**2021年秋季高一新生入学分班考试 03（浙江卷）**

**英语试卷**

（满分150分，考试时间120分钟）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**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。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1．How much does the man need to pay?

A．$7. B．$5. C．$12.

【答案】C

【原文】

W: What can I do for you?

M: I’d like to buy two tickets for the Van Gogh show. One adult, one kid.

W: OK, $7 for the adult and $5 for the kid.

2．Where are the two speakers most probably talking?

A．At a bus stop. B．In a police station. C．In a backpack store.

【答案】B

【原文】

W: Sir, I need your help. My backpack was stolen on the bus ten minutes ago.

M: Don’t worry. Officer Karl will deal with it. Please tell him everything.

3．What does Helen think of walking?

A．It’s boring. B．It’s exciting. C．It’s relaxing.

【答案】C

【原文】

M: Hi, Helen. I’m glad that you can join me. Walking alone is boring.

W: It’s a nice way to spend our lunch hour. Walking makes me relaxed.

4．Who has a blue shirt?

A．Susan. B．Lucy. C．Mike.

【答案】B

【原文】

M: Hey, Susan! Is this blue shirt yours?

W: No, it isn’t. It’s Lucy’s. Mine is yellow.

5．Which club will Eric join?

A．The chess club. B．The sports club. C．The music club.

**【答案】**A

【原文】

M: Hi, Sally. I’d like to join the chess club. Would you like to go with me?
W: Sure, Eric! I am interested in chess, too.

第二节（共15小题，每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

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

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6．What does the man do?

A．A doctor. B．A patient. C．A nurse.

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

A．Look for a new job. B．Take some medicine. C．Change her breakfast habits.

**【答案】**

6．A 7．C

【原文】

M: Good afternoon! What’s wrong?

W: I’ve had a stomachache for a long time. It started on Friday morning.

M: How often do these stomachaches happen?

W: Every morning before lunch.

M: What have you eaten for breakfast?

W: Well, I have a new job, so I haven't eaten any food for breakfast but drunk more coffee.

M: That’s probably the reason. You should change your breakfast habits.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8．What was the robot made of?

A．Silver. B．Steel. C．Wood.

9．How did Kate solve his problem at last?

A．By asking her friends. B．By herself. C．By surfing the Internet.

10．What’s wrong with the robot at last?

A．The wheels don’t move. B．It can’t make sound. C．The leg is broken.

**【答案】**

8．B 9．B 10．C

【原文】

M: Is that your robot for the science project, Kate? It’s so cute! Was it made of silver or wood?

W: Neither, it was made of steel. The wheels are OK, but it doesn’t work.

M: What’s the matter?

W: Well, the instructions weren’t in the box. I asked some of my friends, but they didn’t know, either.

M: Did you get help from the Internet like Taobao?

W: Yes, I’ve done everything that they say, but it still doesn’t move and it can’t make sound.

M: Did you solve your problem at last?

W: Of course, I did it by myself. It’s hidden under the robot’s arm.

M: That’s good! May I have a try?

W: No problem. Oh no! The leg of the robot fell off. What am I going to do?

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11．Why does the man ask the woman about her weekend plan?

A．To help her with her science project.

B．To invite her to get together this Saturday.

C．To ask her to have a picnic by the river.

12．What does the woman have to do at 12:00 on Saturday?

A．Go to the dentist. B．Clean the house. C．Run around.

13．When will the woman meet with Julie?

A．1:00. B．1:30. C．2:00.

**【答案】**

11．B 12．A 13．C

【原文】

M: So, Susan, do you have anything specially planned for this Saturday?
W: Uh, I'm very busy. Why do you ask?
M: Oh, I was wondering if you would like to get together and do something like seeing a movie or taking a walk down by the lake.
W: I'd love to, but I'm really going to be busy all day on Saturday.
M: What do you have to do on that day?
W: First, my mum asked me to help clean the house in the morning, and then I have to go to the dentist at 12:00. I can't miss that because I've cancelled twice before.
M. Well, what about after that?
W: Well, I'm going to run around all day. Julie asked me to her house at 1:30 to help her with her science project. But I'm afraid I'll be half an hour late.
M: Oh, you're always so busy.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14．Where does the conversation probably happen?

A．At the police station. B．At a restaurant. C．At a supermarket.

15．Which of the following is TRUE?

A．The woman found a wallet under the table.

B．The man's friend paid for the lunch.

C．The man often leaves the wallet at home.

16．What will the man do first according to the conversation?

A．Call the police. B．Ask his friend. C．Go back home and check.

**【答案】**

14．B 15．B 16．C

【原文】

M: Excuse me?
W: Yes. Can I help you?
M: Do you remember me? I just had lunch here a half hour ago.
W: Of course I remember you.
M: I think I lost my wallet here.
W: Oh, no. But I didn't see anything.
M: Hmm…I don't know how it could have happened.
W: I remember, sir, that your friend took the bill. Then are you sure you took your wallet out of your pocket while you were here?
M: No, I'm not sure. But I usually take out my wallet when I sit down.
W: Maybe you lost it before you came here. Or maybe you left it at home.
M: But what should I do?
W: Well, the first thing you should do is to make sure it's not at home. Then, if it isn't, you need to call your credit card companies and cancel your cards.
M: Thanks for your help.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17．What do you need to do when you get angry easily?

A．Sing loudly. B．Chat with a friend. C．Control your feelings.

18．What will happen if you get angry with people?

A．Nobody will wait for you. B．You may lose friends. C．You may get into trouble.

19．What does the book mainly tell us?

A．How to keep cold. B．How to show feelings. C．How to stay calm.

20．You should only get angry when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．a baby falls over B．someone is watching you C．you are sure it's the right thing to do

**【答案】**

17．C 18．B 19．C 20．C

【原文】

Do you get angry when your friends sing loudly while you are trying to study? Or when your best friend does not wait for you after school? If you do, you need to take control of your feelings and stop getting angry so easily. Getting angry with people can cause you to lose friends.
 Allen Ribet, an American high school teacher, has written a book to help you control your feelings. It tells you how to stay cool when bad things happen to you. The book says that getting angry only makes problems worse. It can never make them better. Getting angry is not a natural way to show your emotions. The book says, all you have to do is to tell yourself not to be angry.
 When a baby falls over, it only cries if people are watching it. Like a baby, you should get angry only if you are sure it is the right thing to do.

**第二部分阅读（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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

 Many of us are used to greeting each other by shaking bands which comes from Western traditions. But because of the COVID-19, a traditional Chinese way of greeting has become popular.

Recently, many schools in Zhejiang, China, asked their students to use zuoyi（作揖）as a way of greeting. To make the body language, one usually needs to bow（鞠躬）at an angle（角度）of 30 to 45 degrees with hands folded（折叠）in the front.

It is said that the body language has a history of over 3000 years. Folding one’s hands shows others that he/she doesn’t have any weapons and doesn’t come to fight.

The rules are different for men and women. For men, the left hand is put over the right hand. But for women, the right hand is on the outer side. However, in some special situations, men and women should both do the opposite.

Many people are happy to see this greeting come back. This is not only a good way for people to stay safe during this special period, but also a great form of cultural education.

21．How should one usually bow for zuoyi according to the passage?

A．Bow at an angle of 20°. B．Bow at an angle of 25°.

C．Bow at an angle of 40°. D．Bow at an angle of 50°.

22．What does the underlined word “weapons” in Paragraph 3 mean in Chinese?

A．机会 B．财产 C．策略 D．武器

23．What is the best title for the passage?

A．How to Use Zuoyi B．How to Fight the COVID-19

C．How to Greet Each Other D．How to Spread Chinese Culture

**【答案】**

21．C 22．D 23．A

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国传统的打招呼方式——作揖。

21．细节理解题。根据第二段“…one usually needs to bow at an angle of 30 to 45 degrees…”可知，作揖通常需要以30到45度的角度弯腰，只有C选项的“40度弯腰”符合此范围。故选C。

22．词句猜测题。根据“…doesn’t come to fight.”可知，一个不是来打架的人应该不会携带武器，所以此处可猜测“weapon”是武器的意思。故选D。

23．最佳标题题。本文主要介绍了中国传统的打招呼方式“作揖”，只有A选项出现了本文的关键词“Zuoyi”。故选A。

B

 Have you ever imagined what life will be like in 2060? An international group of forty scientists have made some surprising predictions. They said that in the next forty years, our lives would change beyond our wildest dreams.

Firstly, humans can grow body parts themselves. Dr. Ellen Heber-Katz is one of the forty scientists. He says, “People will think it common that sick organs (器官) can be repaired. It’s just like the way we fix a car.” Damaged parts will be taken away. Scientists could use human cells (细胞) to grow new organs. New technologies like this will also help people to live longer. Within forty years, most people will be able to live up to one hundred years.

Secondly, the scientists have predicted that a machine will be invented to “read” the minds of animals. In 2060, we will be able to “talk” to animals. Scientists say that humans may first “talk” with mammals (哺乳动物) and then other vertebrates (脊椎动物) such as fish.

Our houses might also change beyond our imagination. Dr. Susan Greenfield predicts that when you enter the living room, sensors (传感器) will know you. They will turn on the lights. If you talk to the lights, they will change to the color of your choice.

But what would be the biggest breakthrough (突破) over the next forty years? A number of scientists believe it would be the discovery of aliens. NASA scientist Chris Mckay says, “We may find aliens in space and talk with them.” He believes marks of alien life may even be found here on Earth.

Does life in 2060 sound cool to you? Let’s wait and see what will really happen then!

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

24．Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

A．In 2060, humans may be able to communicate with dogs and aliens.

B．Most people will be able to live up to two hundred years in forty years.

C．The sensors will turn off the lights after you leave the living room in 2060.

25．Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage? (P1=Paragraph 1)

A． B． C．

26．The writer wrote the passage in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tone (语气).

A．scary B．surprising C．disappointing

27．What is the best title for the passage?

A．Life in 2060 B．The Biggest Breakthrough C．How to Live Longer

**【答案】**

24．A 25．C 26．B 27．A

【分析】

文章是对2060年的生活进行畅想。

24．细节理解题。根据“In 2060, we will be able to “talk” to animals.”以及“We may find aliens in space and talk with them.”可知，到2060年，人类或许能够与狗狗和外星人交流。故选A。

25．篇章结构题。根据文章的理解可知，第一段总体指出2060年我们的生活将改变，超出我们最疯狂的梦想；第二、三、四、五段分别从不同的方面介绍2060年的生活中的改变；第六段再次总结让我们期待2060年的生活会是什么样子，C选项的结构划分符合，故选C。

26．推理判断题。根据“They said that in the next forty years, our lives would change beyond our wildest dreams.”以及“Does life in 2060 sound cool to you? Let’s wait and see what will really happen then!”可知，2060年的生活的改变将超出我们最疯狂的梦想，是令人惊讶的，所以作者是以令人惊叹的语气写出这篇文章，故选B。

27．最佳标题题。根据整个文章的理解及“Does life in 2060 sound cool to you? Let’s wait and see what will really happen then!”可知，文章主要是畅想2060年的生活，故选A。

C

When your town has winter, the earth’s axis(轴) is pointing away from the sun. Your town doesn’t get as much light or heat from the sun. The days are shorter and colder.

Winter and summer happen because the earth is tilted(倾斜) as it revolves around the sun. The northern end of the earth’s axis points towards the sun in summer. You have more hours of light in summer. Your part of the earth is towards the sun for more hours each day. When the part of the earth where you live is towards the sun, you have hotter days. In winter, when your part of the earth points away from the sun, you have colder days.

You have learned about winter and summer. There are two more seasons in the year. One comes after winter and before summer. The other season comes after summer and before winter. Can you name them? That’s right. Spring comes between winter and summer and autumn comes after summer but before winter.

The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter. Spring and autumn are apposite seasons. Which season do you like best?

You have thought about the four seasons of the year. Each season is different. The seasons are made by the northern end of the axis pointing towards or away from the sun.

Your part of the world gets more heat from the sun when the northern end of the axis points to the sun. When the axis points away from the sun, you get less heat. Now you know why winter is colder than summer. The axis is pointing away from the sun in winter. It is pointing towards the sun in summer.

28．What does the underlined word “revolves” in paragraph 2 mean?

A．Moves. B．Turns. C．Jumps. D．Sites.

29．What is the passage mainly about?

A．How four seasons happen. B．How the weather changes.

C．When the earth’s axis points towards the sun. D．When the earth’s axis points away from the sun.

30．Where does the passage probably come from?

A．A film guide. B．A storybook. C．A science magazine. D．A book review.

**【答案】**

28．A 29．A 30．C

【分析】

这是一篇说明文，文章介绍的是四个季节是如何形成的。

28．词义猜测题。根据“the earth is tilted… around the sun”可知表达地球绕着太阳旋转，“revolve”指的是 “移动”，与“move”同义。故选A。

29．主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段“You have thought about the four seasons of the year. Each season is different. The seasons are made by the northern end of the axis pointing towards or away from the sun”可知文章主要讲述的是四季是如何形成的。故选A。

30．推理判断题。文章介绍地球绕着太阳旋转，四季的形成，可推知来自科技杂志。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。

 There are not many nations that can say their national dish has become international. 31． Both are famous all over the world, and both have made the history of Italian food. People have been eating pizza, in one form or another, for centuries. They eat it everywhere-at home, in restaurants, or on street corners.

32． Long ago, pieces of flatbread, topped with mushrooms and herbs （香料）, were a simple and tasty meal. They were mostly for those who didn’t have enough money to buy plates, or who were on the go. In the 18th century, Naples, in southern Italy, had become one of the largest cities in Europe, and it was growing fast. Lots of city people were poor and they were always rushing around to look for work. 33． Pizzas were cut to meet the customers needs. They were inexpensive, used easy-to-find ingredients （原料）, and could be made with plenty of flavor.

It was in America that pizza found its second home. 34． Soon, pizza spread across the country with the rapid development of the city. It was increasingly considered as a fast food. People might like New York-style thin pizza, or Chicago deep-dish thick pizza. Some want extra cheese on their pizzas while others only like vegetables. 35．

For a lot of people in western countries, when they cannot decide what to eat, they order pizzas.

A．Nobody knows where pizza came from.

B．The secret is, almost everyone likes pizzas.

C．Italy has two such dishes, spaghetti and pizza.

D．A number of people refused to eat pizzas in Italy.

E.They needed food that was cheap and easy to eat.

F.In 1905, the first pizzeria, Lombardi’s, was opened in New York City.

G.The word “pizza” came from the Latin word “pinsa” meaning flatbread.

**【答案】**

31．C 32．G 33．E 34．F 35．B

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了披萨的历史。

31．根据“Both are famous all over the world, and both have made the history of Italian food.”可知，此处关于意大利的两种食物，选项C“意大利有两道这样的菜，意大利面和披萨。”符合语境。故选C。

32．根据“Long ago, pieces of flatbread, topped with mushrooms and herbs, were a simple and tasty meal.”可知，此处与面包片有关，选项G“ ‘披萨’这个词来自拉丁语‘pinsa’，意思是扁平面包。”符合语境。故选G。

33．根据“Lots of city people were poor and they were always rushing around to look for work.”以及“Pizzas were cut to meet the customers needs.”可知，披萨能够满足城市的穷人的需求，此处应该介绍他们需要什么样的食物，选项E“他们需要便宜易吃的食物。”符合语境。故选E。

34．根据“It was in America that pizza found its second home.”可知，此处与披萨在美国的发展历史有关，选项F“1905年，第一家披萨店伦巴第披萨店在纽约市开业。”符合语境。故选F。

35．根据“People might like New York-style thin pizza, or Chicago deep-dish thick pizza. Some want extra cheese...”可知，不同的人喜欢不同种类的披萨，说明大家都爱披萨，选项B“秘密是，几乎每个人都喜欢披萨。”符合语境。故选B。

**第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节（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A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Everyone admires heroes. When we are asked 36 are our heroes, someone well-known like Yang Liwei or Zhong Nanshan may come into mind. They make a big difference to the world. 37 , there are “everyday” heroes in our daily life. They may not be so 38 to the public, but these common people are also working hard to build a better world. 39 them is Sun Jun.

Sun Jun comes from a poor village. The villagers used to have no enough food. He knew much about the 40 . He learned to 41 food at his early age. When he was a college student, he found that the problem of food waste was more and more 42 . He started to 43 unsold food from restaurants and stores for homeless people.

After graduating, Sun Jun joined a volunteer 44 called Green Food Bank, which was setup in Shanghai in 2014. The purpose of the organization is to build a bridge between people who are ready to help others and those who are 45 . It works by collecting and 46 free food for the poor, the disabled and so on.

Sun’s team developed a phone app. It can show how much food restaurants remain each day. Usually, the workplaces of volunteers are not far from the restaurants, 47 they can just walk there to get the food for free. Then it can be given out in just a few 48 .

So far, Sun and his team have done something 49 to the society. On the one hand, they’ve saved a lot of food. On the other hand, they’ve helped some people 50 . More volunteers and restaurants join them now. The small actions of these heroes can make a 51 influence than we imagine.

Why does Sun do 52 these things? He says, “Thanks to Grandpa Yuan Longping, we are almost no longer short of food. We need to think about how to 53 wasting. There’s a long way to go, but I won’t 54 halfway. It’s just the beginning. We still have 55 to do.”

36．A．that B．what C．who D．which

37．A．However B．But C．Though D．Or

38．A．friendly B．polite C．famous D．smart

39．A．Among B．Between C．For D．Without

40．A．danger B．hunger C．nature D．culture

41．A．make B．waste C．use D．save

42．A．different B．popular C．serious D．difficult

43．A．eat B．collect C．cook D．taste

44．A．party B．club C．organization D．school

45．A．in need B．in silence C．in excitement D．in surprise

46．A．providing B．buying C．selling D．borrowing

47．A．until B．if C．because D．so

48．A．weeks B．hours C．days D．months

49．A．careful B．peaceful C．meaningful D．awful

50．A．successfully B．suddenly C．slowly D．quietly

51．A．worse B．smaller C．fewer D．greater

52．A．both B．every C．either D．all

53．A．begin B．stop C．continue D．consider

54．A．give up B．put up C．give out D．make up

55．A．everything B．nothing C．much D．little

**【答案】**

36．C 37．A 38．C 39．A 40．B 41．D 42．C 43．B 44．C 45．A

46．A 47．D 48．B 49．C 50．A 51．D 52．D 53．B 54．A 55．C

【分析】

文章介绍了普通的“日常英雄”——孙军的事迹，体现出他对社会做出的贡献。

36．句意：当我们被问到谁是我们的英雄时，像杨利伟或钟南山这样的名人可能会出现在我们的脑海中。that引导宾语从句，无意义；what什么；who谁；which哪个；根据“are our heroes”可知，是说谁是我们的英雄，应用who引导，故选C。

37．句意：然而，在我们的日常生活中有“日常”英雄。However然而；But但是；Though虽然；Or或者；结合语境，此处是转折，且空格后有标点与句子隔开，应用however表示，故选A。

38．句意：他们也许不那么出名，但这些普通人也在为建设一个更美好的世界而努力。friendly友好的；polite有礼貌的；famous著名的；smart聪明的；根据“like Yang Liwei or Zhong Nanshan may come into mind”以及“these common people are also working hard”可知，这里说的是“日常英雄”没有那么出名，故选C。

39．句意：其中有孙军。Among在三者或三者以上中；Between在两者之间；For为了；Without没有；由“these common people”可知，此处指的是众多普通人中，故选A。

40．句意：他对饥饿很了解。danger危险；hunger饥饿；nature自然；culture文化；根据“The villagers used to have no enough food.”可知，他很了解饥饿，故选B。

41．句意：他很小就学会了节约食物。make制作；wast浪费；use使用；save节约；根据“The villagers

used to have no enough food.”可知，他从小就学会了节约食物，故选D。

42．句意：当他还是一名大学生时，他发现食物浪费的问题越来越严重。different不同的；popular受欢迎的；serious严重的；difficult困难的；根据“He started to...unsold food from restaurants and stores for homeless people.”可知，发现食物浪费的问题越来越严重，故选C。

43．句意：他开始从餐馆和商店为无家可归的人收集未售出的食物。eat吃；collect收集；cook烹饪；taste品尝；根据“unsold food from restaurants and stores for homeless people.”可知，是收集没有卖完的食物，故选B。

44．句意：毕业后，孙军加入了一个名为“绿色食品银行”的志愿者组织。party派对；club俱乐部；organization组织；school学校；根据“The purpose of the organization is... ”可知，这是一个志愿者组织，故选C。

45．句意：该组织于2014年在上海成立，目的是在乐于助人的人和需要帮助的人之间架起一座桥梁。in need在困境中；in silence沉默地；in excitement兴奋地；in surprise惊奇地；根据“between people who are ready to help others”以及and连接并列的两部分，此处指的是需要帮助的人，故选A。

46．句意：它的工作方式是为穷人、残疾人等收集并提供免费食物。providing提供；buying买；selling卖；borrowing借；根据“free food for the poor”可知，是提供免费的食物，故选A。

47．句意：通常，志愿者的工作场所离餐馆不远，所以他们可以步行到那里免费拿到食物。until直到；if如果；because因为；so所以；此处前后句是因果关系，属于“前因后果”，应用so引导，故选D。

48．句意：然后几小时就可以分发了。weeks周；hours小时；days天；months月份；句子主语it指代的是食物，结合常识，事物储存的时间应该是几个小时，故选B。

49．句意：到目前为止，孙和他的团队已经为社会做了一些有意义的事情。careful仔细的；peaceful和平的；meaningful有意义的；awful糟糕的；根据“The purpose of the organization is to build a bridge between people who are ready to help others and those who are...free food for the poor, the disabled and so on.”可知，他们做的这些事情是对社会有意义的，故选C。

50．句意：另一方面，他们成功地帮助了一些人。successfully成功地；suddenly突然；slowly慢地；quietly安静地；根据“they can just walk there to get the food for free. Then it can be given out in just a few”可知，他们成功地帮助了一些人，故选A。

51．句意：这些英雄的一些小行动可以产生比我们想象的更大的影响。worse更坏的；smaller更小的；fewer更少的；greater更大的；根据“ On the one hand, they’ve saved a lot of food. On the other hand...More volunteers and restaurants join them now.”可知，他们的小小的善举，产生了比想象更大的影响，故选D。

52．句意：为什么孙军会做这些事？both两者都；every每一个；either两者之一；all全部，都；根据“Sun Jun joined a volunteer...Sun’s team developed a phone app...they’ve helped some people”可知，孙军做的事情很多，应用all表示，故选D。

53．句意：我们需要思考如何停止浪费。begin开始；stop停止；continue继续；consider考虑；根据“think about....wasting”可知，是停止浪费，故选B。

54．句意：还有很长的路要走，但我不会半途而废。give up放弃；put up张贴；give out分发；make up编造；根据“There’s a long way to go”以及“halfway”可知，这里说的是不会半路放弃，故选A。

55．句意：我们还有很多事要做。everything一切；nothing没有事情；much很多；little几乎没有；根据“It’s just the beginning. We still have...to do.”可知，此处指的是很多事情，故选C。

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

 A blind boy sat on the steps of a building with a box by his feet. He 56．(hold) up a sign which read, “I am blind, please give me a hand.” There were only a few coins in the box. The poor boy felt sad.

A man walked by. He took a few coins from his pocket and dropped 57．(they) into the box. Then he took the sign, turned it around and wrote some words. He put the sign back so that everyone who walked by would see the new words.

Soon the box was full. A lot more people were giving money to the blind boy. That afternoon the man 58． had changed the sign came to see how things were. The boy recognized his foot steps and asked, “Were you 59． one who changed my sign this morning? What did you write?”

That man said, “I only wrote the 60．(true). I said what you said but in a different way.”

What he had written was, “today is a beautiful day and I can not see it.”

Do you think the first sign and the 61．(two) sign were saying the same thing? Of course both signs told people they were so 62．(luck) that they were not blind.

Great men say, “In the journey of life, if you want to travel 63． fear, you must have the ticket of a good conscience(良心).”

It’s a beautiful thing 64．(see) a people smiling! And it’s even 65．(much) beautiful to know that you are the reason of a person’s smiling!

**【答案】**

56．held57．them58．who/that59．the60．truth61．second62．lucky63．without64．to see65．more

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了一个男人帮助男孩修改求助标牌来告诉大家，要感谢你所拥有的东西，从不同的角度考虑问题效果会更好。

56．句意：他举起一块牌子，上面写着：“我瞎了，请帮帮我。”短文是叙述过去的事情，故句子时态应用一般过去时，动词用过去式；hold的过去式是held。故填held。

57．句意：他从口袋里掏出几枚硬币放进盒子里。空处的代词在动词之后，应用宾格形式；they，它们，主格代词；对应的宾格代词是them。故填them。

58．句意：那天下午，换牌子的人来看情况如何。根据句子结构可知，空处的词是定语从句的引导词；根据先行词“the man”可知，指人，作主语，引导词应用who/that。故填who/that。

59．句意：今天早上是你换了我的牌子吗？根据空后定语从句“who changed my sign this morning”可知，空处的词应是表示特指，故用定冠词the。故填the。

60．句意：我只写了事实。空处的词在定冠词the之后，应用名词；true真正的，形容词，对应的名词是truth，事实。故填truth。

61．句意：你认为第一个标牌和第二个标牌说的是同一件事吗？根据空前定冠词the的提示，空处的词应用序数词；two，二，基数词，对应的序数词是second，第二。故填second。

62．句意：当然，这两个标志都告诉人们他们是很幸运，没有失明。根据空前“were so”可知，空

处的词应是形容词；luck，运气，名词，对应的形容词是lucky，幸运的。故填lucky。

63．句意：在人生的旅途中，如果你想无所畏惧地旅行，你必须有一张好良心的车票。根据后句“you must have the ticket of a good conscience (良心).”可知，前句应是说想无所畏惧地旅行，故空处应是without，介词，没有。故填without。

64．句意：看到一个人微笑是一件美丽的事情！根据句子结构可知，句中it是形式主语，真正的主语是动词不定式，其结构为：to do。故填to see。

65．句意：知道你是一个人微笑的原因，那就更美了！根据空前even提示可知，空后形容词beautiful应用比较级形式more beautiful。故填more。

**第四部分写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

 保护环境，人人有责。假设你是学校环境保护社团的主席，请你用英语给全校同学写一封以“保护环境，人人有责”为话题的倡议书，谈谈学校日常存在的不环保的行为，你对这些行为的看法，以及中学生可以通过哪些行为保护环境。内容必须包含以下要点:

1.你们学校日常存在哪些不环保的行为。

2.你对此的看法。

3.保护环境的具体行动。

4.……

要求: 1.字数80一100, 可适当发挥。

2.行文连贯，条理清晰，语句通顺，语法正确，书写规范。

3.文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名，标题和开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Protecting the environment starts from me

Greetings, classmates! I think all of us know that it’s important to protect the environment.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**【答案】**例文

Protecting the environment starts from me

Greetings, classmates! I think all of us know that it’s important to protect the environment. Unfortunately, there are some things we do that hurt the environment and waste resources.

At our school, students sometimes leave the lights on after leaving their classrooms. They also throw away paper after using only one side. We should stop doing these things. Protecting the environment is something that each of us can do every day. We can make contributions toward protecting the environment in many small ways. For example, we should turn off the lights when we leave our classrooms. We can also try to bike or walk to school if we can.

Let’s take action now, so that we can make a difference.

【详解】

1.题干解读：本文是一篇材料作文。以“保护环境，人人有责”为话题写一篇短文。

2.写作指导：本文主要采用一般现在时。先列举学校日常存在哪些不环保的行为，再发表自己对此的看法，紧接着阐述保护环境的具体行动，最后呼吁大家从现在做起。写作时保持主谓一致性，逻辑性要强，无语法和标点错误。

**第二节（满分25分）**

**阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写一段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。**

We live in central Phoenix, near the canal. Every day I used to see a homeless old man and his shabby and untidy dog hanging out down there.

I would tell my husband we should give him food for the little dog. It wouldn’t have been a problem; we have our own “mini farm” of animals! But he would say “OK!” and then blow the idea off because of our business.

Being in Phoenix, Arizona, you can just imagine how hot it gets here, but its winter was really chilly! I had just come from KFC with take-out food for dinner. As I was turning by the canal, the man was sitting on a long bench, wrapping himself with an old brown coat and even older scarf. Even the dog had a worn-out woolen vest on!

Not even thinking more about it, I pulled into the parking lot along the canal and piled up a plate of chicken for the man and his little dog as well as a cup of hot coffee and a bottle of juice. Looking at all the hot and delicious food and drink, he said, “Thank you, sweetie. You are an angel.” I found tears welling up in his eyes! I told him he was so welcome, and then went home When my husband dug into the KFC bag, he asked, “Were you hungry, or what happened?” I told him what I did and he told me I had done a good thing. Since there had been nothing left in the KFC bag, we decided to go out to have our dinner. By the time we wanted to pay our bill, I couldn’t find my wallet. I really didn’t know where I lost it. Luckily, there was not much money in it, and I forgot it at once.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.续写部分为一段，开头语已为你写好；

3.请把握原文内容，完成续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

A week later, I was waiting for my friend on the bank of the canal.

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**【答案】** A week later, I was waiting for my friend on the bank of the canal. I found the man walking to me, with his little dog. He asked whether I would mind adopting the dog because he lost his wallet. With tears in eyes, he said it got too hard for him to care for the dog. He added that he was planning on heading to Washington State but his dog wouldn't have been up to it, so he hoped to give it to me. "Only you! In this city, you are the only person I can believe in!" I had a chat with the old man. The old man said his three children asked him to go there all the time. At last he expressed his gratefulness for my help. I promised that I would take good care of it for him. Now, I often watch and pat the puppy lying near the fireplace and I will recall the old man's words and wish him good luck.

【分析】

本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者以前每天都看到一个无家可归的老人和他那只又脏又破的狗在楼下闲逛，某个冬天作者在运河边看到了他们，于是为那个人和他的小狗堆了一盘鸡肉，还有一杯热咖啡和一瓶果汁。老人感谢了作者，一周后老人想要作者收养自己的狗，因为自己打算去华盛顿州，但狗去不了，作者于是收养了他的狗。

【详解】

1.段落续写：

由首句内容“一周后，我在运河岸边等我的朋友。”可知，后文可描写老人询问作者是否能收养这只狗，并说明了原因，作者最后同意了，老人对作者的帮助表示了感激。

2.续写线索：等朋友——老人询问作者是否能收养狗——老人解释原因——老人表示感激——作者收养小狗

3.词汇激活

行为类

询问：ask/ wonder

照顾：care for/ take good care of/ look after

计划：plan to/ intend to

情绪类

感谢：show one's gratitude /be grateful

困难：hard / difficult

【点睛】

[高分句型1] He asked whether I would mind adopting the dog because he lost his wallet.(运用了whether引导宾语从句和because引导原因状语从句)

[高分句型2] Now, every time I watch and pat the puppy lying near the fireplace, I will recall the old man's words and wish him good luck. (运用了every time引导时间状语从句)