminded。

【47 题详解】

考查固定短语。结合汉语意思表示“哄堂大笑”短语为 burst into laughter, 故填 laughter。

【48 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。结合汉语意思表示“徘徊”动词为 wander, 且分析句子结构可知 wander 在句中作非谓语动词, 与逻辑主语 Henry 构成主动关系, 故用现在分词作宾语补足语。故填 wandering。

【49 题详解】

考查固定短语。结合汉语意思表示“对……作出解释”短语为 account for, 且 could 后跟动词原形。故填 account。

【50 题详解】

考查动词时态。结合汉语意思表示“设法做成某事”短语为 manage to do sth., 结合句意应用一般过去时。故填 managed。

【51 题详解】

考查介词。考查结合汉语意思表示“与……不像”应用介词 unlike。句首字母要大写。故填 Unlike。

【52 题详解】

考查名词和同位语从句。结合汉语意思表示“许可”以及上文 the 可知应填名词 permission, 且后文为同位语从句修饰先行词 permission, 从句中不缺少成分, 应用 that 引导。故填 permission 和 that。

【53 题详解】

考查副词。结合汉语意思表示“简要地”且修饰动词 told 应用副词 briefly。故填 briefly。

【54 题详解】

考查形容词。结合汉语意思表示“暴力的”且做表语应用形容词 violent。故填 violent。

【点睛】unlike 的词性与用法

1. 用作介词, 其意为“不像是”“与……不像”。如:

He was so unlike Englishmen. 他很不像英国人。

Unlike many other poor unfortunates, I do have a job. 我同许多不幸的人不一样, 我是有工作的。

另外, 它可表示“与……不同”。如:

The show was unlike anything we'd ever seen before. 这个演出与我们以往看过的都不同。

It's unlike sb to do sth.是惯用句型，其意为“做某事不符合某人的特点”。如：

It's unlike her to say so. 她不像是讲那种话的人。

It's unlike him not to call. 不打电话过来对他来说是不多见的。

2. 用作形容词，意为“不像的”“不同的”，通常只用作表语，不用于名词前作定语。如：

For twins, they are very unlike. 作为一对双胞胎，他们很不一样。

They are so unlike nobody would believe they were sisters. 她们毫无相似之处，谁也不相信她们是姐妹。

3. 注意不要将 unlike 误用作动词，而与动词 dislike 混淆。如：

许多教师都厌烦批改大堆的作业。

误：Many teachers unlike marking piles of exercise books.

正：Many teachers dislike marking piles of exercise books.

如第六小题，考查介词。考查结合汉语意思表示“与……不像”应用介词 unlike。句首字母要大写。故填

Unlike。

第二节

课本原文填空

After two days' travel, the girls began to realize that Canada is quite empty. At school, they had learned that most Canadians live 55 a few hundred kilometers of the USA border, and 56 Canada's population is only 57 over thirty million, but now they were 58 to see such an empty country. They went 59 a wheat-growing province and saw farms that 60 thousands of acres. After dinner, they were back in an 61 area, the busy port city of Thunder Bay at the top of the Great Lakes. The girls were surprised at the 62 that ocean ships can sail up the Great Lakes. Because of the Great Lakes, they learned, Canada has more 63 water than any other country in the world. In fact, it has one-third of the world's total fresh water, and much of 64 is in the Great Lakes.

【答案】55. within

56. that 57. slightly

58. amazed 59. through

60. covered

61. urban 62. fact

63. fresh 64. it

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述女孩子们经过两天的旅行，意识到加拿大很空旷，并且讲述了在加拿大旅行的另外一些感受。

【55 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在学校里，他们了解到大多数加拿大人居住在美国边境几百公里以内，加拿大的人口只有略高于三千万，但现在他们惊奇地看到这样一个空旷的国家。结合句意表示“在……之内”，后跟宾语，故填 within。

【56 题详解】

考查连接词。句意：在学校里，他们了解到大多数加拿大人居住在美国边境几百公里以内，加拿大的人口只有略高于三千万，但现在他们惊奇地看到这样一个空旷的国家。此处为 learn 后跟 that 引导的两个宾语从句，第二个宾语从句中不缺少成分应用 that，且连接词不能省略。故填 that。

【57 题详解】

考查副词。句意：在学校里，他们了解到大多数加拿大人居住在美国边境几百公里以内，加拿大的人口只有略高于三千万，但现在他们惊奇地看到这样一个空旷的国家。修饰句子，应用副词 slightly，表示“稍微”。故填 slightly。

【58 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：在学校里，他们了解到大多数加拿大人居住在美国边境几百公里以内，加拿大的人口只有略高于三千万，但现在他们惊奇地看到这样一个空旷的国家。根据句意表示“吃惊地做某事”短语为 be amazed to do sth.。故填 amazed。

【59 题详解】

考查介词。句意：他们经过了一个种植小麦的省份，看到了占地数千英亩的农场。根据句意表示“穿过”短语为 go through。故填 through。

【60 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：他们经过了一个种植小麦的省份，看到了占地数千英亩的农场。此处为描述过去的事情，故用一般过去时。故填 covered。

【61 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：晚饭后，他们回到了市区，五大湖顶部繁忙的港口城市雷霆湾。修饰后文名词 area 且表示“城市的”应用形容词 urban。短语 urban area 表示“城市地区，市区”。故填 urban。

【62 题详解】

考查名词。句意：远洋轮船能沿五大湖航行，这使姑娘们感到惊讶。本句为 **that** 引导的同位语从句修饰先行词 **the fact** “事实”。故填 **fact**。

【63 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他们了解到，因为有五大湖，加拿大的淡水比世界上任何其他国家都多。修饰名词 **water** 应用形容词 **fresh**，短语 **fresh water** 表示“淡水”。故填 **fresh**。

【64 题详解】

考查代词。句意：事实上，它拥有世界淡水总量的三分之一，而且大部分都在五大湖。指代前面的 **one-third of the world's total fresh water**，应用人称代词 **it**。故填 **it**。

第三节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

65. 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。

I found the book while I was looking through some boxes in the second-hand shop down the road. It was old and a bit worn, but it was quite cheap. So I bought it immediately. The title was How to Become Master of the World Through Hypnosis(催眠).

I went home and read the book in an afternoon. Okay, I didn't understand all of it. But the main points I remembered were:

1. A good hypnotist can make people obey him just by looking into their eyes.

2. Hold your index finger in front of the eyes of the person you want to hypnotize and move

it slowly from side to side.

3. Unfortunately, many people refuse to accept hypnosis for a number of different reasons.

It sounded really easy. I decided to try out some hypnosis immediately.

My cat Claw was asleep on my bed as usual. I woke him up very gently because he hates being disturbed when he's asleep. Then I stared into his eyes and moved my finger from side to side.

“You will obey me... My wish is your command. Get off this bed!”

Claw looked at me for a few moments then he jumped gracefully off the bed.

Unbelievable! It worked! I was a real hypnotist! My heart beat fast as I gave him another order. “Now you will get back on the bed!”

Again, Claw obeyed me! Cool! Then suddenly, I had a thought. Maybe it was just a chance? After all, I had only asked him to do what he normally did. To make sure I had really hypnotized him, I had to try something quite

different. I moved my finger in front of his nose again and said, “Go and sleep in the bin!” Claw looked bored. Then he curled up in a ball and went back to sleep.

In spite of this failure, I decided to carry on with my experiment. After all, maybe my cat refused to accept hypnosis.

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

Paragraph 1:

I went into the sitting room where my dad was watching the news on the television.

Paragraph 2:

I went to the baker’s and asked for a chocolate cookie.

【答案】参考范文一:

Paragraph 1:

I went into the sitting room where my dad was watching the news on the television. I stood in front of him with my magic index finger and said, “You will turn off the TV!” “And you, boy, move out of the way or you will be in trouble!” replied my dad. I walked out of the sitting room feeling stupid. Why didn’t my hypnosis work? Maybe I just need more practice. I picked up my courage and decided to try it out again.

Paragraph 2:

I went to the baker’s and asked for a chocolate cookie. When it was time to pay, I looked into the baker’s eyes, moved my finger from side to side, and said, “You will give me the cookie for nothing!” “What?” said the baker. Then he added, “Look, if you don’t have any money, just give me back the cookie and get out of here!” I blushed immediately and ran home thinking, “Why didn’t he obey me? Is there anything wrong with the book?”

参考范文二：

Paragraph 1:

I went into the sitting room where my dad was watching the news on the television. I stepped over and stood in front of my father. I looked into his eyes and moved my index finger from side to side, saying, “Dad, give me money for a chocolate cookie.” Dad looked puzzled, “What? Learning something from Harry Potter?” I said firmly, “My wish is your command.” Dad smiled and obeyed me. “Go and buy a chocolate cookie yourself.” Cool! It worked again!

Paragraph 2:

I went to the baker's and asked for a chocolate cookie. The baker handed it to me. Here came another chance to try out my hypnosis! I wagged my finger from side to side in front of the baker's eyes. Seriously, I whispered, “You will give the chocolate cookie for free. You will obey me.” “What? For free?” the baker responded angrily, “I don't manage a charity store. If you have no money, leave my store with nothing!” I stared at the baker, wondering, “Does hypnosis really work?”

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇读后续写作文。

【详解】通过阅读所给文章可知，文章主要记叙了作者找到了一本名为“如何通过催眠成为世界的主人”的书，决定马上试试催眠，于是第一次想要催眠猫，结果失败了。

续写部分分为两段，第一段开头是：我走进客厅，爸爸正在看电视新闻。所以后文应该是讲述作者想催眠正在看电视的爸爸，但是也失败了；第二段开头是：我去了面包店，要了一块巧克力饼干。本段应该写作者在面包店付钱的时候再次试图催眠面包师的情况，最后作者还是失败了。

续写时要求使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语增加了写作难度，我们要熟悉所给划线词语，恰当的时候加以运用。最后还要注意所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。按要求完成写作任务。

【点睛】本文描写详略得当，使用了高级词汇和高级句子。如：in front of, turn off, be in trouble 等高级词汇；如使用现在分词作伴随状语：I walked out of the sitting room feeling stupid.; 条件状语从句：Look, if you don't have any money, just give me back the cookie and get out of here!等高级句式。