江苏省南通市等苏北七市2022届高三适应性考试（三模）

英语考前适应卷(解析版)

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。

1. How will the speakers go back to London?

A. By air. B. By train. C. By car.

【答案】B

【原文】

W：We don't have to go back to London by plane. It's too expensive.

M：But I don't really want to drive all that way.

W：Let's go by train then.

M：OK.

2. When will the speakers meet?

A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Wednesday.

【答案】C

【原文】

W: Hi, Tom, I can't make that meeting on Monday. My schedule is pretty tight.

M: Well, I'll be too busy on Tuesday. Can you make it Wednesday?

W: That's OK.

3. What will the man do tonight?

A. Attend a meeting. B. Stay at home. C. Go to a club.

【答案】B

【原文】

W: Would you like to go to the club tonight?

M: I'd rather stay at home and watch TV. I have to get up early to attend a meeting tomorrow.

4. What will the weather be like this weekend?

A. Snowy. B. Stormy. C. Fine.

【答案】C

【原文】

W：Karl, it says there'll be a big snowstorm sometime this week. We might have to change our plan to go fishing this weekend.

M：Don't worry. The weather report says it will be sunny at the weekend.

W：Great!

5. What is wrong with the man?

A. His feet hurt.

B. His shoes don't fit him.

C. He missed a long walk yesterday.

【答案】A

【原文】

W：What happened to you?

M：Well, I'd like something for my feet. I went on a long walk yesterday and my feet hurt a lot. I wonder if you have something good for the pain.

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6、7题。

6. Where is the accounting office?

A. On the 4th floor. B. On the 5th floor. C. On the 6th floor.

7. Where will the woman go first?

A. The Thai restaurant.

B. The accounting office.

C. The shipping department.

【答案】6. C 7. B

【原文】

M：Could you take this down to the accounting office for me, please?

W：Sure, Mr. Stone. I am just going down to the shipping department for a meeting, which is on the 5th floor, anyway. Accounting is just one floor above it, so it's right on the way. I still have time to do it first.

M：Great. Maybe when you get back to the 10th floor, I could take you to that Thai restaurant you're always telling me about.

听第7段材料，回答8、9题。

8. When is the man’s flight leaving?

A. Next Friday. B. Next Saturday. C. Next Sunday.

9. How much will the man have to pay for all tickets?

A. $ 580. B. $1,160. C. $ 1,740.

【答案】8. A 9. C

【原文】

W：May I help you?

M：Yes. I'd like to book three seats to Calgary Canada on a flight leaving sometime before next Sunday.

W：Economy class?

M：Yes.

W：One-way or round trip?

M：One-way.

W：There aren't any direct flights, sir. You will have to change in Vancouver.

M：That's all right.

W：There is a Canadian Airlines Flight 30 leaving Beijing next Friday at 10:00 am. It has three seats available.

M：Will that be all right?

M：That's fine.

W：Your name, please?

M：B-a-s-i-l, Basil. How much is the ticket?

W：$580 for one.

听第8段材料，回答10至12题。

10. How long will it take Jenny to write her paper altogether?

A. Two weeks. B. Three weeks. C. One week.

11. Which part is the most difficult for Jenny?

A. Writing the paper.

B. Preparing an outline.

C. Doing the research.

12. What does Stan think Jenny should do?

A. Copy his outline.

B. Make an outline before writing.

C. Use her outline from last semester.

【答案】10. B 11. A 12. B

【原文】

W：Stan, you've already finished your essay? I've been working on mine for two weeks, and I'll need another week before it's finished.

M：I know, Jenny, it's a huge project-researching, thinking of an argument and then finding details that show the argument is true.

W：That part only took me one week. But writing and rewriting, and then deleting and writing again... That's killing me!

M：That part didn't bother me.

W：What's your secret?

M：I write an outline: a basic plan of what I'm going to say. And then I fill it in with topics for each paragraph. After that, I put notes about what details to include.

W：That sounds hard.

M：It's easier than you think, and when it's time to write, everything goes really smoothly from last semester that I could show you, if you're interested.

听第9段材料，回答13至16题。

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Driver and passenger.

B. Club owner and customer.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

14. What can the guests do on the bus?

A. Drive the bus. B. Have cold drinks. C. Cook food.

15. What are guests expected to do for parties?

A. Get dressed smartly. B. Bring their VIP cards. C. Book clubs in advance.

16. What does the man suggest guests do before a fancy-dress party?

A. Control the number of people.

B. Inform him of the booking time.

C. Avoid wearing jeans and sports shoes.

【答案】13. C 14. B 15. A 16. B

【原文】

W：On today's show we have Dennis Dean, owner of Double the Fun bus parties. Hi, Dennis. Can you tell us what you do?

M：Well, Double the Fun is a party bus where you and up to 50 friends can hold celebrations. All buses have fridges for cold drinks, disco-quality sound, an amazing light show and comfortable leather seats. What we don't have is cooking equipment. All buses also have a bus host, whose job is to make sure all the guests get back on the bus after each stop.

W：After each stop? So guests don't spend the whole evening driving around on the bus?

M：No! In fact, we take them to 4 different clubs during the evening. At each club, we've booked special VIP entrance, which means no waiting to get in, and everyone gets a free drink.

W：Anything else our listeners should know about the parties?

M：Yes, all guests must be smartly dressed. No jeans or sports shoes. The only exception would be if they want to have a fancy-dress party. And we need to know the time you book if you are planning a fancy-dress party. Clubs like to know in advance when parties will be arriving.

W：Thanks, Dennis.

听第10段材料，回答17至20题。

17. Where does the speaker come from?

A. Australia. B. England. C. America.

18. What do English people think of Americans?

A. Self-centered. B. Humorous. C. Cool.

19. What did the speaker like to do in the afternoon in England?

A. Have a cup of tea. B. Watch comedy shows. C. Play with his friends.

20. What did the speaker find amazing in England?

A. The TV program. B. The tea shop. C. The old buildings.

【答案】17. C 18. A 19. A 20. C

【原文】

When I was in college, I spent a term studying in London. Even though we speak the same language, English people and Americans are very different. They think that we Americans are loud and that we speak our minds too much. So I tried to listen a bit more and not be so self-centered. I love the lifestyle there. Going out for afternoon tea was fun, and I always did that with my friends. And I really loved the old buildings. We don't have anything that old in the United States, so it was pretty amazing! By the way, I also went to Australia once. The buildings there weren't so attractive either. The British also have a different sense of humor. Their comedy shows on TV are really funny. I'd like to say my experience was a positive one. In fact, I'm saving up money so I can go back there again.

第二部分阅读理解(共两节，满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

Paris is the most wooded city in Europe, and around one quarter of its area is taken up by parks, gardens and other green spaces.

**Jardin des Plantes: over 28 hectares**

This impressive botanical garden is home to four museums, including the Natural History Museum, which houses a variety of African animals. The gardens themselves boast thousands of species of plants. This is a lovely place to relax and explore the beautiful surroundings.

**Parc des Buttes-Chaumont: over 24 hectares**

If you want to get off the tourist trail and hang out with true Parisians, this park is the perfect spot for a relaxing picnic or a leisurely wander. It is in the 19th district and is one of the largest parks in Paris. Cross its lake on the suspension bridge, or admire the waterfalls and attractive temples.

**Jardin du Luxembourg: over 25 hectares**

These beautiful gardens were first laid out in 1612 as the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace. They include a geometric forest, French and English style gardens, as well as a large pond. There is so much to see and do with activities especially for children, such as slides, rides and puppet shows, as well as leisure and sporting activities for adults. The gardens are home to more than one hundred sculptures.

**Le Parc de la Villette: 55 hectares**

This urban cultural park is so much more than just a park as it is home to numerous music venues, exhibition spaces and cafes. It is also home to no less than 12 gardens, which all follow different themes. The Passenger Gardens, for example, which are built on what was once the sheep market, support a variety of ecosystems, demonstrating the importance of biodiversity.

21. Which green space probably suits students who are interested in botany?

A. Jardin des Plantes. B. Parc des Buttes-Chaumont.

C. Jardin du Luxembourg. D. Le Parc de la Villette.

22. Which is special about Jardin du Luxembourg?

A. They used to be royal gardens. B. They are Parisian favourite gardens.

C. They feature American style gardens. D. They house a variely of African animals.

23. What can visitors do in Le Parc de la Villette?

A. Visiting museums. B. Attending concerts.

C. Admiring waterfalls. D. Watching puppet shows.

【答案】21. A 22. A 23. B

【解析】本文是一篇应用文，介绍了巴黎市内的一些公园、花园和绿地。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据Jardin des Plantes这一段中“The gardens themselves boast thousands of species of plants(花园本身就有数千种植物)”可知，在Jardin des Plantes中有许多植物。即爱好植物学的学生会喜欢这里。故选A。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据Jardin du Luxembourg中“These beautiful gardens were first laid out in 1612 as the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace.(这些美丽的花园最初是在1612年被设计成卢森堡皇宫的花园)”可知，Jardin du Luxembourg的独特之处在于它曾是皇宫的花园。故选A。

【23题详解】

细节理解题。根据Le Parc de la Villette这一段中“This urban cultural park is so much more than just a park as it is home to numerous music venues, exhibition spaces and cafes.(这座城市文化公园不仅仅是一个公园，因为它是众多音乐场所、展览空间和咖啡馆的家园)”可知，在这个公园内可以参加音乐会。故选B。

B

When Amanda Lemay heard the story about a baker and her husband who were traveling around the United States in a van (厢式货车), learning from expert bakers, she wanted to do something similar. So she got rid of most of her possessions and made an old ambulance with her dad into a lovely home on wheels.

Lemay’s ambulance is actually a former emergency response vehicle for the US Navy, built on a 2006 Ford E350 Cutaway. Renovations (改装) were done by her and her dad. Now the dark blue vehicle has a lot of built-in cabinets on all sides, offering a lot of storage space, while the rooftop has 400-watts of solar power panels and a small roof deck where Lemay practices Yoga. The inside is tastefully done to suit Lemay’s work and hobbies.

As Lemay mentions, not only did her father help, but also the rest of her family. Lemay’s mother helped sew the decorations on the removable cushions, and her sister crafted the leather pulls. It was truly a family affair.

Her current nomadic (流浪式的) lifestyle fits well with her work doing audiobooks, voiceovers ,and publishing work. In the end, this unexpected path has Lemay rethinking what it means to be truly sustainable, now that van life has gotten her to become minutely aware of the water, electricity, and other daily resources that she uses. But all these day-to-day concerns are balanced with a greater sense of freedom.

“It’s almost mind-blowing, it feels like a completely different life because I’m doing the work online, and I can do things on my own schedule. Most of my days are mine— so by living in the van, I can be where I want to be, and do the things I want to do, and spend time outside.”

24. Why is the story of a baker and her husband mentioned in paragraph 1?

A. It shows a creative way of learning.

B. It was spoken highly of by expert bakers.

C. It’s an example of strong determination.

D. It’s where Amanda Lemay got her inspiration

25. Why was the renovation a family affair?

A. All family members contributed to it.

B. Its cost was shared by family members.

C. It was made to suit the life of the family.

D. The whole family gathered to celebrate it.

26. What has Lemay learned from her nomadic lifestyle?

A. To value every minute of her life.

B. To make the best of what she has.

C. To keep a balance between work and life.

D. To be aware of the real meaning of family.

27. What does Lemay like about living in a van?

A. Reflecting on life.

B. Forgetting all about work.

C. Living at her own pace.

D. Being free from day- to-day concerns.

【答案】24. D 25. A 26. B 27. C

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了Lemay把旧的救护车改造为房车，一边驱车旅行，一边工作的过程和感受。

【24题详解】推理判断题。根据第一段中“When Amanda Lemay heard the story about a baker and her husband who were traveling around the United States in a van (厢式货车), learning from expert bakers, she wanted to do something similar. (当Amanda Lemay听说一位面包师和她的丈夫开着面包车周游美国，向专业面包师学习的故事时，她也想做点类似的事情。)”可知，提到面包师和他妻子的故事，是因为这个故事启发了Amanda Lemay决定做类似的事情。故选D项。

【25题详解】细节理解题。根据第二段中“Renovations (改装) were done by her and her dad. (改装是由她和她爸爸完成的。)”和第三段“As Lemay mentions, not only did her father help, but also the rest of her family. Lemay’s mother helped sew the decorations on the removable cushions, and her sister crafted the leather pulls. It was truly a family affair.(正如Lemay所提到的，不仅她的父亲在帮忙，她的家人也在帮忙。Lemay的母亲帮忙缝制可拆卸靠垫上的装饰品，她的姐姐制作皮革拉手。这确实是一件家庭大事。)”可知，所有家庭成员都对改装工作做出了贡献。故选A项。

【26题详解】细节理解题。根据第四段中“In the end, this unexpected path has Lemay rethinking what it means to be truly sustainable, now that van life has gotten her to become minutely aware of the water, electricity, and other daily resources that she uses. (最后，这条意想不到的生活道路让Lemay重新思考了什么是真正地可持续发展，现在面包车生活让她对她所使用的水、电和其他日常资源了如指掌。)”可知，Lemay从她的流浪式生活中学到了充分利用她拥有的资源。故选B项。

【27题详解】细节理解题。根据最后一段中“It’s almost mind-blowing, it feels like a completely different life because I’m doing the work online, and I can do things on my own schedule. Most of my days are mine— so by living in the van, I can be where I want to be, and do the things I want to do, and spend time outside. (这几乎是令人兴奋的，这感觉就像一个完全不同的生活，因为我在网上工作，我可以做我自己的时间表。我的大部分时间都是我的——所以住在车里，我可以去我想去的地方，做我想做的事情，花时间在外面。)”可知，Lemay最喜欢在车里按自己的节奏的生活。故选C项。

C

BEIJING- Wang Yaping, a taikonaut onboard China's space station core module(舱), offered people on Earth a zero-gravity musical performance on Tuesday evening to celebrate the Lantern Festival. The space show was shared via a video released at an annual TV gala for the festival celebration. In the video, Wang was seen floating in the space module while playing a guzheng, or Chinese zither. She played a segment of the popular Chinese folk song. “Jasmine Flower" .

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the first month of the Chinese lunar calendar. People usually hang colorful lanterns, play riddle games and express their wishes and hopes for the future.

The crew members, who traveled to the space station core module on the Shenzhou-13 mission, kept some festive traditions alive as they continued to **rotate** around the Earth. Commander Zhai Zhigang wrote riddles on red paper scrolls with a brush pen. He displayed the calligraphy together with taikonaut Ye Guangfu and extended festival greetings to the audience. They also sent blessing to athletes at the ongoing Beijing Winter Olympics: “We hope that you all achieve success, gain friendship and harvest your best Olympic experience.”

The video of the space performance was received with much enthusiasm after it was shared on social media platforms. It drew nearly 2 million clicks in one hour after several national media outlets posted it on the Chinese micro-blogging site Sina Weibo. The Weibo account of Zhurong, China's first rover on Mars, reposted the video, commenting," The music was so beautiful, and it made me homesick, too.”

The Lantern Festival also marks the last day of the lunar New Year celebration. Though far from home, the festive sentiments in space are the same. The China Manned Space Agency released a video on social media platforms on Tuesday, showing that the taikonauts had decorated the orbiting core module with red lanterns, Chinese knots and paper- cutting decorations. Wearing new clothes, the trio (三人小组) enjoyed the traditions of eating dumplings and posting spring couplets on walls During the Chinese New Year holiday, they were also spotted watching the Winter Olympics and doing workouts in orbit.

28. How did the mass enjoy the musical performance according to the text?

A. By watching a video posted online by Wang Yaping herself.

B. By watching a video coming from a TV gala.

C. By watching the Lantern Festival gala at the scene.

D. By logging on the Internet through computers.

29. What does the underlined word “rotate" mean according to the context?

A. Access. B. Substitute. C. Circle. D. Launch.

30. What can we learn from the text?

A. The video of the space performance became a great hit.

B. Zhai Zhigang showed the calligraphy on his own.

C. The Beijing Winter Olympics had come to an end when the astronauts sent their regards.

D. Wang Yaping shared puzzles on red paper scrolls.

31. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. Chinese folk song “Jasmine Flower” is played on space station

B. Taikonauts send blessings to the, Beijing Winter Olympics athletes

C. Taikonauts keep Lantern Festival traditions alive on space station

D. China makes major breakthroughs in the outer space exploration

【答案】28. B 29. C 30. A 31. C

28. B。细节理解题。根据第- -段中的“The space show was shared via a video released at an annual TV gala for the festival celebration.”可知,观众是通过一年--度元宵佳节晚会所发布的一组视频分享而获得的。

29. C。词义猜测题。根据第三段第一句“The crew members, who traveled to the space station core module on the Shenzhou-13 mission, kept some festive traditions alive as they continued to rotate around the Earth.”可知,执行神州十三号航天任务,进人太空核心舱的机组人员,当他们rotate(环绕)地球飞行时,仍然开展庆祝活动。Circle 为环绕之意。

30. A。细节理解题。根据第三段中的“He displayed the calligraphy together with taikonaut Ye Guangfu" ,B选项为 on his own,可知B项错误;最后- -句中的“the ongoing Beijing Winter Olympics"可知,北京冬奥会正在进行,故C项错误;“Zhai Zhigang wrote riddles" ,可知D选项主语错误。根据第四段的第1- -2句可知,答案选A。

31. C。主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要讲述航天三人组在中国天宫空间站以弹奏古筝吃饺子、贴对联等形式庆祝中国传统节日---元宵佳节,故选C。

D

Researchers say a new electrical device placed in three paralyzed patients has helped them walk again. The lower bodies of the three patients were left paralyzed after they suffered spinal(脊柱的) cord injuries. But a device implanted in the spinal cord was able to send electrical signals to the muscles to permit them to stand, walk and exercise.

Scientists have discovered that neurons- -which receive and send signals for muscle movements-- often still work in injured patients with serious spinal cord injuries. However, past research into spinal cord injuries has centered on the stimulation of neurons. Now in the latest experiment led by Gregoire Courtine and Jocelyne Bloch of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne, three paralyzed men were implanted a new electrical device designed to copy an action of the brain, in which it sends signals to the spinal cord that result in muscle movement. When the spinal cord receives the brain signals, it stimulates a collection of nerve cells that can activate different muscles.

The researchers reported that all three patients who got the spinal cord implants were able to take their first steps within an hour after receiving them. Over the next six months, the patients regained the ability to take part in more advanced walking activities, the study found. They were also able to ride bicycles and swim in community settings.

Unlike other attempts to help paralyzed patients walk by stimulating nerves through the back of the spine, Courtine said that his team redesigned the devices so signals would enter the spine from the sides. This method permits more direct targeting and activation of spinal cord areas, he said.

The team then developed artificial intelligence (AI) systems linked to the device. The AI controls electrodes on the device to send signals to stimulate individual nerves that control muscles needed for walking and other activities. However, because the patients' muscles were weak from not being used, they needed help with supporting their weight, the researchers said. It also took some time for them to learn to work with the technology. Still, Bloch said, “The more they train, the more they start lifting their muscles, the more fluid it becomes.”

32. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?

A. Courtine and Bloch have found that neurons in paralyzed patients still work.

B. The new electrical device can imitate the brain to send signals to the spinal cord.

C. Three paralyzed men recovered with the help of a new electrical device.

D. Stimulating the neurons is the focus of the latest research into spinal .cord injuries.

33. How does the new device stimulate the spinal cord areas more directly?

A. By stimulating nerves through the back of the spine.

B. By using the AI system.

C. By making signals enter the spine from the sides.

D. By sending the signals to the brain.

34. Which can best describe Bloch's idea in the last paragraph?

A. Every garden has its weeds.

B. Put the cart(运货马车) before the horse.

C. It's hard to please all.

D. Practice makes perfect.

35. What is the purpose of this text?

A. To report the consequence of spinal cord injuries.

B. To introduce the findings of a recent research.

C. To compare a recent research with other previous researches.

D. To recommend a treatment for paralyzed patients.

【答案】32. B 33. C 34. D 35. B

32. B。推理判断题。从第二段中的“three paralyzed men were implanted a new electrical device designed to copy an action of the brain'这句话可以得出答案。

33. C。细节理解题。从第四段中的“Courtine said that his team redesigned the devices so signals would enter the spine from the sides. ”这句话可以得出答案。

34. D。推理判断题。从最后一段中的“The more they train, the more they start lifting their muscles, the more fluid it becomes.”这句可以得出,越训练就越熟练,可以得出熟能生巧这个观点。谚语翻译如下: A.“Every garden has its weeds.”人无完人;B.“Put the cart before the horse.”本末倒置;C.“It's hard to please all. ”众口难调; D.“Practice makes perfect.”熟能生巧。

35.B。主旨大意题。这篇文章报道了最近一项研究所取得的成果,人造骨髓植入物有望使瘫痪者恢复行走。

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

Do you have an important or favorite memory from the past? Perhaps it was clapping for goals, or seeing rainbow picture in the window. Shared memories can connect you to others. 36

How does memory work?

Scientists believe there are two levels of memory. One is short-term or working memory, which stays in our brain for only seconds. The other level is long-term or permanent memory, which can be stored for days, or even years.

Motor-skill memories help you remember how to ride a bike; factual memories help you to remember faces. 37 Emotional memories recall how you felt about something and can be strong and powerful. Remembering the sadness of missing your friends during lockdown, and being happy and excited to see them again afterwards, are emotional memories. They are long term and can sometimes last a lifetime.

Why are memories important?

38 Information such as which school you go to and who your friends are is stored inside your brain, ready for when you need it. Memories can also help you manage feelings. Heidi, 12, told The Week, "If I miss seeing my granny and granddad. I remember staying with them in Devon. It makes me feel happy, like when I was there."

"When people think of shared experience, what usually comes to mind is being with close others, such as friends or family, and talking with them," Erica Boothby, a social-psychologist, said. By telling a funny or embarrassing story we share feelings of joy or recognition of difficulties overcome. By sharing similar or not-so-similar experiences, we empathize (产生共鸣) with and understand one another better.

39

Kim Roberts, a professor who runs the Child Memory Lab in Canada, believes focusing on happy memories will help you feel more positive. 40 Roberts says it's also helpful to remember that if you missed out on your last term at school, or birthday celebrations, then your friends did too. One day you will look back on this year as an important memory that you all share.

A. When do memories fade?

B. Can memories help wellbeing?

C. Memories tell you the story of yourself.

D. Emotional memories are usually sad ones.

E. These types of memories can be short or long term.

F. If you have difficult memories, though, it is important to talk about them.

G. By sharing our memories, we can feel closer to other people and more positive.

【答案】36--40 GECBF

36.G 本文总一分结构,G项本文讨论的主题句,统领全文。

37. E前一句讨论motor skill 和factual memories这两种记忆,后一句继续讨论“emotional memories”及其strong and powerful的特征,形成记忆类别的对比。后者是长时记忆,那么前者或长长短,逻辑上吻合。

38. C选项中“the story of yourself"与下文“Information such as which school you go to and who your friends are is stored inside your brain, ready for when you need it.”信息吻合。

39.B 下文中“help you feel more positive”及倾吐后的伤心记忆也将成为友人之间珍贵的财富，这些都是对wellbeing的详述,该选项内容和疑问句的形式均与下文信息匹配,属于本小节的小标题。

40. F 下一句“missed out on your last term at school, or birthday celebrations”均为difficult memories的举例。

第三部分语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15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。

My father was a Jamaican(牙买加) immigrant while my mother was a white woman. They never got married but I was born. However, my father never 41 his family about my existence. I didn’t know I was a 42 until my thirteenth birthday.

Walking into my aunt’s apartment brought a lot of emotions. What if my 43 didn’t want anything to do with me because I was half white? How 44 could I learn the jokes that my family members told? Should I 45 them for all the years they didn’t spend with me? My mind was full of thoughts when I was introduced to each of the family members who almost were 46 strangers. Meanwhile, I was 47 to just remember everybody’s name.

One of my aunts looked at me with tearful eyes. She mentioned how 48 she was for my father to have a daughter, saying, “He’s always dreaming of having a daughter.” However, she then expressed her anger towards my father for keeping the family in the 49 about my existence. From this experience, I have learned more about what it means to be biracial(代表两种人种的). Can I still 50 myself Jamaican even though my first time trying curry goat, a traditional dish, was not until my teenage years?

I’ve become aware that no matter how much DNA you might 51 with a particular race, you won’t feel truly connected if you did not 52 with that culture’s customs. I believe this event has 53 me into becoming a more understanding person. I have realized that I am far from a 54 I am determined to prove that I’m here for a reason. I have understood my uniqueness and 55 my real self. Among strangers I eventually know who I am!

41. A. asked B. told C. reminded D. consulted

42. A. success B. secret C. failure D. burden

43. A. father B. mother C. family D. aunt

44. A. often B. badly C. strangely D. quickly

45. A. praise B. blame C. miss D. invite

46. A. complete B. strict C. kind D. helpful

47. A. pretending B. struggling C. competing D. cheering

48. A. nervous B. shameful C. embarrassed D. happy

49. A. hope B. regret C. dark D. future

50. A. consider B. imagine C. enjoy D. hate

51. A. share B. replace C. split D. exchange

52. A. put up B. end up C. grow up D. break up

53. A. frightened B. cheated C. forced D. turned

54. A. mistake B. master C. hero D. failure

55. A. protected B. saved C. found D. forgiven

【答案】41--45 BBCDB 46--50 ABDCA 51--55 ACDAC

【解析】这是一篇记叙文，在作者13岁那年父亲才第一次把她带回去和家人相认，这使得她曾经怀疑自己的出生是个错误。在一群“陌生人”之中，作者发现尽管她有父亲的血统，但是很难融入这个家庭。她思绪万千，最终决定证明自己存在的价值。

【41题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，我父亲从来没有告诉他的家人我的存在。A. asked询问，要求；B. told告诉；C. reminded提醒；D. consulted咨询。根据第二段中的“... when I was introduced to each of the family members who almost were 46 strangers...to just remember everybody’s name.”可知，这些家庭成员对作者来说是陌生人，作者试图去记每个人的名字。由此可知，作者的父亲从来没有告诉过他的家庭作者的存在。故选B项。

【42题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：直到我十三岁生日，我才知道我是个秘密。A. success成功；B. secret秘密；C. failure失败；D. burden负担。作者的父亲没有告诉家人他有作者这个孩子，所以作者对父亲的家人来说是一个秘密的存在。故选B项。

【43题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：如果我的家人因我有一半白人血统而不想和我有任何瓜葛会如何呢？A. father爸爸；B. mother妈妈；C. family家庭，家人；D. aunt阿姨。根据下文“family members”可知，作者有一半白人血统，她心想：如果我的家人因我有一半白人血统而不想和我有任何瓜葛会如何呢？故选C项。

【44题详解】考查副词词义辨析。句意：我能多快学会家人讲的笑话？A. often 经常；B. badly糟糕地；C. strangely奇怪地；D. quickly快速地。该段几个问句表达了作者第一次见到家族成员的复杂心情。本句表达了作者在想自己要过多久才能理解家族成员所讲的笑话。故选D项。

45题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我是否应该因他们没有陪我度过的日子而责备他们？A. praise表扬；B. blame责怪，责备；C. miss思念，错过；D. invite邀请。根据下文“for all the years they didn’t spend with me”可知，此处指“责备”他们。故选B项。

【46题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我被介绍给每个几乎完全陌生的家庭成员时，我的脑子里充满了想法。A. complete完全的；B. strict严格的；C. kind善良的；D. helpful有帮助的。根据下文“just remember everybody’s name”可知，作者试图去记每个人的名字，作者的这些家人对作者来说几乎完全是陌生人。故选A项。

【47题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：与此同时，我努力记住每个人的名字。A. pretending假装；B. struggling挣扎，努力；C. competing竞争；D. cheering欢呼，鼓舞。此处指一下子记住这么多人的名字对作者来说是难事，即作者努力记下每个人的名字。故选B项。

【48题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她提到她为我父亲有个女儿感到高兴，她说：“他一直梦想有个女儿。”A. nervous紧张的；B. shameful可耻的；C. embarrassed尴尬的；D. happy高兴的。根据下文“He’s always dreaming of having a daughter”可知，作者的父亲一直想要一个女儿，她为作者的父亲感到高兴。故选D项。

【49题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，她随后表达了对我父亲的愤怒，因为他把我的存在瞒着全家。A. hope希望；B. regret后悔；C. dark黑暗；D. future将来。in the dark about sth表示“对某事全然不知”。故选C项。

【50题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：即使我十几岁时才第一次尝试传统菜咖喱山羊，我还能认为自己是牙买加人吗？A. consider考虑，认为；B. imagine想象；C. enjoy喜欢；D. hate憎恨。根据下文可知，作者作为牙买加人的孩子，十几年来第一次吃到牙买加传统菜咖喱羊肉（curry goat），对自己的身份心生感慨：我能认为自己是牙买加人吗？故选A项。

【51题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我已经意识到，无论你与一个特定的种族有多少相同的DNA，如果你没有在那个文化的习俗中长大，你就不会感到真正的联系。A. share分享，共有；B. replace代替；C. split分裂，分开；D. exchange交换。此处指与一个种族有多少相似的基因，即共有的基因。故选A项。

【52题详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意：我已经意识到，无论你与一个特定的种族有多少相同的DNA，如果你没有在那个文化的习俗中长大，你就不会感到真正的联系。A. put up举起，张贴；B. end up结束；C. grow up成长；D. break up打破，分解。根据上文可知，作者没有和牙买加亲人生活在一起，即没有生活在牙买加的文化里，所以觉得很难融入他们，此处用“在这种文化里长大”符合语境。故选C项。

【53题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我相信这件事让我变成了一个更善解人意的人。A. frightened使惊吓；B. cheated欺骗； C. forced强迫；D. turned翻转，转变。根据语境可知，这次经历改变了作者，让她能够更加理解他人。turn...into...把……变成……。故选D项。

【54题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我已经意识到我远不是一个错误，我决心要证明我在这里是有原因的。A. mistake错误；B. master主人，大师；C. hero英雄；D. failure失败。根据第一段中的“They never got married but I was born...”可知，作者的父母没有结婚，却生了她。由此可推知作者曾经认为她是个错误。故选A项。

【55题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我明白了我的独特性，并找到了真正的自我。A. protected保护；B. saved挽救，节省；C. found找到；D. forgiven原谅。根据下文“I eventually know who I am!”可知，作者已经找到了真正的自我。故选C项。

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。

Wikipedia，the online encyclopedia(百科全书), is the largest encyclopedia ever. An encyclopedia is a collection of informative articles about 56 (variety) things. Encyclopedias used to be printed 57 books. Now, they are mostly found online.

“Wiki” is an Internet term 58 (mean) “a website that can be edited by the public”. It comes from “wikiwiki”, a Hawaiian word for “quick”. Two Americans, Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger, created Wikipedia in 2001. It is now the fifth-most 59 (visit) website on the Internet. It has about 6 million articles in 300 languages and is visited by billions of people each day, 60 want to find information on just about anything science, math, languages, art, culture, and company histories.

Wikipedia employs 61 open editing model. Except for a small number of pages, anyone can edit articles, anonymously(匿名地) or with a user account. Editing is unpaid, although Wikipedia does employ a small staff. Wikipedia is 62 (free) available to anyone with an Internet connection.

However, critics have raised doubts about the accuracy and authority Wikipedia’s content since its editors are mostly amateurs rather than professionals. There is no doubt that many Wikipedia pages contain errors although the 63 (organize) does attempt to solve problems with its content review system. However, several studies have concluded that Wikipedia is as accurate as most print encyclopedias. Indeed, a 2005 report in the journal Nature 64 (find) it to be only slightly less reliable than Encyclopedia Britannica. It is true that Wikipedia faces challenges. It carries no ads and its funds come from donations. Perhaps more importantly, the number of its volunteer editors is shrinking.

Despite these 65 (difficulty), Jimmy Wales says he will still stick to his aspiration—“to do something useful for the world”.

【56~65题答案】 56. various 57. as 58. meaning 59. visited 60. who

61. an 62. freely 63. organization 64. found 65. difficulties

【解析】这是一篇说明文，本文介绍了维基百科的创办历程、现状以及面临的一些挑战。

【56题详解】考查形容词。句意：百科全书是关于各种事物的翔实文章的集合。空处修饰名词things，应用形容词作定语，various各种各样的。故填various。

【57题详解】考查介词。句意：百科全书过去是以书籍的形式印刷的。结合句意可知，此处指“作为”，应用介词as。故填as。

【58题详解】考查现在分词。句意：Wiki是一个网络术语，意思是“公众可以编辑的网站”。动词mean和逻辑主语term之间是主谓关系，应用现在分词作定语。故填meaning。

【59题详解】考查过去分词。句意：它现在是互联网上访问量第五大的网站。visit和名词website之间是动宾关系，应用过去分词作定语。故填visited。

【60题详解】考查定语从句。句意：它有300种语言的600万篇文章，每天有数十亿人访问它，他们想要找到关于任何科学、数学、语言、艺术、文化和公司历史的信息。分析句子可知，空处引导一个非限制性定语从句，先行词是people，指人，关系词在从句中作主语，应用who引导，故填who。

【61题详解】考查不定冠词。句意：维基百科采用开放编辑模式。model是可数名词，此处泛指“一个开放的编辑模式”，应用不定冠词，open是以元音音素开头，故填an。

【62题详解】考查副词。句意：只要能上网，任何人都可以免费使用维基百科。修饰形容词available应用副词，故填freely。

【63题详解】考查名词。句意：毫无疑问，许多维基百科页面包含错误，尽管该组织试图解决其内容审查系统的问题。分析句子及空前的the可知，空处应填名词作从句的主语，organization组织，根据助动词 does可知应用名词单数。故填organization。

【64题详解】考查一般过去时。句意：事实上，《自然》杂志2005年的一份报告发现，它的可靠性仅略低于大英百科全书。由a 2005 report可知，此处讲述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。故填found。

【65题详解】考查名词复数。句意：尽管困难重重，吉米•威尔士说他仍将坚持自己的愿望——“为世界做一些有用的事情。”此处应填名词作介词Despite的宾语，difficulty困难，是可数名词，由these可知应用复数形式。故填difficulties。

第四部分写作(共两节，满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假如你是李华，你的英国朋友Kim将于下周访问你校，并参与学校组织的“劳动实践周”(Labour Week)活动。请你给他写封邮件，内容包括:

1.表示欢迎;

2.介绍活动目的和内容;

3.表达祝愿.

注意:

1.词数80左右:

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考范文

Dear Kim,

It's great to know you will visit our school next week and welcome to join in our Labour Week.

The event is intended to raise our awareness of labour and remind us of how valuable and respectable hard work is. Scheduled to start on March 10th, it will last approximately a week. Various activities will be organized, ranging from planting vegetables on school farm to sorting garbage in an eco-friendly way. Especially there will be a class meeting aimed for a deeper reflection on labor experience.

Wish you a good journey and see you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

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两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I could feel the excitement rising in me as I held the beautifully wrapped present in my hands. I felt the string of the package softly and then, unable to contain my curiosity any longer, I tore it open. It was a bright, brand new laptop. I had scored straight as for my O level examination and this was my reward. I had always envied my friends who were exchanging news about ‘chat rooms’, ‘instant messaging’ and ‘e-mailing’, all of which I knew nothing about. Now I was going to find out.

It started out simply enough. I was searching for some information online when I came across a social networking site. Soon I became attracted to my new-found electronic friend. I began to spend more and more time on YouTube and became addicted to Facebook and Twitter. I had never imagined that the day would come when I would be controlled entirely by the glowing screen before me. Whenever I was not glued to these social networking sites, I would be going through gossip or fashion websites.

As time passed I realized that I was addicted to the Internet. During weekends, when I had more time on my hands, I could easily spend a few hours on my laptop. It came to a point where I chose to lock myself in my room, refusing to come out and take part in family discussions. I preferred to stay connected to the people I made friends with on the Internet although I had never met them. Soon I was spending the whole hours of the morning surfing on the Internet. Sleep was reduced to small naps and my grades at school also began getting from bad to worse.

注意：1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

It was about this time that my parents noticed my change.

Then one day, my father took away my laptop.

【参考答案】

It was about this time that my parents noticed my change. They voiced their disapproval. It became obvious to them that I was spending too much time on the Internet. I was asked to slow down my usage of the Internet. Yet, however hard I tried, I was unable to pull myself away, unable to end my chat sessions, and unable to concentrate on my lessons. I was desperate for just another click, just another look at my e-mail or message board.

Then one day, my father took away my laptop. I cried and objected but in vain. Dad had made up his mind. Over time, I realized that Dad and Mum had always wanted the best for me. That was when I decided to take the big step—to conquer my internet addiction. Quitting was harder than I had expected. But with dogged determination, I knew that I would be able to do it. I promised my parents that I would turn over a new leaf.

【解析】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者因为考试成绩获得全优，父母给他买了一台全新笔记本电脑作为奖励。渐渐地，作者开始沉迷于网络，不再与父母交流，学习成绩也在恶化的故事。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“就在这个时候，我的父母注意到了我的变化。”可知，第一段可描写父母对作者的要求和作者的表现。

②由第二段首句内容“然后有一天，我父亲拿走了我的笔记本电脑。”可知，第二段可描写作者失去电脑的感受和感悟。

2 续写线索：获得电脑——沉迷网络——父母不满——没收电脑——改过自新

3.词汇激活

行为类

①.集中：concentrate on /focus on

②.意识到：realize/recognize

③.决定：decide to /determine to

情绪类

①.绝望的：desperate / hopeless/in despair

②.顽固的：dogged /stubborn

【点睛】[高分句型1]. It became obvious to them that I was spending too much time on the Internet. （由连接词that引导的主语从句）

[高分句型2]. I promised my parents that I would turn over a new leaf.（由连接词that引导的宾语从句）