**湛江市2022年普通高考测试（二）**

**英语**

**注意事项：**

**1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。**

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

**3.考试结束后将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**第二部分 阅读（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A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Xi'an enjoys a reputations as a “Living History Museum” due to its rich, diverse collection of historical and cultural treasures. Apart from the Terracotta Warriors, there are also some other attractions in the city. Here are some of them.

**Ancient City Wall**

Xi'an City Wall was built in the 14th century in the Ming Dynasty as a military defense system. Now it is one of the oldest and best preserved Chinese city walls. The wall is now a landmark, dividing the city into inner and outer areas.

**Giant Wild Goose Pagoda （塔）**

Situated in an ancient temple, the pagoda built with layers of bricks was built in the Tang Dynasty. It is traditional Chinese architecture. One of the main functions of the pagoda was to store Buddhist scriptures（经文） and figurines brought to China from India by the famous monk and traveler Xuan Zang, who stayed here for 19 years translating Buddhist scriptures.

**Shaanxi History Museum**

The Shaanxi History Museum, built in 1991，is home to over 370,000 precious relics unearthed in Shaanxi over the years, The museum consists of three main sections. Its collections range from bronze ware（器血）to pottery ware, gold and silver ware and mural paintings from the Tang Dynasty tombs.

**The Muslim Quarter**

One of the highlights is its local snacks when you tour Xian. The best food destination is the Muslim Quarter，which has a history of several hundred years. Consisting of a number of food streets, the area has become a famous attraction in the city for its rich and authentic Muslim cultural atmosphere.

1. In which place can you know more about Buddhism?

A. Ancient City Wall.

B. Giant Wild Goose Pagoda.

C. Shaanxi History Museum.

D. The Muslim Quarter.

2. What can you do when you visit the Muslim Quarter?

A. Great some bronze wares.

B. Eat diverse delicious snacks.

C. Visit some watchtowers.

D. Translate Buddhist scriptures.

3. What do you know from the text?

A. The Shaanxi History Museum has exhibits made of gold.

B. Xuan Zang died in the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda.

C. The Xi'an City Wallis the oldest Chinese city wall.

D. The Muslim Quarter has a history of 100 years.

【1~3题答案】

【答案】1. B 2. B 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了几个西安的旅游胜地。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据Giant Wild Goose Pagoda部分“One of the main functions of the pagoda was to store Buddhist scriptures（经文） and figurines brought to China from India by the famous monk and traveler Xuan Zang, who stayed here for 19 years translating Buddhist scriptures.(这是中国传统建筑。这座宝塔的主要功能之一是储存著名僧侣和旅行家玄奘从印度带到中国的佛经和雕像，玄奘在这里翻译佛经达19年之久。)”可知，在Giant Wild Goose Pagoda(大雁塔)你可以对佛教了解得更多。故选B。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“One of the highlights is its local snacks when you tour Xian. The best food destination is the Muslim Quarter，which has a history of several hundred years. Consisting of a number of food streets, the area has become a famous attraction in the city for its rich and authentic Muslim cultural atmosphere.(其中一个亮点是游览西安时当地的小吃。最好的食物目的地是有几百年历史的穆斯林区。该地区由多条美食街组成，以其丰富而真实的穆斯林文化氛围而成为该市著名的景点。)”可知，在那你可以品尝各式各样美味的小吃。故选B。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据Shaanxi History Museum部分的最后一句“Its collections range from bronze ware（器血）to pottery ware, gold and silver ware and mural paintings from the Tang Dynasty tombs.(其收藏范围从青铜器到陶器、金银器和唐代墓葬壁画。)”可知陕西历史博物馆有黄金制成的展品。。故选A。

**B**

Hua Sheng and Lu Sheng, a retired Tibetan couple, have become trailblazers（开拓者）of grape growing and wine-making in their old ages.

Lu Sheng learned grape planting and winemaking from her grandmother’s sister. Since they retired, the couple have moved to Lhasa from the village of Yakhadi. Though the fact that the region’s capital, which is 3,600 meters above sea level, is considered unfit for growing grapes, Lu Sheng and Hua Sheng began an ambitious project in 2015, planting grapes in Tsalna, a town in the suburb of Lhasa.

They received support from the local government, which is committed to developing business and the economy. The couple’s project provides jobs for rural residents, and, as a result, the government has considered the project part of its poverty relief program.

“Lhasa is an ideal place for planting French grape varieties that are resistant to cold, drought and disease, and adaptable to high-altitude and open-air planting," Lu Sheng said.

“Thanks to the plateau’s sunshine and organic planting, our grapes grow very well here in Lhasa. The grapes are a bit sour and sweet, and they have a high anthocyanin（花青素）content,” she said. Anthocyanins, which are in grape cells and contribute rich color to wine, are water-soluble（水溶性的）.

In 2018, Hua Sheng and Lu Sheng expanded their project, planting on nearly 6.67 hectares. In order to familiarize Tibetan farmers with grape planting and winemaking, they taught the skills to local villagers.

“We have successfully taught the local farmers how to grow grapes and make wine over the three years. They now have a new source of income besides traditional farrming and herding,” Hua Sheng said.

Yudron, a resident of Nam, said she was grateful to the grape planting project in her village, which has contributed to her income and quality of life." After working in the vineyards for years, now we know how to make wine. We drink both barley and grape wine now. We love grape wine more, though, as it is healthier.

4. What did the couple do after their retirement?

A They grew grapes and made wine in Lhasa.

B. They made friends with a French expert.

C. They moved to another city from Lhasa.

D. They learned grape planting from Hua Sheng’ S grandmother.

5. Why was the couple’s project thought of as a poverty relief program?

A. They donated grapes to local schools.

B. They provided free wine for villagers.

C. They employed local residents as workers.

D. They expanded the project with the local government.

6. Which is the function of anthocyanins?

A. They make grapes more delicious.

B. They can accelerate the growth of grapes.

C. They make grapes宣bit sour and sweet.

D. They provide rich color’s for wine.

7. For/the project conducted by the couple Yudron is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. appreciative

B. cautious

C. indifferent

D. hesitate

【4~7题答案】

【答案】4. A 5. C 6. D 7. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。一对退休的西藏夫妇在晚年搬到拉萨城郊，他们在那里种葡萄和酿制葡萄酒，并为农村居民提供工作，促进了当地的发展。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段Hua Sheng and Lu Sheng, a retired Tibetan couple, have become trailblazers（开拓者）of grape growing and wine-making in their old ages.( Hua Sheng和Lu Sheng，一对退休的西藏夫妇，已经成为葡萄种植和酿酒的开拓者。)和第二段“Lu Sheng and Hua Sheng began an ambitious project in 2015, planting grapes in Tsalna, a town in the suburb of Lhasa.( Lu Sheng和Hua Sheng在2015年开始了一项雄心勃勃的项目，在拉萨郊区的察尔纳镇种植葡萄)”可知，这对夫妻退休以后在拉萨城郊种植葡萄和酿制葡萄酒。故选A。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“The couple’s project provides jobs for rural residents, and, as a result, the government has considered the project part of its poverty relief program.”可知，他们的项目为农村居民提供工作，所以被当地政府认为是扶贫项目。故选C。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段最后一句“Anthocyanins, which are in grape cells and contribute rich color to wine, are water-soluble.( 葡萄细胞中的花青素是水溶性的，能使葡萄酒呈现丰富的颜色。)”可知，花青素为葡萄酒增添了浓郁的颜色。故选D。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Yudron, a resident of Nam, said she was grateful to the grape planting project in her village.( Yudron，Nam的一个居民说她很感谢村里的葡萄种植项目。)”可以推断出，对于Hua Sheng和 Lu Sheng的项目，Yudron是心怀感激的。故选A。

**C**

Tobogganing, or sledding (雪橇), likely comes before the colonization of North America. Records show that Canada’s First Peoples used small sleds to transport their belongings and food between camps, Raymond Flower writes in *The History of* *Skiing and Other Winter Sports*. But modern-day sled races can trace their origins back to the Swiss Alps in the late 1800s when British tourists decided to race in wooden luges (a sled used by one person) that locals had used to travel through snow. The origin is debatable in snowy northern New York, however, where there $ evidence that Albany held bobsled (a sled used by two or more people) races as early as 1885.

Wherever they began, sled races quickly became popular. The famous Cresta Run, named after the Swiss town near the base of its course, was built in 1885 using snowbanks. The first organized competition was in 1898, hosted by the first bobsled club in nearby St.Moritz (a city in Switzerland). It was then that sledding began to separate from the luge to include two new sports: bob sledding, and skeleton sledding (俯式雪橇).

Cresta Run is considered the birthplace of the skeleton, a particularly daring form of sledding. Unlike the luge, where competitors ride feet-first on a sled with metal runners, the skeleton sledding is a steel sled with a slim appearance. Riders lie down on the sled headfirst, then drop suddenly down an ice track. Bobsledding, meanwhile, involves teams of two to four in which the person in front controls directions and the player in back brakes when needed. It earned its name after competitors started swinging back and forth to speed up the sled.

Bobsledding initially overtook skeleton sledding in popularity, becoming one of a handful of sports played at the first Winter Games in 1924. The skeleton sledding was limited to the Cresta Run for decades because other bob runs around the world were not built for the steel skeleton sled. But in the 1970s, adjustments were made to both the skeleton and bob runs in order to include the event at future winter games.

8. What can we infer about Raymond Flower?

A. He is a writer.

B. He is good at sledding.

C. He invented the sledding race.

D. He set the first record of sledding.

9. How does skeleton sledding differ from the luge?

A. Skeleton sledding runs on metal runners.

B. Skeleton sledding doesn’t have back brakes.

C. Riders on Skeleton sledding sled with their feet.

D. Skeleton sledding needs players to lie down on it headfirst.

10. What limited the popularity of skeleton sledding?

A. Its special shape.

B. Its speed.

C. Its steel runners.

D. Its unsuitable adjustments.

11. What can be the best title for the text?

A. Why is sledding so popular?

B. How did sledding develop in Switzerland?

C. What are sledding adventures about?

D. How did people kill time in North America?

【8~11题答案】

【答案】8. A 9. D 10. C 11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了雪橇运动在瑞士的发展。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“Records show that Canada’s First Peoples used small sleds to transport their belongings and food between camps, Raymond Flower writes in The History of Skiing and Other Winter Sports.(Raymond Flower在《滑雪和其他冬季运动的历史》一书中写道，记录显示，加拿大的第一批人使用小型雪橇在营地之间运输他们的物品和食物。)”可以推断出，Raymond Flower是一位作家。故选A。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“Unlike the luge, where competitors ride feet-first on a sled with metal runners, the skeleton sledding is a steel sled with a slim appearance. Riders lie down on the sled headfirst, then drop suddenly down an ice track.(无舵雪橇是在金属滑轨上，选手要先用脚滑行，而不同于无舵雪橇的是，俯式冰橇是一种外形细长的钢制雪橇。骑手们头朝下躺在雪橇上，然后突然从冰上滑下。)”可知，俯式雪橇与无舵雪橇的不同之处是俯式雪橇需要运动员在滑行时头朝下躺在上面。故选D。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的“The skeleton sledding was limited to the Cresta Run for decades because other bob runs around the world were not built for the steel skeleton sled.(几十年来，俯式雪橇一直局限于克雷斯塔滑道，因为世界上其他的雪橇滑道都不是为钢骨架俯式雪橇建造的。)”可知，俯式雪橇数十年来受限于克雷斯塔滑道是因为其他地方的雪橇滑道不适合钢架的俯式雪橇，因此限制了俯式雪橇的普及的是它的钢骨架，故选C。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第二段的“Wherever they began, sled races quickly became popular. The famous Cresta Run, named after the Swiss town near the base of its course, was built in 1885 using snowbanks. The first organized competition was in 1898, hosted by the first bobsled club in nearby St.Moritz (a city in Switzerland). It was then that sledding began to separate from the luge to include two new sports: bob sledding, and skeleton sledding.(无论从哪里开始，雪橇比赛都很快变得流行起来。著名的克雷斯塔滑道，以滑道底部附近的瑞士小镇命名，于1885年利用雪堆建成。第一次有组织的比赛是在1898年，由圣莫里茨（瑞士的一个城市）附近的第一个雪橇俱乐部主办。就在那时，雪橇开始从雪橇中分离出来，加入了两项新的运动：bob 雪橇和俯式雪橇。)”可知，文章介绍了雪橇运动在瑞士的发展，因此最好的题目是B选项“How did sledding develop in Switzerland?(滑雪橇是如何在瑞士发展起来的？)”，故选B。

**D**

Notpla is a London-based firm that makes a seaweed- based substitute for single use plastic packaging. Although some of Notpla's products are suitable to be eaten, they are designed to be dissolved (溶解) after usage. The company s film wrap is made of seaweed lining instead of a conventional plastic based coating. This makes the film fully biodegradable and ideal for use as packaging for cupboard and bathroom supplies like coffee and toilet paper.

According to the United Nations, 331 million kilograms of plastic garbage is produced annually around the world. Roughly 60% of the estimated 9.15 billion tons of plastic produced since the early 1950s has been taken to landfills or abandoned outdoors.

Plastics harm the water, the air, and our bodies. Many experts agree that single-use plastics are unnecessary and dangerous. Some governments and towns in the Unite States have taken action. New York has banned most plastic shopping bags, while plastic straws (吸管) have been banned in Miami Beach. Overseas, India stated in August that it plans to put a wide ban on single-use plastics this upcoming summer, with the European Union already **implementing** this ban.

Seaweed comes in a variety of species and can be harvested or farmed. Notpla uses plants that have been farmed. Rodrigo Garcia Gonzalez and Pierre Paslie, the inventors of Notpla, initially considered seaweed as a solution to the world's plastic problem for several reasons. Seaweed is abundant and grows quickly. Additionally it doesn't compete with land crops and is highly favored for its ability to remove some waste products like carbon from the atmosphere.

In cooperation with the online food ordering service Just Eat, the startup recently tested its product. Last year, the two companies handed out 30,000 takeaway boxes at various UK restaurants. Plans are in the works to offer the boxes across Europe in 2022. Notpla's team intends to replace single use plastic in the supply chain more generally as they scale The company recognizes the difficulty of such a job given the volume of plastics consumed around the world.

12. How does the author mainly develop paragraph 2?

A. By comparing facts.

B. By presenting figures.

C. By raising questions.

D. By giving examples.

13. What can best replace the underlined word "implementing" in paragraph 3?

A. Lifting.

B. Protecting.

C. Opposing.

D. Performing.

14. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

A. The wide use of seaweed.

B. The next goal of the new study.

C. The huge market of the plastic bags.

D. The advantages of choosing seaweed.

15. What does the company think of its plan to replace the whole single use plastic?

A. It will be unpractical.

B. It will be richly rewarded.

C. It will be a little tough.

D. It will be rather successful.

【12~15题答案】

【答案】12. B 13. D 14. D 15. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了Notpla研究生产的以海藻为基础的一次性塑料包装替代品，介绍了其意义、可行性及前景。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“According to the United Nations, 331 million kilograms of plastic garbage is produced annually around the world. Roughly 60% of the estimated 9.15 billion tons of plastic produced since the early 1950s has been taken to landfills or abandoned outdoors.(据联合国统计，全球每年产生3.31亿公斤塑料垃圾。自20世纪50年代初以来，估计生产了91.5亿吨塑料，其中大约60%被送到了垃圾填埋场或被丢弃在户外)”可知，作者引用了大量的数据去说明全球塑料垃圾的庞大数量及其处理方式，所以作者是通过列举数据进行段落安排的。故选B项。

【13题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段“Overseas, India stated in August that it plans to put a wide ban on single-use plastics this upcoming summer, with the European Union already implementing this ban.(在海外，印度8月份表示，计划在即将到来的夏天全面禁止使用一次性塑料，欧盟已经implementing了这一禁令)”可知，印度和欧盟都准备或已经禁止使用一次性塑料，再结合划线后的“禁令”可知，implement的含义应为“实施”，与perform“执行”的含义接近。故选D项。

【14题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第四段“Seaweed comes in a variety of species and can be harvested or farmed. Notpla uses plants that have been farmed. Rodrigo Garcia Gonzalez and Pierre Paslie, the inventors of Notpla, initially considered seaweed as a solution to the world's plastic problem for several reasons. Seaweed is abundant and grows quickly. Additionally it doesn't compete with land crops and is highly favored for its ability to remove some waste products like carbon from the atmosphere.(海藻种类繁多，可以收获或养殖。Notpla使用种植过的植物。诺普拉(Notpla)的发明者Rodrigo Garcia Gonzalez和Pierre Paslie最初认为海藻可以解决世界塑料问题，原因有几个。海藻丰富，生长迅速。此外，它不与土地作物竞争，并因其从大气中清除碳等废物的能力而备受青睐)”可知，本段主要介绍了使用海藻为原料所具备的优势。故选D项。

【15题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“The company recognizes the difficulty of such a job given the volume of plastics consumed around the world.(考虑到全球塑料消耗量，该公司承认这一工作难度)”可知，因为全球塑料消耗巨大，所以该公司认为要完全替代一次性塑料的计划是存在困难的。故选C项。

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

True beauty is not found in looks. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ Changing the way you think about beauty will give you life-long confidence.

Place your beauty in your identity but not your identity in your beauty. If you hold onto youthful beauty as a narrow definition of yourself, you won’t enjoy your looks as you age. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ Mirrors tell us only a part of what we show to the outer world. Go past your reflection and see the real self!

The fountain of youth doesn’t exist. Despite many anti-aging products, there is no magic solution to stopping the effects of aging. You should stop devaluing (贬低) yourself just because you are getting older. Aim for a healthy life and keep yourself strong and fit. Eat healthy diet and be committed to a daily exercise routine. Lots of efforts are needed. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_

Beauty relates to physical and psychological aspects. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ However, Serena Williams never hides her unusual muscular physique. Instead, her showing her muscles enhances her appeal. Many fans think she is beautiful. This proves that looking beautiful and attractive goes beyond our looks.

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ Beauty matters to all women, but to those who age beautifully, it matters neither too much nor too little. Do enjoy our lives to the fullest, True beauty is about accepting yourself. It is also about feeling good about yourself.

A. Everyone does it.

B. It comes from the inside.

C. Go beyond your mirror image.

D. You will feel better over a long term.

E. It’s human nature to believe beauty is everything.

F. People generally think beauty is only a skin-deep issue.

G. Be less scared of aging and you will look more beautiful.

【16~20题答案】

【答案】16. B 17. C 18. D 19. F 20. G

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了如何正确看待“美”的几个方法。

【16题详解】

根据上文“True beauty is not found in looks.”可知，真正的美不在于外表，B项（它源自内在）承接上文，指出真正的美在于内在而不在于外在，It指代的就是True beauty，故选B。

【17题详解】

根据下文“Mirrors tell us only a part of what we show to the outer world. Go past your reflection and see the real self!”可知，镜子只能告诉我们展现给外部世界的一部分。别只关注你的镜像，看看真实的自我，C项（超越你的镜像）正好概括这一话题，mirror image与Mirrors一致，故选C。

【18题详解】

根据上文“Eat healthy diet and be committed to a daily exercise routine. Lots of efforts are needed.”可知，吃健康的饮食，坚持每天锻炼。这需要很大的努力，D项（从长远来看，你会感觉更好）总结了这样做的好处，故选D。

【19题详解】

根据下文“However, Serena Williams never hides her unusual muscular physique. Instead, her showing her muscles enhances her appeal. Many fans think she is beautiful. This proves that looking beautiful and attractive goes beyond our looks.”可知，然而，塞雷娜·威廉姆斯从不掩饰她一身不寻常的肌肉。相反，她展示她的肌肉增强了她的吸引力。许多粉丝认为她很漂亮。这证明漂亮和有吸引力不仅仅是我们的外表，其中表示转折的However表明此处是说人们认为美只在于外表而忽略了通过外表体现出来的自信， F项（人们普遍认为美只是一个关乎外表的问题）与下文形成转折，从而引出下文小威通过展示别人并不认为是“美”的肌肉来体现自己强大的自信这一例子，故选F。

【20题详解】

根据下文“Beauty matters to all women, but to those who age beautifully, it matters neither too much nor too little.”可知，美丽对所有女性都很重要，但对那些优雅着老去的女性来说，这算不上什么问题，G项（不要害怕衰老，你会变得更美丽）与之一话题一致，指出女性不要害怕变老，优雅着老去也是一种美，故选G。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题上分：满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的ABCD四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

I must admit I am not a very good listener. But what really\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_me to become a good listener was helping my wife after her trachea(气管) surgery.

She couldn’t talk for almost a month because of the\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_.She had a pad(便笺本) and would write down her thoughts and\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_.Of course that was very slow and\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_and I could see the growing depression each day. I found myself trying to\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_what she was thinking since I knew she didn’t have the energy to write everything down, so I\_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_found myself trying to see the world from her eyes.

My wife couldn’t\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_, which needed paying closer attention and made me a good listener. Because she couldn’t write out every word she wanted to speak, she had to be more\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_about the words she chose. Because of this, our communication became more\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_and we paid closer attention to what the other had to say.

After this\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ I couldn’t help thinking about how this might help people who are having relationship problems. I think that if one or two persons\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_the only way they could\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_was writing their thoughts and comments down, I believe it would be incredibly good therapy(疗法)and help people\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_a lot of problems.Why not give it a shot if you are having any\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_with someone? They don’t have to agree to the no talking\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_because this experiment can be carried out by just one person.

21. A. caused B. forbade C. assisted D. ordered

22. A. surgery B. accident C. joke D. accent

23. A. schedules B. congratulations C. comments D. rewards

24. A. boring B. funny C. unsafe D. inconvenient

25. A. break off B. figure out C. pick off D. drop in

26. A. sincerely B. fearfully C. constantly D. cautiously

27. A. wait B. speak C. listen D. cry

28. A. curious B. worried C. particular D. crazy

29. A. valuable B. wild C. mature D. fluent

30. A. disaster B. experience C. crisis D. experiment

31. A. forgot B. complained C. hoped D. agreed

32. A. receive B. indicate C. communicate D. expect

33. A. solve B. attempt C. create D. use

34. A. excuses B. struggles C. relations D. store

35. A. targets B. congratulations C. laws D. rules

【21~35题答案】

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者从与妻子的特殊交流方式中学会了做一个好的聆听者。

【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但真正帮助我成为一个好的聆听者的是，我的妻子气管手术后我帮助她的这个过程。A. caused引起；B. forbade禁止；C. assisted帮助；D. ordered订购。根据“I must admit I am not a very good listener.”和“to become a good listener”可知，妻子的手术帮助作者成为好的倾听者。故选C。

【22题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：因为手术，她几乎一个月都不能说话。A. surgery外科手术；B. accident事故；C. joke玩笑；D. accent口音。根据“after her trachea surgery”可知，作者妻子因为气管手术而不能说话。故选A。

【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她有一本便笺簿，她可以把自己的想法和意见写下来。A. schedules日程；B. congratulations祝贺；C. comments评论，意见；D. rewards回报。根据“She had a pad”和“the only way they could\_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_was writing their thoughts and comments down”可知，妻子在便笺簿上写下自己的意见。故选C。

【24题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当然那是非常缓慢且不方便的，我每天都能看到越来越严重的抑郁。A. boring令人厌烦的；B. funny可笑的；C. unsafe不安全的；D. inconvenient不方便的。根据“Of course that was very slow”和常识可知，在便笺簿上写字很不方便。故选D。

【25题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：我发现自己会尽力去弄明白她在想什么，因为我知道她没有精力把所有的东西写下来，所以我不断地设法从她的眼睛看世界。A. break off折断；B. figure out理解；C. pick off摘掉；D. drop in顺便拜访。根据“and I could see the growing depression each day”和“what she was thinking”可知，妻子越来越抑郁，作者必须要弄清楚妻子在想什么。故选B。

【26题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我发现自己会尽力去弄明白她在想什么，因为我知道她没有精力把所有的东西写下来，所以我不断地设法从她的眼睛看世界。A. sincerely真诚地；B. fearfully胆怯地；C. constantly不断地；D. cautiously慎重地。根据“since I knew she didn’t have the energy to write everything down”可知，因为妻子不能把一切都写下来，所以作者必须不断地设法从妻子的眼睛看世界。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的妻子不能说话，这需要我密切关注，而且也使我成为一个好的倾听者。A. wait等待；B. speak讲话；C. listen听；D. cry哭。根据“She couldn’t talk for almost a month because of the\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_.”可知，妻子因为气管手术而不能说话。故选B。

【28题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：因为她不可能把她想说的每一个词都写出来，所以她不得不对她选择的词更加讲究。A. curious好奇的；B. worried担心的；C. particular讲究的；D. crazy疯狂的。be particular about对……讲究。根据“Because she couldn’t write out every word she wanted to speak”可知，因为不能把每一个词都写出来，所以妻子在选词方面特别讲究。故选C。

【29题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：正因为如此，我们的交流变得更有价值，我们更加关注对方要说的话。A. valuable有价值的；B. wild野生的；C. mature成熟的；D. fluent流利的。根据“she had to be more\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_about the words she chose.”可知，因为妻子在选词方面特别讲究，所以交流变得更有价值。故选A。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在这段经历之后，我不禁在想，这可能会帮助那些有感情问题的人。A. disaster灾难；B. experience经历；C. crisis危机；D. experiment实验。这里指上文描述的作者妻子因气管手术不能说话与作者用纸笔交流的经历。故选B。

【31题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我认为，如果一个或两个人同意他们唯一可以交流的方法是写下自己的想法和意见，这将是非常好的疗法，可以帮助人们解决很多问题。A. forgot忘记；B. complained抱怨；C. hoped希望；D. agreed同意。根据“the only way they could\_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_was writing their thoughts and comments down”可知，唯一可以交流的方法是写下自己的想法和意见，这需要两个人同意。故选D。

【32题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我认为，如果一个或两个人同意他们唯一可以交流的方法是写下自己的想法和意见，这将是非常好的疗法，可以帮助人们解决很多问题。A. receive收到；B. indicate指示；C. communicate交流；D. expect期望。根据“writing their thoughts and comments down”可知，写下自己的想法和意见是为了彼此交流。故选C。

【33题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我认为，如果一个或两个人同意他们唯一可以交流的方法是写下自己的想法和意见，这将是非常好的疗法，可以帮助人们解决很多问题。A. solve解决；B. attempt尝试；C. create创造；D. use使用。根据“I believe it would be incredibly good therapy”可知，这种疗法可以帮助人们解决很多问题。故选A。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：如果你和某人有任何难以处理的事，为什么不试一试呢？A. excuses借口；B. struggles难事；C. relations关系；D. store商店。根据“I believe it would be incredibly good therapy”可知，作者认为这种方法可以解决难以处理的事情。故选B。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们不需要同意不说话的规则，因为这种尝试一个人也可以进行。 A. targets目标；B. congratulations庆祝；C. laws法律；D. rules规则。根据“because this experiment can be carried out by just one person.”可知，这种一个人也可以进行，所以不需要同意不说话的规则。故选D。

**第二节（共10小题，每小期15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。

The impact of pandemic (流行病) on life expectancy (预期寿命), one of the most widely used standards to assess population health, was assessed by a study\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_(publish) in the *Informational Journal Epidemiology*. The study\_\_\_37\_\_\_(conduct) by the Oxford University's Leverhulme Centre for Demographic (人口的) Science.

The study revealed that women from 15 countries and men from 10 ended up\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_a lower life expectancy at birth in 2020 compared to 2015. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_biggest drops in life expectancy, however, were witnessed in men instead of women in most countries. American men were the worst off, with 2.2 years shaved off their life expectancy at birth. Men in Lithuania faced the second\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_(large) impact on their life expectancy, with a cut of 1.7 years.

Reductions in life expectancy overall\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_(occur) in 27 of the 29 countries analyzed by the study. Only men and women in Denmark and Norway and women in Finland managed to\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_(successful) avoid drops in life expectancy, the study said. Non-pharmaceutical interventions and strong healthcare systems in these countries were cited as\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_(factor) that could help explain this.

All the countries\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_life expectancy dropped had taken an average of 5、6 years\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_(achieve). Just a one year increase in life expectancy. The pandemic wiped out of this progress, the study said.

【36~45题答案】

【答案】36. published

37. was conducted

38. with 39. The

40. largest

41. occurred

42 successfully

43. factors

44. where 45. to achieve

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲的是一项研究发现——大流行使人的预期寿命下降。

【36题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：《流行病学信息杂志》发表的一项研究评估了大流行对预期寿命的影响，预期寿命是评估人口健康最广泛使用的标准之一。句中谓语是“was assessed”，空格处是非谓语动词，study和publish是被动关系，因此空格处用过去分词published，表被动。故填published。

【37题详解】

考查动词语态。句意：这项研究是由牛津大学Leverhulme人口科学中心进行的。由by可知，句子用被动语态，由上文“was assessed by a study\_\_\_1\_\_\_(publish) in the Informational Journal Epidemiology”可知，这个研究是过去进行的，因此空格处用一般过去时的被动语态，即was/were done，主语“The study”是单数，因此空格处是was conducted。故填was conducted。

【38题详解】

考查介词。句意：研究显示，与2015年相比，来自15个国家的女性和10个国家的男性在出生时的预期寿命较低。“end up with”是固定短语，意为“以……而结束/告终”，因此空格处是介词with。故填with。

【39题详解】

考查定冠词。句意：然而，在大多数国家，预期寿命下降最大的是男性，而不是女性。“biggest”是最高级，前面用定冠词the，位于句首，首字母大写，故填The。

【40题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：立陶宛男性的预期寿命受到的影响排名第二，减少了1.7年。“the second”后跟最高级，large的最高级是largest，“the second largest”意为“第二大”，故填largest。

【41题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：该研究分析的29个国家中，有27个国家的预期寿命整体下降。通篇时态是一般过去时，空格处用过去式occurred。故填occurred。

【42题详解】

考查副词。句意：研究称，只有丹麦和挪威的男性和女性以及芬兰的女性成功避免了预期寿命下降。空格处用副词修饰动词avoid，successful的副词是successfully，意为“成功地”。故填successfully。

【43题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：这些国家的非药物干预措施和强大的卫生保健系统被列为有助于解释这一现象的因素。“Non-pharmaceutical interventions and strong healthcare systems”是复数，因此空格处用复数factors。故填factors。

【44题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：所有预期寿命下降的国家平均都花了5, 6年的时间。分析句子结构可知，“life expectancy dropped”是定语从句，先行词countries是地方，在从句中作地点状语，因此空格处用关系副词where。故填where。

【45题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：所有预期寿命下降的国家平均都花了5, 6年的时间。“it takes/took sb. some time to do”是固定短语，意为“某人花了一些时间做这件事”，其中it是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式，空格处所在句子是此固定短语的变形，因此空格处用不定式to achieve，故填to achieve。

**第四部分 写作（共两节,满分40分）**

**第一节（满分45分）**

46. 假定你是李华，你校下周将邀请英国友人来校参观，需要志愿者介绍你校的历史和特色文化。请你写一封申请信，内容包括：

1.申请原因；

2.你的优势；

3.相关经历。

注意：1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【46题答案】

【答案】Dear Sir/Madam,

I’m Li Hua, a senior 3 student. I have learned that volunteers for the foreigners from Britain are needed. I am writing to apply for this position.

I do believe that I am qualified for the job. Firstly, I have an extensive knowledge of our school’s history and culture. Besides, I have a good command of English, making it easy for me to communicate with foreign guests freely. More importantly, I have been involved in a good deal of reception work.

Thanks for your time and consideration. I would appreciate it if I could be chosen for this job.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。假定你是李华，你校下周将邀请英国友人来校参观，需要志愿者介绍你校的历史和特色文化。

【详解】作文模版：

1.词汇积累

首先：firstly→first of all

相信：believe →be convinced of

此外：besides → what’s more

精通，掌握：have a good command of→be proficient in

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：More importantly, I have been involved in a good deal of reception work.

拓展句：Last but not least, what matters is that I have been involved in a good deal of reception work.

【点睛】【高分句型1】 I do believe that I am qualified for the job.（使用助动词do对谓语动词believe进行强调，加强了肯定的语气）

【高分句型2】Besides, I have a good command of English, making it easy for me to communicate with foreign guests freely.（运用了现分词作结果状语）

**第二节（满分25分）**

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

I could tell by her face that she was Very anxious. “Mrs. Lim, is there something wrong?” I asked as I glanced at the wall lock. It was almost I am. Mrs. Lim was one of my neighbors who lived down the street with her old, sick husband. I immediately thought that Mrs. Lim needed help.

“It's my husband. I think he's having a heart attack. Can you help me?” she blurted out(脱口而出). Her eyes filled with tears. With lightning speed, I changed my clothes. Then, I followed Mrs. Lim to her house. The whole house was a little musty. As this was my first visit to the Lims' residence, I had a quick glance around the living room. There were wall panels covered with watercolor landscapes, carvings, and cross-stitch(十字绣)pieces. Along the hallway leading to the kitchen was Mr. Lim, sitting in an armchair. He appeared to be out of breath. With Mrs. Lim's help, I managed to carry him to the porch where their car was parked. When we finally managed to get him inside the car, I drove to the hospital.

We rushed him to the emergency and casualty ward(临时病室).The doctor on duty informed us that Mr. Lim had suffered a mild stroke. Mr. Lim was admitted to the intensive care unit(ICU）. Mrs. Lim and I looked after him all night long. It was then that Mrs. Lim asked me to contact her son and convey the news. I never knew that Mr. and Mrs. Lim had children. I could not recall a time when they ever mentioned a son. I tried to contact the son at the given address, but I was told that he had moved to another town with his wife and children. I could see the pain in Mrs. Lim's face as I told her the news.

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。

As I was driving home, I told myself that I would call my own parents

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

Mr. Lim was discharged(准许离开)from the hospital after ten days

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

【47题答案】

【答案】*As I was driving home, I told myself that I would call my own parents*. I had not contacted them for almost a month and my conscience bit me. I had always thought that I had so much work to do and couldn’t spare enough time to visit them. They had devoted most of their time to looking after me for a good part of their lives. I was sobbing terribly all the way home, ashamed of my neglect. Maybe they were suffering from the same scene as my neighbors.

*Mr. Lim was discharged(准许离开)from the hospital after ten days.* He made a speedy recovery. Apart from his unclear speech, he appeared healthy and happy a month after the incident. I didn’t know whether they had contacted with their son, but what I took from the incident helped me a lot. The incident has helped me to know what is important to me. It has also made me realize that when we give a helping hand to those who need our assistance, the world will be a better place to live in.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者在帮助中风的老邻居时，知道他们的孩子不能及时联系上，不能来照顾生病的父母时，邻居非常痛苦，从而想到自己也已经很久没有与父母联系了，因而受到启发，让自己懂得了生活中什么更重要的，以及助人为乐让世界更美好的故事。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①.由第一段首句内容“当我开车回家时，我告诉自己我会给自己的父母打电话。”可知，第一段可描写作者想起自己许久没有联系的父母以及心理的感悟。

②.由第二段首句内容“林先生在10天后出院”可知，第二段可描写林先生康复以及作者的感悟。

2.续写线索：想起父母——心理变化——出院——人生感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

①.联系：contact/get in touch with

②.拜访：visit/pay a visit to

③.帮助：give a helping hand/assist sb.

情绪类

①.伤心：sob/cry/weep

②.羞愧：ashamed/feel shame

【点睛】

[高分句型1]. I had always thought that I had so much work to do and couldn’t spare enough time to visit them.（运用了that引导的宾语从句）

[高分句型2]. I didn’t know whether they had contacted with their son, but what I took from the incident helped me a lot. （运用了whether引导宾语从句，what引导主语从句）