**湖北省黄冈中学2022-2023学年七月湖北省黄冈市联考**

**高二下期末联考英语全真模拟试卷**

**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，写在试卷上无效。**

**3.考试结束后，本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**第I卷(选择题)**

**一、听力-选择题(本大题共8小题，共8.0分)**

**听下面五段对话，回答以下小题。**

1.What can be concluded about Keven favors the car or not。

A.He wants to buy the new car

B.He thinks his signature is necessary

C.He has already signed a contract

D.He doesn’t always say what he means.

2.What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. How customers could be best served.

B. What kind of stores can offer lower prices.

C Whether online stores will replace high-street stores.

3. What does the man mean?

A. A cold drink can be relaxing.

B. Scott and Tina like to play jocks on each other.

C. Humor can be helpful in embarrassing situations

4 . What does the man think of the party?

A. He doesn’t like the part

B. He hates to prepare for the party.

C. It is worthwhile to prepare for the party.

5 . How might the woman feel?

A. Uneasy.

B. Disappointed.

C. Unconcerned.

**听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。**

6.Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To ask for permission.

B. To extend an invitation.

C. To express thanks.

7.When are the students going to the museum?

A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday

**听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。**

8. What are the speakers going to do tonight?

A. Eat out. B. Go shopping. C.Sport

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and secretary. B. Hostess and guest. C. Husband and wife.

**听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。**

10.How does the woman feel about the result of the competition?

A. Excited. B. Delighted. C. Disappointed.

11.Who was the winner?

A. Amber. B. Mary. C. Linda.

12.What’s the man’s opinion about the judges?

A. They were not fair.

B. They made a hard decision.

C. They did not listen carefully.

**听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。**

13. Where will the speakers go first?

A. To Italy. B. To Austria. C. To France.

14. How will the speakers travel most of the time?“

A. By ship. B. By car. C. By train.

15.How long will the speakers’ holiday probably last?”

A. Three weeks. B. Four weeks. C. Six weeks.

**听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。**

1. What does the woman think of the manˈs car?

A. Outdated. B. Smart. C. Well equipped.

2. What can the voice on “smart” cars tell the driver about?

A. Dangers. B. Traffic rules. C. Directions.

3. What does the man say about his brother?

A. He owns a “smart” car.

B. He has a good sense of direction.

C. He doesnˈt know the way to the womanˈs house.

4. Why is the man late?

A. He got lost.

B. He ran out of gas.

C He met with an accident.

**听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。**

5. How did the accident happen?

A. A sports car was going too fast.

B. Kim went through the red light.

C. A truck ran into Kim’s car.

6. What was the result of the accident?

A. Kim’s car was broken.

B. A shop assistant was hurt.

C. A truck was damaged.

7. What was the young lady doing when the accident happened?

A. Walking along Broad Street.

B. Standing outside a shop.

C. Driving her car.

8. Who told a lie to the officer?

A Kim.

B. The sports car driver.

C. The truck driver.

**二、阅读理解(本大题共18小题，共37.5分)**

**A**

**Bike Rental & Guided Tours**

Welcome to Amsterdam, welcome to MacBike. You see much more from the seat of a bike! Cycling is the most economical, sustainable and fun way to explore the city, with its beautiful canals, parks, squares and countless lights. You can also bike along lovely landscapes outside of Amsterdam.

**Why MacBike**

MacBike has been around for almost 30 years and is the biggest bicycle rental company in Amsterdam. With over 2,500 bikes stored in our five rental shops at strategic locations, we make sure there is always a bike available for you. We offer the newest bicycles in a wide variety, including basic bikes with foot brake (刹车), bikes with hand brake and gears (排挡), bikes with child seats, and children’s bikes.

**Prices**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hand Brake, Three Gears | Foot Brake, No Gears |
| 1 hour | €7.50 | €5.00 |
| 3 hours | €11.00 | €7.50 |
| 1 day (24 hours) | €14.75 | €9.75 |
| Each additional day | €8.00 | €6.00 |

**Guided City Tours**

The 2.5-hour tour covers the Gooyer Windmill, the Skinny Bridge, the Rijksmuseum, Heineken Brewery and much more. The tour departs from Dam Square every hour on the hour, starting at 1:00 pm every day. You can buy your ticket in a MacBike shop or book online.

1. What is an advantage of MacBike?

A. It gives children a discount. B. It offers many types of bikes.

C. It organizes free cycle tours. D. It has over 2,500 rental shops.

2. How much do you pay for renting a bike with hand brake and three gears for two days?

A. €15.75. B. €19.50. C. €22.75. D. €29.50.

3. Where does the guided city tour start?

A. The Gooyer, Windmill. B. The Skinny Bridge.

C. Heineken Brewery. D. Dam Square.

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了在阿姆斯特丹进行自行车租赁和雇佣导游的操作方式，价格等细节。

【1题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“We offer the newest bicycles in a wide variety, including basic bikes with foot brake (刹车), bikes with hand brake and gears (排挡), bikes with child seats, and children’s bikes. (我们提供种类繁多的最新自行车，包括有脚刹的基本自行车、有手刹和带排挡的自行车、带儿童座椅的自行车和儿童自行车)”可推知，MacBike的优势是它提供许多类型的自行车。故选B。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据定价表可知，租一辆带手刹和三档的自行车一天需要14.75欧元，额外增加天数每天8欧元。所以租一辆带手刹和三档的自行车两天需要14.75+8=22.75欧元。故选C。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“The tour departs from Dam Square every hour on the hour, starting at 1:00 pm every day. (旅游团每小时从大坝广场出发，每天下午1点开始)”可知，导游城市之旅从大坝广场开始。故选D。

**B**

Early fifth-century philosopher St．Augustine famously wrote that he knew what time was unless someone asked him．Albert Einstein added another wrinkle when he theorized that time varies depending on where you measure it．Today's state-of-the-art atomic（原子的） clocks have proven Einstein right．Even advanced physics can't decisively tell us what time is, because the answer depends on the question you're asking．

Forget about time as an absolute．What if，instead of considering time in terms of astronomy,we related time to ecology？What if we allowed environmental conditions to set the tempo（节奏） of human life？We're increasingly aware of the fact that we can't control Earth systems with engineering alone，and realizing that we need to moderate（调节）our actions if we hope to live in balance．What if our definition of time reflected that？

Recently，I conceptualized a new approach to timekeeping that's connected to circumstances on our planet，conditions that might change as a result of global warming．We're now building a clock at the Anchorage Museum that reflects the total flow of several major Alaskan rivers，which are sensitive to local and global environmental changes．We've programmed it to match an atomic clock if the waterways continue to flow at their present rate．If the rivers run faster in the future on average，the clock will get ahead of standard time．If they run slower，you'll see the opposite effect．

The clock registers both short-term irregularities and long-term trends in river dynamics．It's a sort of observatory that reveals how the rivers are behaving from their own temporal frame（时间框架），and allows us to witness those changes on our smartwatches or phones．Anyone who opts to go on Alaska Mean River Time will live in harmony with the planet．Anyone who considers river time in relation to atomic time will encounter a major imbalance and may be motivated to counteract it by consuming less fuel or supporting greener policies．

Even if this method of timekeeping is novel in its particulars，early agricultural societies also connected time to natural phenomena．In pre-Classical Greece，for instance，people“corrected”official calendars by shifting dates forward or backward to reflect the change of season．Temporal connection to the environment was vital to their survival．Likewise，river time and other timekeeping systems we're developing may encourage environmental awareness．

When St．Augustine admitted his inability to define time， he highlighted one of time 's most noticeable qualities：Time becomes meaningful only in a defined context．Any timekeeping system is valid，and each is as praiseworthy as its purpose．

4. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1？

A. Timekeeping is increasingly related to nature．

B. Everyone can define time on their own terms．

C. The qualities of time vary with how you measure it．

D. Time is a major concern of philosophers and scientists．

5. The author raises three questions in Paragraph 2 mainly to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A. present an assumption B. evaluate an argument

C. highlight an experiment D. introduce an approach

6. What can we learn from this passage？

A. Those who do not go on river time will live an imbalanced life．

B. New ways of measuring time can help to control Earth systems．

C. Atomic time will get ahead of river time if the rivers run slower．

D. Modern technology may help to shape the rivers’ temporal frame．

7. What can we infer from this passage？

A. It is crucial to improve the definition of time．

B. A fixed frame will make time meaningless．

C. We should live in harmony with nature．

D. History is a mirror reflecting reality．

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. C 7. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是议论文。文章通过讨论时间的定义，讲述了人们应该和大自然和谐相处，保护环境。

【4题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句“Even advanced physics can't decisively tell us what time is, because the answer depends on the question you're asking．(即使是先进的物理学也不能决定性地告诉我们时间是什么，因为答案取决于你要问的问题)”以及上文列举的哲学家St．Augustine和爱因斯坦对于时间的定义可推断，第一段主要讲述每个人都可以用自己的话来定义时间。故选B项。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“We're increasingly aware of the fact that we can't control Earth systems with engineering alone，and realizing that we need to moderate（调节）our actions if we hope to live in balance．(我们越来越意识到，我们不能只是用工程学来控制地球系统，意识到，如果我们希望保持平衡，我们就需要调节我们的行动。)”进而提出问题“What if our definition of time reflected that？(如果时间的定义反映那些会怎么样呢)”，结合前两个问题“What if，instead of considering time in terms of astronomy, we related time to ecology？What if we allowed environmental conditions to set the tempo（节奏） of human life？(如果我们不考虑天文学方面的时间，而是将时间与生态学联系起来呢？如果我们允许环境条件来设定人类生活的节奏呢)”可推断，第二段提出的三个问题是为了介绍方法。故选D项。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“We've programmed it to match an atomic clock if the waterways continue to flow at their present rate．If the rivers run faster in the future on average，the clock will get ahead of standard time．If they run slower，you'll see the opposite effect．（如果水道继续以目前的速度流动，我们对它进行了编程，匹配了一个原子时间。如果河流在未来的平均运行速度更快，时间就会超过标准时间。如果它们的运行速度较慢，你就会看到相反的效果。）”可知，如果河流运行速度得较慢，原子时间将超过河流时间。故选C项。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“We're increasingly aware of the fact that we can't control Earth systems with engineering alone，and realizing that we need to moderate（调节）our actions if we hope to live in balance．(我们越来越意识到，我们不能只是用工程学来控制地球系统，意识到，如果我们希望保持平衡，我们就需要调节我们的行动。)”和倒数第二段的“Temporal connection to the environment was vital to their survival．Likewise，river time and other timekeeping systems we're developing may encourage environmental awareness(时间与环境的暂时联系对它们的生存至关重要。同样，河流时间和我们正在开发的其他时间保护系统也可能会鼓励人们提高环境意识)”可推断，从这篇文章中我们知道我们应该与自然和谐共处，保护环境。故选C。

**C**

Quantum ( 量子 ) computers have been on my mind a lot lately. A friend has been sending me articles on how quantum computers might help solve some of the biggest challenges we face as humans. I’ve also had exchanges with two quantum-computing experts. One is computer scientist Chris Johnson who I see as someone who helps keep the field honest. The other is physicist Philip Taylor.

For decades, quantum computing has been little more than a laboratory curiosity. Now, big tech companies have invested in quantum computing, as have many smaller ones. According to Business Weekly, quantum machines could help us “cure cancer, and even take steps to turn climate change in the opposite direction.” This is the sort of hype ( 炒作 ) that annoys Johnson. He worries that researchers are making promises they can’t keep. “What’s new,” Johnson wrote, “is that millions of dollars are now potentially available to quantum computing researchers.”

As quantum computing attracts more attention and funding, researchers may mislead investors, journalists, the public and, worst of all, themselves about their work’s potential. If researchers can’t keep their promises, excitement might give way to doubt, disappointment and anger, Johnson warns. Lots of other technologies have gone through stages of excitement. But something about quantum computing makes it especially prone to hype, Johnson suggests, perhaps because “‘quantum’ stands for something cool you shouldn’t be able to understand.” And that brings me back to Taylor, who suggested that I read his book *Q for Quantum.*

After I read the book, Taylor patiently answered my questions about it. He also answered my questions about PyQuantum, the firm he co-founded in 2016. Taylor shares Johnson’s concerns about hype, but he says those concerns do not apply to PyQuantum.

The company, he says, is closer than any other firm “by a very large margin ( 幅度 )” to building a “useful” quantum computer, one that “solves an impactful problem that we would not have been able to solve otherwise.” He adds, “People will naturally discount my opinions, but I have spent a lot of time quantitatively comparing what we are doing with others.”

Could PyQuantum really be leading all the competition “by a wide margin”, as Taylor claims? I don’t know. I’m certainly not going to advise my friend or anyone else to invest in quantum computers. But I trust Taylor, just as I trust Johnson.

8. Regarding Johnson’s concerns, the author feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sympathetic B. unconcerned C. doubtful D. excited

9. What leads to Taylor’s optimism about quantum computing?

A. His dominance in physics. B. The competition in the field.

C. His confidence in PyQuantum. D. The investment of tech companies.

10. What does the underlined word “prone” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

A. Open. B. Cool. C. Useful. D. Resistant.

11. Which would be the best title for the passage?

A. Is Johnson More Competent Than Taylor?

B. Is Quantum Computing Redefining Technology?

C. Will Quantum Computers Ever Come into Being?

D. Will Quantum Computing Ever Live Up to Its Hype?

【答案】8. A 9. C 10. A 11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。主要论述了“量子计算真的会像它的宣传那样成功吗？”，计算机科学家克里斯·约翰逊和物理学家菲利普·泰勒分别阐明了自己的观点。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三自然段“As quantum computing attracts more attention and funding, researchers may mislead investors, journalists, the public and, worst of all, themselves about their work’s potential. If researchers can’t keep their promises, excitement might give way to doubt, disappointment and anger, Johnson warns. （随着量子计算吸引了更多的关注和资金，研究人员可能会误导投资者、记者、公众，最糟糕的是，他们自己的工作潜力。约翰逊警告说，如果研究人员不能兑现承诺，兴奋可能会让位于怀疑、失望和愤怒）”根据最后一段“ But I trust Taylor, just as I trust Johnson.”（但我相信泰勒，就像我相信约翰逊一样）可知，关于约翰逊的担忧，作者是支持的。A. sympathetic同情的，赞同的；B. unconcerned不关心的；C. doubtful怀疑的；D. excited激动的。故选A。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“The company, he says, is closer than any other firm “by a very large margin ( 幅度 )” to building a “useful” quantum computer, one that “solves an impactful problem that we would not have been able to solve otherwise.” He adds, “People will naturally discount my opinions, but I have spent a lot of time quantitatively comparing what we are doing with others.”（ 他说，这家公司比其他任何公司都“在很大程度上”接近于制造出“有用的”量子计算机，它“解决了一个有影响力的问题，否则我们无法解决这个问题”。他补充说:“人们自然会不相信我的观点，但我已经花了很多时间来定量地比较我们与他人的做法）”可知，泰勒对量子计算的乐观来源于他对PyQuantum的信心。故选C。

【10题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第三自然段“But something about quantum computing makes it especially prone to hype, Johnson suggests, perhaps because “‘quantum’ stands for something cool you shouldn’t be able to understand.”（ 但约翰逊表明，量子计算的某些方面使得它特别 prone被炒作，可能是因为“量子”代表了一些你不应该理解的酷东西。”）”可知，本句中含有一个原因状语从句，因为““量子”代表了一些你不应该理解的酷东西”，所以它特别容易被炒作。故prone意为“易于……的”。A. Open.开放的；易受损害的；B. Cool. 酷的；C. Useful. 有用的；D. Resistant. 有抵抗力的。故选A。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二自然段“Now, big tech companies have invested in quantum computing, as have many smaller ones. According to Business Weekly, quantum machines could help us “cure cancer, and even take steps to turn climate change in the opposite direction. This is the sort of hype ( 炒作 ) that annoys Johnson.”（ 现在，大型科技公司和许多小型公司都在量子计算领域进行了投资。据《商业周刊》报道，量子机器可以帮助我们“治愈癌症，甚至采取措施将气候变化转向相反的方向。这种炒作让约翰逊感到恼火。”）”以及最后一段“Could PyQuantum really be leading all the competition “by a wide margin”, as Taylor claims? I don’t know. I’m certainly not going to advise my friend or anyone else to invest in quantum computers.（PyQuantum真的能像泰勒所说的那样“以巨大的优势”领先所有竞争对手吗？我不知道。我当然不会建议我的朋友或其他人投资量子计算机。但我信任泰勒，就像我信任约翰逊一样。）”可知，本文主要论述了“量子计算真的会像它的宣传那样成功吗？”，计算机科学家克里斯·约翰逊和物理学家菲利普·泰勒分别阐明了自己的观点。所以短文的最佳标题为“量子计算真的会像它的宣传那样成功吗？”。故选D。

**D**

According to the Solar Energy Industry Association, the number of solar panels installed(安装)has grown rapidly in the past decade, and it has to grow even faster to meet climate goals. But all of that growth will take up a lot of space, and though more and more people accept the concept of solar energy, few like large solar panels to be installed near them.

Solar developers want to put up panels as quickly and cheaply as possible, so they haven’t given much thought to what they put under them. Often, they’ll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.

“Solar projects need to be good neighbors,” says Jordan Macknick, the head of the Innovative Site Preparation and Impact Reductions on the Environment(InSPIRE)project. “They need to be protectors of the land and contribute to the agricultural economy.” InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land. One of the easiest low-impact solar strategies is providing habitat for pollinators(传粉昆虫).

Habitat loss, pesticide use, and climate change have caused dramatic declines in pollinator populations over the past couple of decades, which has damaged the U.S. agricultural economy. Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use. Conservation organizations put out pollinator-friendliness guidelines for home gardens, businesses, schools, cities—and now there are guidelines for solar farms.

Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction. “These pollinator-friendly solar farms can have a valuable impact on everything that’s going on in the landscape,” says Macknick.

12. What do solar developers often ignore?

A. The decline in the demand for solar energy.

B The negative impact of installing solar panels.

C. The rising labor cost of building solar farms.

D. The most recent advances in solar technology.

13. What does InSPIRE aim to do?

A. Improve the productivity of local farms.

B. Invent new methods for controlling weeds.

C. Make solar projects environmentally friendly.

D. Promote the use of solar energy in rural areas.

14. What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph 4?

A. To conserve pollinators. B. To restrict solar development.

C. To diversify the economy. D. To ensure the supply of energy.

15. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Pollinators: To Leave or to Stay B. Solar Energy: Hope for the Future

C. InSPIRE: A Leader in Agriculture D. Solar Farms: A New Development

【答案】12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。介绍的是用一种更加友好的方式建立一种新型的太阳能农场，这种新型的农场更有利于保护各种传粉昆虫，从而促进农业的发展。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Often, they’ll end up filling the area with small stones and using chemicals to control weeds. The result is that many communities, especially in farming regions, see solar farms as destroyers of the soil.(通常，他们最终会用小石头填满该地区，并使用化学物质来控制杂草。结果是，许多社区，特别是在农业地区，将太阳能农场视为土壤的破坏者。)”可知，太阳能开发者采用不环保的方式处理太阳能板安装后产生的问题，导致人们把太阳能农场看作是土壤的破坏者，由此可以推断，开发者在安装太阳能板后忽略了其带来的负面影响。故选B项。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“InSPIRE is investigating practical approaches to “low-impact” solar development, which focuses on establishing and operating solar farms in a way that is kinder to the land.(InSPIRE正在研究“低影响”太阳能开发的实用方法，其重点是以对土地更友好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场。)”可知，InSPIRE采用有好的方式建立和运营太阳能农场，也就是使得太阳能农场更加环保。故选C项。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Over 28 states have passed laws related to pollinator habitat protection and pesticide use.(超过28个州通过了与传粉媒介栖息地保护和农药使用有关的法律。)”可知，这些法律都是与保护传粉者栖息地和农药使用相关，所以这些法律的目的是保护授粉者。故选A项。

【15题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的“Over the past few years, many solar farm developers have transformed the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction.(在过去的几年里，许多太阳能农场开发商将太阳能电池板下的空间改造成各种传粉媒介的庇护所，从而改善了土壤并减少了碳排放。)”可知，现在的太阳能农场在过去的几年里已经得到了很大的发展，更重要的是太阳能农场也变得更加的环保，这将是未来发展农业的新趋势，再结合全文对太阳农场的发展过程的介绍可以判断，本文主题是介绍太阳能农场。故选D项。

**E**

“What would the world be if there were no hunger?” It’s a question that Professor Crystal would ask her students. They found it hard to answer, she wrote later, because imagining something that isn’t part of real life—and learning how to make it real—is a rare skill. It is taught to artists and engineers, but much less often to scientists. Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges.

Systems thinking is crucial to achieving targets such as zero hunger and better nutrition because it requires considering the way in which food is produced, processed, delivered and consumed, and looking at how those things intersect (交叉 ) with human health, the environment, economics and society. According to systems thinking, changing the food system—or any other network—requires three things to happen. First, researchers need to identify all the players in that system; second, they must work out how they relate to each other; and third, they need to understand and quantify the impact of those relationships on each other and on those outside the system.

Take nutrition. In the latest UN report on global food security, the number of undernourished (营养不良 )people in the world has been rising, despite great advances in nutrition science. Tracking of 150 biochemicals in food has been important in revealing the relationships between calories, sugar, fat and the occurrence of common diseases. But using machine learning and artificial intelligence, some scientists propose that human diets consist of at least 26,000 biochemicals—and that the vast majority are not known. This shows that we have some way to travel before achieving the first objective of systems thinking - which,in this example, is to identify more constituent parts of the nutrition system.

A systems approach to creating change is also built on the assumption that everyone in the system has equal power. But as some researchers find, the food system is not an equal one. A good way to redress (修正 ) such power imbalance is for more universities to do what Crystal did and teach students how to think using a systems approach.

More researchers, policymakers and representatives from the food industry must learn to look beyond their direct lines of responsibility and adopt a systems approach. Crystal knew that visions alone don’t produce results, but concluded that “we’ll never produce results that we can’t envision”.

16. The author uses the question underlined in Paragraph 1 to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. illustrate an argument B. highlight an opinion

C. introduce the topic D. predict the ending

17. What can be inferred about the field of nutrition?

A. The first objective of systems thinking hasn’t been achieved.

B. The relationships among players have been clarified.

C. Machine learning can solve the nutrition problem.

D. The impact of nutrition cannot be quantified.

18. As for systems thinking, which would the author agree with?

A. It may be used to justify power imbalance.

B. It can be applied to tackle challenges.

C. It helps to prove why hunger exists.

D. It goes beyond human imagination.

【答案】16. C 17. A 18. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了解决全球挑战的重要方法——系统思维。

【16题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第一段““What would the world be if there were no hunger?” It’s a question that Professor Crystal would ask her students. They found it hard to answer, she wrote later, because imagining something that isn’t part of real life—and learning how to make it real—is a rare skill. It is taught to artists and engineers, but much less often to scientists. Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges. (“如果没有饥饿，世界会是什么样子？”这是 Crystal教授会问学生的问题。她后来写道，他们发现很难回答这个问题，因为想象一些不属于现实生活的东西，并学习如何将其变成现实是一项罕见的技能。它被教授给艺术家和工程师，但很少教授给科学家。Crystal着手改变这种状况，并帮助创建了一个全球运动。结果，一种被称为系统思维的方法现在被视为应对全球挑战的关键。)”可知，文章开头提出问题是为了引出话题-系统思维的方法被视为应对全球挑战的关键。故选C项。

【17题详解】

细节理解题。由文章第三段“This shows that we have some way to travel before achieving the first objective of systems t hinking - which,in this example, is to identify more constituent parts of the nutrition system.(这表明，在实现系统思考的第一个目标之前，我们还有一段路要走——在本例中，这是为了确定营养系统的更多组成部分。)”可知，实现系统思维的第一个目标还有一段路需要走，现尚未实现。故选A项。

【18题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第一段“Crystal set out to change that, and helped to create a global movement. The result—an approach known as systems thinking—is now seen as essential in meeting global challenges.(Crystal着手改变这种状况，并帮助创建了一个全球运动。结果，一种被称为系统思维的方法现在被视为应对全球挑战的关键。)”可知，作者认为该系统能应用于解决挑战。故选B项。

**三、阅读七选五(本大题共5小题，共10.0分)**

How much time do you spend doing research before you make a decision? There are people who go over every detail exhaustively before making a choice. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ Psychologists call this way of thinking a cognitive bias (偏见), a tendency toward a specific mental mistake.

To study “jumping”, we examined decision-making patterns among more than 600 people from the general population. We found that jumpers made more errors than non-jumpers on problems that require thoughtful analysis. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ In a quiz about US civics, they overestimated the chance that their answers were right significantly more than other participants did—even when their answers were wrong.

So what is behind “jumping”?Psychological researchers commonly distinguish between two pathways of thought: automatic system, which reflects ideas that come to the mind easily, spontaneously and without effort, and controlled system including conscious and effortful reasoning. Jumpers and nonjumpers are equally influenced by automatic thoughts. \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_

It is the controlled system that helps people counter balance mental biases introduced by the automatic system. As a result, jumpers were more likely to accept the conclusions made at first blush without further questioning. A lack of controlled thinking is also more broadly connected to their problematic beliefs and faulty reasoning.

\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ A method called metacognitive training can be used to target their biases, which can help people think more deliberatively. In this training, participants are confronted with their own biases. They can learn about the missteps and other ways of thinking through the problem at hand. It helps to chip away at participants’ overconfidence.

In everyday life, the question of whether we should think things through or instead go with our gut is a frequent and important one. \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ Sometimes the most important decision we make can be to take some more time before making a choice.

A. Happily, there may be some hope for jumpers.

B. Also, jumpers had problems with overconfidence.

C. But a fair number of individuals are quick to jump to conclusions.

D. It is certainly possible for them to overthink things to take a decision.

E. We plan to continue the work to trace other problems introduced by jumping.

F. The jumpers, however, did not engage in controlled reasoning to the same degree as non-jumpers.

G. Recent studies show that even gathering just a little bit more evidence may help us avoid a major mistake.

【答案】19. C 20. B 21. F 22. A 23. G

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章指出相较于按照直觉行事，深思熟虑对我们更有帮助。但一种叫元认知训练的方法可以帮助那些急于得出结论的人。

【19题详解】

根据上文“How much time do you spend doing research before you make a decision? There are people who go over every detail exhaustively before making a choice. （你在做决定之前花了多少时间做研究？有些人在做出选择之前会仔细考虑每一个细节）”结合下文提到了jumper“急于得出结论的人”可知，呼应上文仔细考虑每一个细节的人，空处应提出另一种人——急于得出结论的人。C项“但相当一部分人很快就会得出结论”符合题意，与上文内容形成对比。故选C。

【20题详解】

根据上文“We found that jumpers made more errors than non-jumpers on problems that require thoughtful analysis.（我们发现，在需要深思熟虑分析的问题上，急于得出结论的人比仔细思考的人犯的错误更多）”和下文“In a quiz about US civics, they overestimated the chance that their answers were right significantly more than other participants did—even when their answers were wrong.（在一次关于美国公民的测验中，他们大大高估了自己答案正确的几率——即使他们的答案是错误的）”推知，急于得出结论的人不仅容易犯错，而且过于自信，即使在答案是错误的情况下还高估答案正确的几率。B项“此外，急于得出结论的人也有过度自信的问题”符合题意，呈上启下。故选B。

【21题详解】

空处位于段末应承接上文。根据上文“automatic system, which reflects ideas that come to the mind easily, spontaneously and without effort, and controlled system including conscious and effortful reasoning. Jumpers and nonjumpers are equally influenced by automatic thoughts. （自动系统，反映容易、自发且无需努力就能进入大脑的想法，以及控制系统，包括有意识和轻松的推理。急于得出结论的人和仔细思考者同样受到自动思维的影响）”可知，两类人都受到自动思维的影响。但因为是两种不同的人，因此他们在受影响的程度，或思维模式方面可能有所不同。F项“然而，急于得出结论的人并没有像仔细思考者那样进行控制推理”符合题意，承接上文，指出了他们的不同之处。故选F。

【22题详解】

空处位于段首，应开启下文。根据下文“A method called metacognitive training can be used to target their biases, which can help people think more deliberatively. In this training, participants are confronted with their own biases. They can learn about the missteps and other ways of thinking through the problem at hand. It helps to chip away at participants’ overconfidence.（一种叫做元认知训练的方法可以用来针对他们的偏见，这可以帮助人们更慎重地思考。在这个培训中，参与者要面对自己的偏见。他们可以学习到错误的地方和思考问题的其他方法。它有助于消除参与者的过度自信）”可知，有方法帮助急于得出结论的人克服他们的问题，消除过度自信。A项“幸运的是，急于得出结论者可能还有一些希望”符合题意。故选A。

【23题详解】

根据上文“In everyday life, the question of whether we should think things through or instead go with our gut is a frequent and important one.（在日常生活中，我们是应该深思熟虑，还是按照直觉行事，这是一个常见而重要的问题）”和下文“Sometimes the most important decision we make can be to take some more time before making a choice.（有时候，我们做出的最重要决定可能要做出选择之前多花些时间）”可知，相较于按照直觉行事，深思熟虑对我们更有帮助。G项“最近的研究表明，即使只收集了一点更多的证据，也可以帮助我们避免重大错误”符合题意。故选G。

**四、完形填空(本大题共15小题，共22.5分)**

A single tremble shook beneath my feet. The trees above me began to sway(摇摆) hard. Then came the deadly\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_that could only mean one thing, destruction. Every house and object was now\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_. My vision blurred (模糊) even more when I saw the remains of my house. The house that used to\_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_all the happiness in the world was now\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_a pile of ruined pieces. I\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_all the times I played with my little brother and sister. Images of them were\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_in my mind, so I let the darkness sweep over me completely so I could see them vividly one last time. I regained a bit of my\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_after lying on the ground for some time. My eyes viewed different things, but I walked on mindlessly, with no\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_to anything around me at all.

Years have passed since the disaster that\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_me years ago. I never thought I would be okay again after this\_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_event.

Today I am going on a trip to California to help\_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_of a recent earthquake. Then, I see her. A young girl is weeping into her arm. I walk toward her. Losing family was\_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_, but because of my life changing experience, I am strong, and I can\_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_the lives of those who are suffering as I was. When I reach the girl, she stares at me with sad eyes, and I gently stick out my hand for her to hold to. One day, she may\_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_others the way I did for her. She holds my hand tightly, and together, we look for a brighter future where we can help those around us and\_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_the world starting with one disaster at a time.

24. A. silence B. power C. emergency D. extinction

25. A. under pressure B. in ruins C. on hand D. in shock

26. A. promote B. supply C. contain D. measure

27. A. extremely B. obviously C. actually D. simply

28. A. adapted to B. thought of C. concentrated on D. worked out

29. A. carved B. buried C. designed D. observed

30. A. balance B. memory C. strength D. impression

31. A. request B. comparison C. path D. reaction

32. A. struck B. identified C. threatened D. reminded

33. A. amazing B. frightening C. exciting D. challenging

34. A. professionals B. volunteers C. survivors D. experts

35. A. painful B. unusual C. awkward D. unique

36. A. appreciate B. possess C. exchange D. improve

37. A. affect B. recognize C. recommend D. contact

38. A. establish B. change C. remove D. revise

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者经历了一次灾难性的地震后，人生发生了改变，并以志愿者的身份去帮助像他一样的人，同时希望人们能够在经历灾难和痛苦之后，同样能够挺身而出帮助其他人，使世界有所不同。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后是致命的沉默，这只能意味着一件事，毁灭。A. silence寂静，沉默；B. power力量；C. emergency突发事件，紧急情况；D. extinction灭绝。根据前文“A single tremble shook beneath my feet. The trees above me began to sway hard.(我的脚下颤抖了一下。我头顶上的树木开始剧烈摇晃。)”可知，作者描述了地震特别强烈时候的震动感受，而后文“destruction (毁灭)”则提示这里讲述地震过后的感受，因此结合常识可知，该句讲述是大地震过后的“安静”，与前文的强烈震动形成对比。故选A项。

【25题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：现在所有的房屋和物品都成了废墟。A. under pressure在压力之下；B. in ruins成为废墟，严重受损；C. on hand在场，即将发生；D. in shock休克，震惊。根据后文“My vision blurred even more when I saw the remains of my house.(当我看到我房子的残骸时，我的视线更加模糊了。)”提及了“房屋残骸”，说明房屋和物品成为了废墟。故选B项。

【26题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：曾经容纳了世界上所有幸福的房子现在只是一堆废墟。A. promote提升，促进；B. supply提供，供应；C. contain包含、容纳；D. measure测量，判断。根据后文“I \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ all the times I played with my little brother and sister.(我想起了我和弟弟妹妹一起玩的所有时光。)”提及作者以前总是和弟弟妹妹在房子里玩耍，因此，这所房子承载了以往所有的欢乐时光。故选C项。

【27题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：曾经容纳了世界上所有幸福的房子现在只是一堆废墟。A. extremely非常，极其；B. obviously明显地，显而易见地；C. actually实际上，事实上；D. simply简单地，仅仅。分析语境可知，这里的副词起到强调作用，强调曾经充满欢乐的房子地震过后就只是一片废墟。故选D项。

【28题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我想起了我和弟弟妹妹一起玩的所有时光。A. adapted to适合，适应于；B. thought of想起，考虑；C. concentrated on专心于；D. worked out解决，算出。根据后文宾语“all the times(所有的时光)”可推知，作者想起以往和弟弟妹妹一起玩耍的时光。故选B项。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们的形象铭刻在我的脑海里，所以我让黑暗完全笼罩我，这样我就能最后一次生动地看到他们。A. carved雕刻；B. buried埋葬；C. designed设计；D. observed观察，遵循。根据前文“I \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ all the times I played with my little brother and sister.(我想起了我和弟弟妹妹一起玩的所有时光。)”可知，作者面对废墟时能够想起以往的欢乐时光，弟弟妹妹的形象深深地刻在脑海里。故选A项。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在地上躺了一段时间后，我恢复了一点体力。A. balance平衡；B. memory记忆；C. strength力气，优势；D. impression印象。根据后文“after lying on the ground for some time(在地上躺了一段时间后)”可知，作者在地上休息了一会儿，恢复了一点力气。故选C项。

【31题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的眼睛看到了不同的东西，但我漫无目的地走着，对周围的一切都没有反应。A. request要求；B. comparison比较，对比；C. path小路，道路；D. reaction反应，回应。根据前文“I walked on mindlessly(我漫无目的地走着)”可知，经历过大地震，失去了一切之后，作者此时漫无目的，什么东西都不能引起他的反应。故选D项。

【32题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：几年前发生在我身上的那场灾难已经过去了。A. struck碰撞，爆发，袭击；B. identified确认，认出；C. threatened威胁；D. reminded提醒，使想起。分析可知，“that \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ me years ago”为“the disaster”定语从句，关系代词“that”指代“the disaster”，从句中作主语，其对应的动词应是“袭击，爆发”，用在句中表达“发生在我身上”含义。故选A项。

【33题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我从没想过在经历了这件可怕的事情之后，我还会好起来。 A. amazing了不起的，令人诧异的；B. frightening令人害怕的，恐惧的；C. exciting令人兴奋激动的；D. challenging具有挑战性的。与前文“the deadly…(致命的)”相呼应，这里应是B项“frightening”。故选B项。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：今天我要去加州帮助最近发生的地震的幸存者。A. professionals专业人员；B. volunteers志愿者；C. survivors幸存者；D. experts专家。根据后文“When I reach the girl, she stares at me with sad eyes, and I gently stick out my hand for her to hold to. (当我走到女孩身边时，她用悲伤的眼神盯着我，我轻轻地伸出手让她握住。)”可知，这个女孩是地震幸存者，因此可推知，作者作为“过来人”去帮助这里的地震幸存者。故选C项。

【35题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：失去家人是痛苦的，但因为我改变人生的经历，我变得坚强，我可以改善那些和我一样遭受痛苦的人的生活。A. painful疼痛的，痛苦的；B. unusual不同寻常的；C. awkward令人尴尬的，棘手的；D. unique独特的，独一无二的。主语“Losing family”意为“失去家人”，失去家人是痛苦的。故选A项。

【36题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：失去家人是痛苦的，但因为我改变人生的经历，我变得坚强，我可以改善那些和我一样遭受痛苦的人的生活。A. appreciate欣赏，感激；B. possess拥有，具有；C. exchange交换；D. improve提高，改善。与后文“where we can help those around us(在那时我们可以帮助周围的人)”中“help”相呼应，这里应是D项“improve”，用在句中表达作者希望用自己的力量帮助改善和他拥有相同经历的人的生活。故选D项。

【37题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有一天，她可能会像我对她那样影响别人。A. affect影响；B. recognize辨认，识别；C. recommend推荐，劝告；D. contact联系，联络。根据后文“the way I did for her”可推知，作者认为这个女孩或许以后也会像作者一样，用“过来人”的身份做志愿者，去帮助和影响其他人。故选A项。

【38题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她紧紧地握着我的手，我们一起寻找一个更光明的未来，我们可以帮助周围的人，从一次一场灾难开始改变世界。A. establish建立，设立；B. change改变；C. remove移开，去除；D. revise修改，复习。根据前文“Today I am going on a trip to California to help \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ of a recent earthquake.(今天我要去加州帮助最近地震的幸存者。)”可知，作者作为一个“过来人”，用志愿者的身份去帮助其他人，这是他在经历灾难后作出的改变世界的行为，因此可推知，这里作者希望在将来能够同样在灾难发生后，去帮助受难者，改变灾难后的世界。故选B项。

**第II卷(非选择题)**

**五、选词填空-句子(本大题共1小题，共10.0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。

Eating at restaurants hasn't always been known as the best choice for people \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ are trying to keep a healthy diet. It is \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (extreme) hard for people to avoid food that isn't so good for them when dining out. However, you don't have to give \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ your love of restaurants. There are ways that you can eat healthier food when dining out while you can still enjoy the experience.

One method is to take time \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (read) the nutrition information. Some restaurants post it on their menus or their website. If you know you're going to visit \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ certain restaurant, you should check the website first. If no nutrition information \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (list), you should check the menu at the restaurant before you order.

Another way is to think about not eating cream or butter sauces. Instead, consider \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (choose) a sauce that could add a rich flavor to your food without extra calories (卡路里).

All restaurants have water available. Whether it is free \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ you have to buy it, you should choose to drink water over other drinks like beer or soda, which contains a lot of calories.

Eating out doesn't have to be an unhealthy \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ (decide) as long as you make wise choices. You could still enjoy all of the benefits of dining out and be \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ (please) with your choices later on.

【答案】39. who / that

40. extremely

41. up 42. to read

43. a 44. is listed

45. choosing

46. or 47. Decision

48. pleased

【解析】

【分析】本文属于说明文。作者通过这篇文章主要向我们描述了外出就餐不一定是一个不健康的决定，有方法可以让你吃的健康．

【39题详解】

考查关系词。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词people且在从句作主语，故填who/that。

【40题详解】

考查副词。设空处修饰 形容词 hart 故填 extremely

【41题详解】

考查固定搭配。give up意为 “放弃，停止”。故答案为up。

【42题详解】

考查不定式作宾语补足语的用法。take time to do sth.意为“花时间做某”。故答案为to read。

【43题详解】

考查不定冠词。restaurant是可数名词且在此表泛指。故填a。

【44题详解】

考查一般现在时被动语态。information与list之间是被动关 系，且此处表示一般情况，故填is listed 。

【45题详解】

考查动词-ing形式作宾语 的用法。 consider doing sth.意为“考虑做某事”。故答案为chasing。

【46题详解】

考查连词。whether ... or ...意为 “不管•…•还是••”。故答案为or。

47题详解】

考查名词。由 an unhealthy 可知，在此应填名词decision。

【48题详解】

考查形容词作表语的用法。 be pleased with sth.意为“对某 事满意”。故答案为pleased。

**六、书面表达(本大题共2小题，共50.0分)**

49. 在成长的过程中，我们总是对未来的职业充满憧憬。近期你班将以“My Dream Career” 为题举行演讲比赛。请你根据以下要求写一篇英语演讲稿，内容包括：

1．你的理想职业；

2．选择它的理由；

3．实现的途径。

注意：

1．词数80左右；

2．开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

3．可根据内容要点适当发挥，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：mould *v*．塑造；industrious *adj*.勤勉的

**My Dream Career**

Good morning，everyone！

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

Thank you for listening.

【答案】参考范文

**My Dream Career**

Good morning，everyone! Today，please allow me to deliver a brief speech on the career I will take up in the future.My dream career is to be a tour guide.

Since my early age，I have been admiring tour guides who travel worldwide，enjoying the spectacular scenery，appreciating different cultures and enriching their life experiences at the same time.Besides，this career is financially rewarding as well so that I can live a welloff life.Additionally，I will have more opportunities to meet people from all walks of life，which is both challenging and interesting.

To be a good guide is not an easy job.It is the wide range of knowledge，professionalism and dedication that mould a highly qualified tour guide.Therefore，my dream cannot be fulfilled without industrious work to pave the way.

Thank you for listening!

【解析】

【分析】本文是提纲类作文。写一篇英语演讲稿。

【详解】第1步：审题。在成长的过程中，我们总是对未来的职业充满憧憬。近期你班将以“My Dream Career” 为题举行演讲比赛。请你根据以下要求写一篇英语演讲稿，内容包括：1．你的理想职业；2．选择它的理由；3．实现的途径。

第2步：根据写作要求，确定关键词（组）：deliver a brief speech on the career；admiring tour guides；appreciating different cultures；enriching their life experiences；financially rewarding；meet people from all walks of life等。

第3步：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。此处文章主要应用一般将来时和一般现在时。

第4步：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，保持整洁美观的卷面是非常重要的。

【点睛】范文内容完整，要点全面，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系。作者在范文中使用了较多主从复合句和固定句型：please allow me to deliver a brief speech on the career I will take up in the future.这句话运用了定语从句。Since my early age，I have been admiring tour guides who travel worldwide，enjoying the spectacular scenery，appreciating different cultures and enriching their life experiences at the same time.使用了定语从句，非谓语动词等。I will have more opportunities to meet people from all walks of life，which is both challenging and interesting.使用了非限制性定语从句。 全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外，文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。

50. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

**A New Addition to the Family**

For the initial ten years of his life, Victor was the prince of the household. As he was an only child, his parents petted him and showered all their love and attention on him. Whatever toys his parents bought, they were always meant for him. Whatever food was in the refrigerator, there was no one to compete with him to polish it off first. Victor could leave his toys or books around the house with complete ease of mind, knowing that there was no one who would get their hands on his belongings and cause any damage.

However, all that was to change overnight when Victor’s parents brought back his new baby sister, Lina, from the hospital. With her rosy cheeks, wide open eyes and angelic smile, Lina caught the hearts of her parents, grandparents and relatives. Everyone focused their attention on the cute bunch of joy. Whenever she cried, her mother or father would rush to her bed. She simply cried because she wanted to be carried. There was little time left for Victor.

Now that Victor’s mother had his baby sister to take care of, she expected Victor himself to do most of the chores he can do. Victor was asked to clean his own room, iron his own school uniform and clean his own shoes. Before Lina’s arrival, he had never lifted a finger to help out with these tasks. The whole family also went out less because it was unhealthy to expose Lina to the bacteria(细菌) being in the outside world too often.

Victor felt neglected by his parents. He felt that they loved Lina more than him. As a result, he tried to attract his parents’ attention by becoming resistant. One evening, Victor’s parents were called up by his teacher because Victor had got into a fight at school. His teacher had noticed Victor’s behaviour and work attitude changing downwards in the past two months. Before that, he had been a model student.

注意：1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

Upon hearing the teacher’s feedback, Victor’s parents got lost in thought.

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

Victor realized that his parents still cared for him.

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【答案】 Upon hearing the teacher’s feedback, Victor’s parents got lost in thought. Since their second child Linda was born, they have devoted all their attention to her. To some degree, they neglected victor’s feelings. After all, he wanted to share the love from parents with Linda. So they made a decision that they should treat the two children equally. Gradually, something changed in the family. After school Victor often found some delicious food and new toys on his desk. When he did his homework, his father came to his room and sat beside him, reading a book quietly, which made him comfortable and warm. At that time, his mother was taking care of his sister Linda. After he finished his homework, his mother asked him to play with Linda. Seeing her sweet smile, he felt so happy.  
 Victor realized that his parents still cared for him.So he was determined to help his parents take good care of his sister. Having finished his homework, he learned to clean their rooms and do all the chores that he could. While his mother was cooking, he played with his sister happily. He came to realize that he should take responsibility for the family because he grew up.

【解析】

【分析】本文以一个小男孩Victor的感受为线索展开，讲述了在Victor的妹妹Linda出生以后，父母将全部的注意力集中到她身上，这让他感到被忽略，因此他用对抗来引起父母的注意。最后父母也意识到这一点，就做出改变，让Victor重新感受到父母的爱。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“听到老师的反馈，父母陷入沉思”可知，第一段可描写父母对自己行为的反省。

②由第二段首句内容“Victor意识到父母仍旧关爱他”可知，第二段可描写Victor感受到父母仍旧爱他后的积极行动。

2.续写线索：沉思——反省——改变——陪孩子——感受到爱——回报

3.词汇激活

行为类  
①全身心投入：devote all one’s attention to / put one’s heart into

②决定：make a decision/ make up one’s mind

③.照看：take care of / look after

情绪类  
①感到高兴：feel happy/ feel pleased

②幸福地：happily / merrily

【点睛】[高分句型1]. So they made a decision that they should treat the two children equally.(运用同位语从句）

[高分句型2]. Having finished his homework, he learned to clean their rooms and do all the chores that he could. (运用现在分词作状语以及定语从句）