本溪高中2023-2024学年度高考适应性测试（一）

**英语参考答案**

1．A

【原文】M: Do you remember me? It’s Frank... Frank Hudson.

W: Err... Oh yes, Frank, from the sales conference. How’s it going? Are you still in charge at the sales department?

M: No, I’ve started my own business. I’ve opened a restaurant.

2．C

【原文】W: I love babysitting when I’m free. It is a really easy way to make money. All I have to do is sit in my neighbor’s house and look after the kids.

M: It is boring for me. I like teaching little kids simple foreign languages at weekends or during holidays in my neighborhood.

3．A

【原文】W: Do you use Google Translate?

M: Yes. I use it a lot, especially when I’m on vacation abroad.

W: It has added 24 languages to its translation service, bringing the total number to133 The 24 new languages are spoken by more than 300 million people worldwide.

4．C

【原文】W: Hey, James. I plan to buy some food and drinks for the Christmas party this afternoon. Will you come?

M: Oh. I’ve already bought a lot this morning. I need to put up the decorations this afternoon.

5．A

【原文】M: Put on the helmet, please.

W: Do we need to put on the jackets, too?

M: Go ahead if you want to protect your clothes. Now, please watch your step.

W: Thank you. Is the production line fully automated?

M: Well, not fully automated.

6．A 7．C

【原文】W: John, you look pale. What happened?

M: I stayed up last night.

W: Did you have something on your mind? You look so concerned! Maybe I can help you!

M: Well, I’m under a lot of pressure. My manager is very pushy. He assigned me two projects. Now the deadlines are near but I have finished neither of them.

W: Is there anything I can do for you?

M: Well, I guess no one can help me but myself. For the moment, I just need someone to talk to so that I can relieve my stress.

W: I know your feeling. Take it easy and say something to me if you like.

M: Oh, you are so kind. Thank you!

W: Not at all!

8．C 9．A

【原文】W: Hi, Steve. This is Mia. What are you doing?

M: Oh, hi. I’m watching a rerun on TV.

W: Let’s go to the amusement park and do something interesting.

M: I’d like to, but I have to meet my parents in an hour for dinner. There’s an outdoor live concert by the river tomorrow. Would you like to go there?

W: Yeah. I heard about it too. Let’s check it out. It starts at 1:00 pm.

M: Let’s meet at 11:30 for lunch and afterwards we can head over there.

W: Perfect! Shall we meet at the restaurant?

M: No. I’ll see you in front of your apartment.

W: That’s nice of you.

10．C 11．B 12．B

【原文】W: Could you check my tires, sir? I think they need air.

M: No problem, madam. Well, they are just all right. Should I check the air in the spare tire as well?

W: I don’t think so. It’s brand new.

M: Should I clean the windshield (挡风玻璃) for you?

W: Yes, please. I also want you to check the radiator (散热器).

M: All right, madam. Gosh, there is hardly any water in the radiator. That’s dangerous, madam. You could break down because of the heat, you know.

W: Please fill it up with water then.

M: OK, madam.

W: Do you take credit cards or checks?

M: Sorry, we don’t. It’s ten dollars in total.

W: OK. Here you are.

M: Thank you. Have a nice drive.

13．C 14．A 15．C 16．B

【原文】M: So you studied art at college?

W: Right. But I gave up my job as a painter when my daughter was born. I thought about teaching art classes part-time, but instead I started making dolls for my daughter. I love acting, so I often invented plays for the dolls. I once used the dolls to give a show at my daughter’s party. The children loved it. As a result, other parents asked me to do the show at their children’s parties.

M: It must be a lot of work for you.

W: Yes. I love making the dolls, but I decided that I needed someone to help me with the shows. Luckily my neighbor Lena was willing to perform with me. Her husband recorded the music to go with the shows. It would be impossible to do everything on my own.

M: Have you ever had any problems?

W: Only once. I wrote a story about a lion. The children were afraid of the lion and cried. I was worried the parents might complain, but in fact they laughed about it. After that, whenever I’ve invented a new story, I show it to my daughter. She always tells me exactly what she thinks of it.

M: And the shows continue to be successful?

W: Yes, I have a wide range of different shows. They become so successful that I could do one every day, but I don’t want to do that. The reason the shows have become popular is that I love every minute of every show, and so other people love them too.

17．B 18．C 19．B 20．B

【原文】W: Mr Hibberd’s office.

M: Hello, can I speak to Brian Hibberd, please?

W: I’m afraid he’s at a meeting until lunchtime. Can I take a message?

M: Well, I’d like to arrange an appointment to see him, please. It’s Peter Jefferson here.

W: Could you hold on for a minute, Mr Jefferson? I’ll just look in the diary. So when’s convenient for you?

M: Some time this week if possible. I guess he will be away the following week.

W: Yes, that’s right. He will be on holiday for a fortnight.

M: Well, I need to see him before he leaves. So would Wednesday be okay?

W: Wednesday? Let me see. He’s out of office all morning. But he’s free in the afternoon, after about three.

M: Three o’clock is difficult. But I could make it after four.

W: So shall we say 4:15 Wednesday this week, in Mr Hibberd’s office?

M: That sounds fine. Thanks very much.

W: Okay, then. Bye.

21．A 22．C 23．B

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了Clifton College的英语体验课程。该课程旨在挑战学生，提高他们在英语和其他课堂内外有用的技能方面的自信心。

21．细节理解题。根据第三段“Start Dates: 9, 16, 23, 30 July &amp; 6, 13 August 2023”（开始日期：2023年7月9日、16日、23日、30日和8月6日、13日）可知，关于The English Experience可知，它有六个不同的开始时期。BCD选项均与原文实意不符。故选A项。

22．细节理解题。根据第五段“In the afternoons, students choose an elective(选修科目) to follow for 6 hours per week. These include such courses as news reporting, presentation skills, a Mini UN, and creative writing. Extra electives such as professional golf, tennis, and football coaching, as well as horse riding and exam preparation, lead to an additional cost.”（下午，学生们选择一门选修课，每周学习6个小时。这些课程包括新闻报道、演讲技巧、迷你联合国和创意写作。额外的选修课，如专业高尔夫球、网球和足球教练，以及骑马和考试准备，会导致额外的费用。）可知，如果你选择下午骑马，你要付一些额外的钱。故选C项。

23．细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Mid-week excursions are planned around that week’s topic, so on the environmental week we go to a local environmental activity centre, while the theatre week involves a trip to a West End show with a drama workshop.”（周中的短途旅行是围绕本周的主题计划的，所以在环境周，我们去当地的环境活动中心，而戏剧周包括去伦敦西区的戏剧研讨会。）可知，如果你想体验这周的主题，你会选择周中短途旅行。故选B项。

24．B 25．C 26．D 27．A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了汽油和柴油汽车虽然仍然主宰着我们的道路，但很快会被电动车辆所替代。电动汽车不产生任何排放物，随着在陆路方面的进步，电动汽车正朝着海洋和天空方向发展，而未来的车辆一定是电动时代。

24．词句猜测题。根据划线词所在句“One hurdle to the widespread adoption of electric cars has been “range anxiety”—drivers’ concerns about running out of juice on a journey. (电动汽车被广泛采用的一个hurdle是“里程焦虑”——驾驶者担心在旅途中电量耗尽)”可知，“驾驶员担心在旅途中耗尽电能”是电动汽车的缺点，这是电动汽车普及的一个“障碍，难关”。由此可知，hurdle与difficulty意思一致。故选B。

25．细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Not that long ago, electric cars met with distrust, and their high prices drove customers away. (不久前，电动汽车遭遇了不信任，高昂的价格让消费者望而却步)”可知，过去很多人拒绝购买电动汽车是因为人们认为电动车太贵了不值得买。故选C。

26．推理判断题。根据第四段中的“As well as development on the road, electric vehicles are taking to the seas and skies. Electric boats are among the oldest methods of electric travel, having enjoyed several decades of popularity from the late 19th to the early 20th century before petrol-powered outboard motors took over. Now, the global drive for renewable energy sources is bringing electric boats back. Steps towards electric air travel are also being made, with Airbus and NASA among the organizations developing and testing battery-powered planes. (除了在道路上的进步，电动汽车也正在走向海洋和天空。电动船是最古老的电动交通工具之一，从19世纪末到20世纪初，在汽油动力的舷外发动机接管之前，电动船已经流行了几十年。现在，全球对可再生能源的推动正在使电动船回归。电动飞机的发展也在取得进展，空客和美国国家航空航天局都在开发和测试电池驱动的飞机)”可知，电动交通工具以不同的方式出现在陆路，海上及空中。由此推知，第四段的作用是描述电动交通工具的不同的用途。故选D。

27．主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“Vehicles on our roads are now mostly petrol and diesel(柴油)cars, but their days cannot continue for much longer. A recent university study found that current electric cars could be used for 87 percent of daily car journeys in the US. That figure could rise to 98 percent by 2020. (汽油和柴油车可能仍然主宰着我们的道路，但它们的日子屈指可数了。一项最近的大学研究发现，目前美国87%的日常汽车出行可以使用电动汽车。到2020年，这一数字可能上升到98%。)”和第四段中的“As well as development on the road, electric vehicles are taking to the seas and skies.(除了在公路上的发展，电动汽车正在走向海洋和天空。)”和其它内容可知，汽油和柴油交通工具可能仍然主宰着我们的道路，但很快会被电动交通工具所替代，而未来的交通工具一定是更清洁的电动时代。由此可知，A项“驶入更清洁的未来”适合作本文最佳标题。故选A。

28．B 29．C 30．D 31．D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了15岁女孩谈方琳再次受邀参加世界顶尖科学家论坛以及她背后的故事。

28．细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Tan showed a high interest in mathematics when she was very young.(谈很小的时候就对数学表现出很高的兴趣。)”可知，谈方琳对数学非常热爱。故选B项。

29．词句猜测题。根据第三段第二句“So devoted to the projects, she once made serious mistakes during the exam at school.(她如此专注于这些项目，曾在学校考试中犯下严重错误。)”可知，谈方琳曾经在学校测试中犯错。画线词所在句中的“Instead of”表明前后是转折替代关系，根据“her parents let her find the problem by herself and achieve a better balance between textbook study and research”可知，针对她在考试中犯错的问题，她的父母让她自己发现问题，在课本学习和研究之间取得更好的平衡，由此可以推出，rebuking是“指责，责备”的意思，她的父母并没有批评她。故选C项。

30．细节理解题。根据第三段中的“ Instead of severely rebuking her, her parents let her find the problem by herself and achieve a better balance between textbook study and research. It was because of the respect and trust of her parents that Tan began to plan her study time scientifically and applied the learning methods summarized in the process of mathematics research to the classroom.(她的父母没有严厉斥责她，而是让她自己发现问题，在课本学习和研究之间取得更好的平衡。正是由于父母的尊重和信任，谈开始科学地规划学习时间，并将数学研究过程中总结的学习方法应用到课堂上。)”可知，谈方琳的父母让她自己发现问题并平衡课本学习和数学研究，给她极大的尊重和鼓励她自我发展。故选D项。

31．推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Miesenböck has encouraged her not to lose her passion and love for what she does and said accepting failures is important to researchers. He has stressed that people all know that even Thomas Edison went through hundreds of unsuccessful attempts before finally inventing the light bulb.( Miesenböc鼓励她不要对自己做的事情失去热情和热爱，并表示接受失败对研究人员很重要。他强调，人们都知道，即使是托马斯·爱迪生在最终发明灯泡之前也经历了数百次不成功的尝试。)”可知，Miesenbock通过举爱迪生的例子鼓励谈方琳要敢于接受失败，永不放弃，由此可以推出，他认为失败是成功之母。故选D项。

32．D 33．A 34．C 35．A

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。主要论述了每个人都有口音。从这个意义上说，指出某人“有口音”是毫无意义的。语言差异可以帮助人们洞察他人的文化经历和背景，因此我们要欣赏口音和方言的价值。

32．细节理解题。根据文章第一段“When I mentioned to some friends that we all have accents, most of them proudly replied, “Well, I speak perfect English/Chinese/etc.” But this kind of misses the point. (当我向一些朋友提到我们都有口音时，他们中的大多数人都自豪地回答说：“好吧，我的英语/汉语等都说得很好。”但这种说法没有切中要害。)”可知，作者认为他/她的朋友忽略了口音的真正含义。故选D。

33．推理判断题。根据第三自然段“The sentence is well-formed and clearly communicative, according to native Singapore English speakers’ solid system of grammar. Why should it be wrong just because it’s different? (根据新加坡英语使用者扎实的语法体系，这个句子结构良好，沟通清晰。为什么仅仅因为它不同就应该是错误的？)”可知，作者认为不能因为它不同就认为它是错的。所以作者使用新加坡口语的例子是在为使用方言进行辩护。故选A。

34．细节理解题。根据最后一段“Language differences like these provide insights into people’s cultural experiences and backgrounds. In a global age, the way one speaks is a distinct part of one’s identity. Most people would be happy to talk about the cultures behind their speech. We’d learn more about the world we live in and make friends along the way. (像这样的语言差异可以洞察人们的文化经历和背景。在一个全球化的时代，一个人说话的方式是一个人身份的一个独特部分。大多数人都乐于谈论他们演讲背后的文化。我们会更多地了解我们生活的世界，并在这一过程中结交朋友。)”可知，作者在最后一段中建议我们欣赏口音和方言的价值，这样我们可以更好了解我们的世界，交更多的朋友。故选C。

35．推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Language differences like these provide insights into people’s cultural experiences and backgrounds. In a global age, the way one speaks is a distinct part of one’s identity. Most people would be happy to talk about the cultures behind their speech. We’d learn more about the world we live in and make friends along the way. (像这样的语言差异可以洞察人们的文化经历和背景。在一个全球化的时代，一个人说话的方式是一个人身份的一个独特部分。大多数人都乐于谈论他们演讲背后的文化。我们会更多地了解我们生活的世界，并在这一过程中结交朋友。)”可推知，作者建议我们欣赏口音和方言的价值，故他对方言的态度是支持的。故选A。

36．B 37．D 38．C 39．G 40．F

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了几种不同的学习方式。

36．空前“Everyone learns a little bit differently. Some people learn best by listening, while others are visual learners(每个人学习的方式都不一样。有些人通过听学得最好，而另一些人则是视觉学习者)”提到每个人学习的风格都不同，空后“It will show you how best to improve your understanding of different topics whether you're a student or just someone trying to expand your knowledge base.(它将告诉你如何最好地提高你对不同主题的理解，无论你是一个学生还是只是一个试图扩大你的知识库的人。)”提到无论你是一名学生，还是只是一个想要拓宽知识基础的人，它将会在最大程度上帮助你提高理解力。由此可知，空处应与确定自己的学习风格有关，故B项“试着确定自己的学习风格”符合语境。故选B。

37．根据段落主题句“Try visual learning.(尝试视觉学习。)”可知，本段主要讲的是尝试视觉型学习。再结合空前的“Ask yourself if you rely on images to help you understand key topics.(问问自己，你是否依赖图像来帮助你理解关键主题。)”可知，空处可能涉及与视觉型学习有关的图片、图表等。D项“在你正在学习的主题中添加更多的图片”符合语境。空后的this指代空处内容。故选D。

38．空处是本段的主题句。根据空后的“If you are not sure if this applies to you, you could begin listening to a recording of a book to see if this helps you focus and understand the text. If you need to hear something read out loud in order to fully grasp the concept, this style may be a perfect choice for you.( 如果你不确定这是否适用于你，你可以开始听一本书的录音，看看这是否有助于你集中注意力和理解文本。如果你需要听一些东西大声朗读，以便完全掌握概念，这种风格可能是你的完美选择。)”中的“you could begin listening to a recording of a book”和“hear something read out loud”可知，本段主要介绍的是通过听来学习。C项“尝试通过声音来学习”能够概括段落的主要内容，符合语境。故选C。

39．根据段落主题句“Learn through words.(通过单词来学习。)”可知，本段主要讲的是通过词汇学习。空前“Verbal(言语的) learners are most comfortable with words, both spoken and written.(言语型学习者最擅长词汇，无论是口语还是书面语。)”提到了言语型学习者最能接受言语，无论是口语还是书面语，空后“Reading is one of the most effective ways for you to obtain information.(阅读是获取信息最有效的方式之一。)”说阅读是获取信息最有效的方式之一。由此可知，空处内容应与言语型学习有关，且涉及阅读。G项“如果你是一个极爱读书的人，你很可能会满意这种学习风格”与上下文衔接紧密，符合语境。故选G。

40．根据段落主题句“Use movement to learn.(用动作来学习。)”及空后的“And movement is key to obtaining information for this style of learning. If the thought of sitting through a lecture makes you nervous, you might learn better through physical activity.( 运动是这种学习方式获取信息的关键。如果一想到要坐着听一场讲座就会让你紧张，那么你可以通过体育锻炼学得更好。)”中的“movement”和“physical activity”等可知，空处内容应是与动觉型学习有关的内容。F项“动觉型学习者依靠他们的手、触觉和身体活动”能够呼应段落主旨，符合语境。故选F。

41．B 42．D 43．A 44．C 45．B 46．C 47．B 48．A 49．C 50．D 51．A 52．A 53．C 54．D 55．A

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。纽约纽堡的格洛弗的孩子们想在学校开学前赚点外快，所以，本周早些时候，他们在路边摆了一个柠檬水摊。但是遭到了别人投诉，警察来了以后没有关闭他们的摊位，而认为他们的动机应该得到表扬。孩子们还承诺调整他们的时间表，以避免交通问题。这个令人耳目一新的故事在当地得到了极大的支持，柠檬水生意现在正在蓬勃发展。

41．考查名词词义辨析。句意：高峰时段生意很好，就在这时，一些警察停下来，告诉年轻商人的母亲惠特尼·格洛弗，有个愤怒的人打电话来抱怨孩子们卖柠檬水。A. Progress进步；B. Business生意；C. Budget预算；D. Service服务。对应上文“So, earlier this week, they set up a lemonade stand on the side of the road.(所以，本周早些时候，他们在路边摆了一个柠檬水摊)”指他们做柠檬水生意。故选B。

42．考查动词词义辨析。句意：高峰时段生意很好，就在这时，一些警察停下来，告诉年轻商人的母亲惠特尼·格洛弗，有个愤怒的人打电话来抱怨孩子们卖柠檬水。A. demanded要求；B. proposed提议；C. warned警告；D. informed通知。根据上文“some police officers stopped and”以及后文“person had called to complain about kids’ selling lemonade”可知，警察是来告知有人投诉的。故选D。

43．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：高峰时段生意很好，就在这时，一些警察停下来，告诉年轻商人的母亲惠特尼·格洛弗，有个愤怒的人打电话来抱怨孩子们卖柠檬水。A. angry生气的；B. generous慷慨的；C. anxious焦虑的；D. responsible负责的。根据后文“person had called to complain about kids’ selling lemonade”可知，这个人打电话投诉给警察，说明很生气。故选A。

44．考查动词短语辨析。句意：现在，在大多数故事中，警察会在这个时候关闭摊位，告诉孩子们学习食物处理课程，并从相关部门获得许可证……A. take over接管；B. leave out遗漏；C. shut down关闭；D. tear apart分裂。根据后文“the stand, telling kids to take a food handling course”以及上文提到有人投诉，所以在大多数故事中，警察会在这个时候关闭摊位。故选C。

45．考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，在大多数故事中，警察会在这个时候关闭摊位，告诉孩子们学习食物处理课程，并从相关部门获得许可证……A. course课程；B. licence许可证；C. fund基金；D. record记录。根据后文“from the related department”可知，学习食物处理课程是为了拿到有关部门的许可证。故选B。

46．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然后孩子们回到家，因为他们的生意破裂了，感到非常沮丧。A. surprised惊讶地；B. tired疲惫的；C. upset沮丧的；D. confused困惑的。根据后文“for their business is broken”可知，生意破裂，孩子们沮丧。根据故选C。

47．考查名词词义辨析。句意：但在这种情况下并非如此。A. context背景；B. case实例，情况；C. reason理由；D. issue问题。上文提到了大多数情况下警察会关闭摊位，而后文提到警察说孩子们没有做错任何事，所以这一次情况有所不同。故选B。

48．考查介词短语辨析。句意：警察说，这些孩子除了造成交通堵塞外，并没有做错任何事，他们的动机应该得到表扬。A. other than除了；B. instead of而不是；C. as for至于；D. due to因为。根据上文“the kids weren’t doing anything wrong”可知，孩子们除了造成交通堵塞外，并没有做错任何事，应用other than，故选A。

49．考查动词词义辨析。句意：警察说，这些孩子除了造成交通堵塞外，并没有做错任何事，他们的动机应该得到表扬。A. investigated调查；B. prevented阻止；C. praised赞美；D. punished惩罚。根据第一段“The Glover kids in Newburgh, New York, want to make a little extra money themselves before the school opens. So, earlier this week, they set up a lemonade stand on the side of the road.(纽约纽堡的格洛弗的孩子们想在学校开学前赚点外快。所以，本周早些时候，他们在路边摆了一个柠檬水摊)”可知，孩子们想在学校开学前赚点外快，这种行为是值得表扬的。故选C。

50．考查名词词义辨析。句意：孩子们还承诺调整他们的时间表，以避免交通问题。A. contributions贡献；B. differences差异；C. objections反对；D. adjustments调整。根据后文“to their schedule to avoid traffic problems”可知，为了避免交通问题，孩子们承诺调整自己做生意的时间，故选D。

51．考查动词词义辨析。句意：和孩子们拍完照后，他们离开了。A. posing摆姿势；B. exchanging交换；C. preparing准备；D. searching搜索。根据后文“for a photo with the kids”指警察和孩子们一起摆姿势拍照。故选A。

52．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这个令人耳目一新的故事在当地得到了极大的支持，柠檬水生意现在正在蓬勃发展。A. refreshing令人耳目一新的；B. effective有效的；C. amusing    D. creative创造性的。结合上文可知和大多数情况相反，警察没有关闭孩子们的摊位，而是赞美了他们，所以是令人耳目一新的故事。故选A。

53．考查名词词义辨析。句意：这个令人耳目一新的故事在当地得到了极大的支持，柠檬水生意现在正在蓬勃发展。A. apology道歉；B. development发展；C. support支持；D. debate辩论。根据后文“the lemonade business is now booming(柠檬水生意现在正在蓬勃发展)”可知，生意发展很好，说明得到了支持。故选C。

54．考查动词短语辨析。句意：数十名顾客来这里喝柠檬水。A. stood out突出；B. stood by待命；C. stopped out停止参与；D. stopped by顺便拜访。根据上文“the lemonade business is now booming(柠檬水生意现在正在蓬勃发展)”可知，生意很好，因此数十名顾客来这里喝柠檬水。故选D。

55．考查名词词义辨析。句意：惠特尼说：“你每买一杯水，孩子们都会惊讶地发现，时间和努力在他们手中变成了硬币。”A. change改变；B. donation捐赠；C. supply供应；D. application申请。根据后文“from time and efforts to coins in their hands”可知，做生意让孩子们发现时间和努力在他们手中变成了硬币。故选A。

56．why 57．illegally 58．ourselves 59．profits 60．attacks/being attacked 61．were added 62．a 63．endangered 64．to stop 65．can/will

【导语】本文是篇说明文。文章讲述了为了挽救因人类非法捕猎而导致数量急剧减少的藏铃羊，我国政府将其列为国家保护动物，并采取了相应措施，解除了藏铃羊灭绝的危险。政府的保护行为还在继续进行，以期与大自然和谐相处。

56．考查表语从句连接词。句意：清新稀薄的空气，白雪覆盖的山脉和优雅的动物在平原上奔跑，这就是我们来到这里的原因——观察藏羚羊，它们被非法猎杀，以获取宝贵的皮毛。根据谓语动词“are”可知，空处引导表语从句，在句中作状语；根据句意，应用连接副词why，表示“我们为什么来到这里”。故填why。

57．考查副词。句意：清新稀薄的空气，白雪覆盖的山脉和优雅的动物在平原上奔跑，这就是我们来到这里的原因——观察藏羚羊，它们被非法猎杀，以获取宝贵的皮毛。分析句子可知，空处应为副词，作状语修饰谓语动词“are being hunted”；根据句意，表示“非法狩猎”，故应用illegally。故填illegally。

58．考查反身代词。句意：事实上，我们是在努力拯救我们自己。分析句子可知，空处作宾语；由主语“we”和句意可知，主语和宾语指同一人或物，表示“我们自己”，故应用反身代词。故填ourselves。

59．考查名词复数。句意：在20世纪80年代和90年代，由于猎人猎杀羚羊牟利，藏羚羊的数量下降了50%以上。分析句子可知，空处应为名词，作宾语；profit名词，表示“利润”，为可数名词，前面无限定词，故应用复数形式。故填profits。

60．考查名词和非谓语动词。句意：扎西和其他志愿者日夜看守着这些羚羊，保护它们免受袭击。根据介词“from”可知，空处可用名词或动名词形式，作宾语；attack可作名词，表示“袭击”，为可数名词，故可填attacks；attack可作动词，由句意，表示“保护它们不被袭击”，故应用动名词的被动形式，故可填being attacked。故填attacks/being attacked。

61．考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：为了让羚羊更容易移动，并使它们远离汽车和火车，人们增加了桥梁和大门。分析句子可知，空处应为谓语动词；根据前两句的谓语动词“placed”和“watched”和本句句意可知，本句应用一般过去时，表示过去发生的动作；主语是“Bridges and gates”，故应用被动语态，表示“桥和大门被增加了”，且谓语动词为复数。故填were added。

62．考查冠词。句意：因此，藏羚羊的数量已经恢复，并于2015年6月从濒危物种名单中删除。固定短语as a result表示“因此、结果”，符合句意，故空处应用不定冠词a。故填a。

63．考查形容词。句意：因此，藏羚羊的数量已经恢复，并于2015年6月从濒危物种名单中删除。分析句子可知，空处应为形容词，作定语修饰名词“species”；endangered形容词，意为“濒危的”，符合句意。故填endangered。

64．考查非谓语动词。句意：然而，政府并不打算停止保护计划，因为对藏羚羊的威胁还没有消失。根据谓语动词“intend”可知，空处应为非谓语动词；动词短语intend to do sth表示“打算做某事”，符合句意，故应用动词不定式作宾语。故填to stop。

65．考查倒装句。句意：只有当我们学会与自然和谐相处时，我们才不会对野生动物和我们的星球构成威胁。当“only+状语从句”位于句首时，主句要部分倒装；根据从句中谓语动词“learn”和句意可知，主句可用一般将来时will do或can do表示将要或能够发生的动作。故填will/can。

66．Dear Ben,

I’m sorry to hear that you are going through a tough time at school, especially when someone is speaking ill of you behind your back.

Firstly, don’t let the negative opinions of others define your self-worth. I suggest trying to communicate with them directly. It may be uncomfortable, but sometimes it can help improve the situation.

Regarding your studies, try not to let the stress get in the way of your academic performance. It may be helpful to seek out extra support or resources, such as a tutor or study group.

Remember to be kind to yourself and take care of your mental health. Focus on your own growth and progress, and things will eventually fall into place.

Yours sincerely,

Helen

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。假设你是某文杂志的“知心阿姨”(Agony Aunt)， Helen，要求考生就收到的求助信进行回复。

【详解】1.词汇积累

艰难的：tough→difficult/hard/rough

观点：opinion → view

尝试：try→ attempt

集中：focus on→ concentrate on

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句： I suggest trying to communicate with them directly.

拓展句： I suggest you should tryto communicate with them directly.

【点睛】【高分句型1】I’m sorry to hear that you are going through a tough time at school, especially when someone is speaking ill of you behind your back.（运用了that引导的宾语从句以及when引导的时间状语从句）

【高分句型2】Focus on your own growth and progress, and things will eventually fall into place.（运用了“祈使句+and+含有将来意味的陈述句”的结构）

67．参考范文:

*Finally, we decided to invite Jack and his family to dinner that night*. I called him and talked about it, and he accepted the invitation with pleasure. After school, I went to the supermarket to help my parents buy lots of food materials. And I specially bought a toy for Jack’s little baby. My mother prepared a bottle of fig jam for dinner. We cooked a big meal together at home. Jack’ family arrived on time. We shared the delicious food happily. After dinner, we talked about Bruce. We all thought it was him who planted this fig tree that brought us together. So we were determined to thank him.

*The next day, our family and Jack visited Bruce in the nursing home.* When Bruce saw us, he jumped with joy like a child. My mother reminded me and said, “Dear, give Bruce a surprise.” I pulled out my phone and showed him the pictures of the fig tree. I also handed a basket of sweet figs to him. He was particularly pleased to see the fig tree. He thanked me for taking good care of it. I swore that I would always treasure it. And all of us promised to see him more often. We had such a close relationship with him, like a family.

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和一家搬家到新房子，院子里的一颗无花果给作者带来很多快乐，无花果接了很多果实，邻居杰克告诉作者这是他和原来的房主布鲁斯一起种下了这个无花果，作者向父母建议做些什么来回报杰克和布鲁斯的善良和友好。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“最后，我们决定邀请杰克和他的家人当晚共进晚餐。”可知，第一段可描写作者一家招待杰克一家的过程以及他们聊起了布鲁斯，决定去感谢他。

②由第二段首句内容“第二天,我们一家和杰克去养老院拜访布鲁斯。”可知，第二段可描写拜访布鲁斯的经过以及作者给布鲁斯看无花果照片，大家决定像一个大家庭一样互相照顾。

2.续写线索：邀请杰克一家——提起布鲁斯——决定去看望布鲁斯——拜访布鲁斯——看到无花果照片——关系更亲密

3.词汇激活

行为类

①打电话：call/phone/make a call/ring up/call up

②买：buy/purchase

③照顾：take care of/look after/attend to

情绪类

①愉快地：with pleasure/amusedly/enjoyably

②感谢：thank/showing his appreciation/show his gratitude/be grateful

【点睛】[高分句型1]. We all thought it was him who planted this fig tree that brought us together.（运用了省略了that的宾语从句，who引导的定语从句，强调句型）

[高分句型2]. He thanked me for taking good care of it.（运用了动名词作宾语）