

# 2020~2021 年度高三开学考试(一)

## 英 语

### 考生注意:

1. 本试卷共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 请将各题答案填写在答题卡上。
3. 本试卷主要考试内容:高考全部内容。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What time is it now?

A. 5:15.

B. 5:30.

C. 5:45.

2. How does the man feel?

A. Frightened.

B. Proud.

C. Excited.

3. What is the man's phone number?

A. 560-1278.

B. 560-1287.

C. 650-1287.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. How long they haven't met.

B. How the woman went to college.

C. How the woman's life is going.

5. What does the woman think of French food?

A. It is delicious.

B. It is easy to make.

C. It is time-consuming.

#### 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 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What will the woman do during the holiday?

A. Work on a report.

B. Travel to somewhere.

C. Have a rest.

7. Why does the woman refuse to lend her car to the man?

- A. She lent it to other people.
- B. He broke it before.
- C. She sold it out.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Friends.

9. What do the speakers think of their future?

- A. Promising.
- B. Blank.
- C. Unclear.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers looking forward to?

- A. Relaxing themselves.
- B. Reuniting with parents.
- C. Finishing the remaining work.

11. What will the woman do during the Spring Festival?

- A. Travel around Beijing.
- B. Travel across the country.
- C. Get together with her parents.

12. Where does the woman come from?

- A. The countryside.
- B. Beijing.
- C. A city near Beijing.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did Lina's family go to town at Halloween?

- A. They had no neighbors.
- B. They didn't have many neighbors.
- C. The people in town were friendly.

14. What did Lina's parents do while the kids went to trick-or-treat?

- A. They went with the kids.
- B. They waited for the kids.
- C. They wandered around the town.

15. What did Lina's dad once dress up as?

- A. A policeman.
- B. A passer-by.
- C. Santa Claus.

16. How do you like Lina's parents?

- A. They love life.
- B. They are strange.
- C. They are stubborn.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker eat on the train to Paris?

- A. A hamburger.
- B. A steak.
- C. A hot dog.

18. Who did the speaker sit next to on his way to Rome?

- A. William.
- B. John.
- C. Marcus.

19. Why does the speaker want to sit next to Maria?

- A. To help her relax when flying.
- B. To listen to music with her.
- C. To learn from her.

20. Which of the following is the speaker's route?

- A. London→Paris→Edinburgh→Bavaria→Rome→Helsinki.
- B. London→Edinburgh→Paris→Rome→Bavaria→Helsinki.
- C. London→Rome→Paris→Edinburgh→Bavaria→Helsinki.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

#### Summer Courses for Students

##### Writing Project for Students

Contact: Ms Cathy

Phone: 571-206-4987

Website: [www.nwup.org](http://www.nwup.org)

Grade: 7~12

The Writing Project for Students is a two-week writing program for 120 students. The young writers work with writing teachers in the George Mason University (GMU) and then take photos with the teachers as souvenirs. Their writing works are issued in a collection and they can take them, one copy per student.

##### Research Science Institute

Contact: Mr George

Phone: 703-448-9662

Website: [www.cce.org](http://www.cce.org)

Grade: 11

The Research Science Institute is a six-week summer program in which some of the excellent high school students from the US and around the world come together to carry out science and mathematics research. They undertake research projects under the guidance of university professors.

##### Summer Communication Institute

Contact: Mr Xavier

Phone: 434-924-3371

Website: [www.virginia.edu](http://www.virginia.edu)

Grade: 11~12

The University of Virginia's Summer Communication Institute offers eight-week programs in Arabic, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Russian, Spanish and

Chinese. These 9 programs are designed to serve people who wish to attain an intermediate level of competence in the new system of communication in speech in just one summer. A participant attends classes 5 days a week, 8 hours a day. The limited class size allows for individualized and group instruction not usually available in standard classrooms.

#### Youth Conservation Camp

Contact: Ms Elizabeth

Phone: 804-559-0324

Website: [www.vaswed.org](http://www.vaswed.org)

Grade: 9~12

For more than 30 years, the Virginia Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts has sponsored a fortnight's summer conservation camp for Virginia high school students on the campus of Virginia Tech. The program brings together about 70 interested students to learn about Virginia's natural resources from conservation professionals from Virginia Tech. Most of the instruction is hands-on and outdoors.

21. What can the participants get before they leave the GMU?

- A. A certificate offered by the GMU.
- B. A chance to do scientific research.
- C. A collection of their works' photos.
- D. A publication about their own writing.

22. What would the participants do to learn language?

- A. Visit [www.virginia.edu](http://www.virginia.edu).
- B. Ask Ms Cathy.
- C. Consult Mr George.
- D. Call 804-559-0324.

23. Which of the following programs have the same duration?

- A. Research Science Institute and Summer Communication Institute.
- B. Summer Communication Institute and Youth Conservation Camp.
- C. Writing Project for Students and Youth Conservation Camp.
- D. Writing Project for Students and Research Science Institute.

#### B

This was my first big winter climb. Our route was up the north face of Ben Nevis to the top. It's probably the longest climb in Britain.

We began to prepare early in the morning. We packed some necessities, such as tents, sleeping bags and even spikes for our shoes. We'd have trouble on Ben Nevis without spikes because our shoes would get much snow so that we'd be like walking on ice. Even though some of the group were very experienced, we brought all kinds of safety equipment, including lights for attracting attention, hard hats and special clothing. Ben Nevis in winter is always a challenge.

After some time we began to climb the mountain. Two hours later, the track soon climbed steeply and my legs felt heavy. Being the weakest member of the group, I had to rest



more frequently. The others sometimes stopped for a break to let me catch up, but as soon as I reached them, they set off again.

After 200 meters, we reached the beginning of Tower Ridge, the route that would take us to the top of Ben Nevis. It's only a meter and a half wide and there is a drop of hundreds of meters on each side of the mountain. I was tense but not panic-stricken. I took a deep breath. I had to keep calm and centered on every step as I moved slowly along it.

After seven hours of climbing, we reached the top. On a clear day, we can see the sea and right across it to the island of Skye, as far as 48 kilometers away. However, we weren't that lucky because a mist had come down.

On Ben Nevis, getting back down to camp can be as much of a challenge as going up. We needed to be able to read a map properly—a wrong turn could make slopes too dangerous to go down in winter. It was only when I was safe in the tent at dusk that I could say I really enjoyed the experience for the first time. But at least I made it to the top.

24. What does the author mainly intend to do in paragraph 2?
- A. Describe the attractions along the route.
  - B. Show something needed to carry for the climb.
  - C. List some troubles of climbing mountains in winter.
  - D. Introduce the group of experienced Ben Nevis climbers.
25. How did the author feel when climbing Ben Nevis?
- A. Scared and tense.
  - B. Calm and breathless.
  - C. Confident but unfocused.
  - D. Nervous but concentrated.
26. What did the climbers find when reaching the top of Ben Nevis?
- A. The island of Skye was quite wide.
  - B. The mist began to pass off.
  - C. Their vision was blocked.
  - D. They could see very far.
27. How does the author mainly develop the text?
- A. By data.
  - B. In the order of time.
  - C. By comparison.
  - D. In terms of cause and effect.

C

Trust is a funny thing. For the most part, it is freely given, but once it is lost, regaining it is costly both physically and emotionally. Rebuilding trust is no easy task once it has been damaged or lost.

For a child, when parents' trust is lost, there are a variety of emotions to face in restoring it. He will have to be prepared to deal with his parents' anger, hatred, disappointment, impatience and hurt. He will also have to deal with his feelings of being disrespected, of being taken for granted and of being used.

What most parents can't handle is a child who tells them one thing and then does another. They tend to be able to handle a child who openly disagrees with them better than one who lies. Too many lies make parents despondent and sad because their child doesn't behave as

they expect. The parents' level of the emotion is much lower when a child makes his different views known, and it is a key component of lost trust.

So when you tell your parents how you feel, make sure you are showing remorse for losing their trust, not anger or self-pity that your freedom has been limited. Tell them you realize you've done a bad thing. Let them know that you are sorry and that you will do whatever it takes to fix things. Tell them that you are feeling upset because they have not given you any indication about what they need from you in order to even try to trust you again.

If you damage your parents' trust, you have to do everything you can think of to show them you are sorry and that you won't risk losing their trust again. In short, you have to try your best to be a much more trustworthy person.

28. What does the author say about trust?

- A. It is easy to build in the family.
- B. It is hard to regain in most cases.
- C. It isn't very difficult to lose as a rule.
- D. It can't be restored between parents and children.

29. Which kind of emotion mainly causes a child to lose his parents' trust?

- A. The child's anger.
- B. The child's sadness.
- C. The parents' disrespect.
- D. The parents' disappointment.

30. Which of the following can replace "remorse" underlined in paragraph 4?

- A. guilt
- B. blessedness
- C. sympathy
- D. indication

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

- A. Why Parents Express Emotions
- B. Regaining Trust Promotes Learning
- C. How Children Get Parents' Trust Back
- D. Losing Trust Results from Anger and Hatred

**D**

Many years ago, the United States government started a project aimed at proving that nuclear waste can be safely left underground. The government approved plans to set up a processing center, known as the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, or WIPP, in the New Mexico desert. The plant received its first shipment of radioactive waste in March of 1999. Twenty years later, workers have kept more than 12,380 shipments of waste in the plant's underground caves.

The nuclear waste repository was cut out of an ancient salt formation about four-fifths of a kilometer below the desert. The idea was that the salt would eventually completely contain the waste.

Peter Swift is a scientist at Sandia National Laboratories. He worked on the development

of WIPP. He noted that it was exciting to work on what was then going to be the world's first deep geologic repository for that class of waste. Swift added that no radioactive waste had been put that deep underground before. And that's still true 20 years later.

The goal of WIPP is to prevent radioactive waste from reaching people and the things people need in order to live on the earth.

Don Hancock works with the Southwest Research and Information Center, a watchdog group. He notes, "WIPP is 80 percent through its lifetime, but it has just dealt with less than 40 percent of the waste and disappointingly, it has cost more than twice as much as it was supposed to." The words are a clear comment on the effect of WIPP's disposal of waste.

More recently, the Department of Energy said it would investigate reports that workers may have been exposed to dangerous chemicals last year.

Hancock says the large problem is that nuclear power plants keep producing more waste. "How much nuclear power waste are we going to create; how much nuclear weapons waste are we going to create?" Hancock asked. He notes the importance of knowing answers to those questions, so that they can then put their arms around it.

32. What stops the radioactive waste in the plant's underground spreading around?

- A. Sand in the desert.
- B. Deep hard rock.
- C. Underground water.
- D. Underground salt layer.

33. What was special about the nuclear waste according to Peter Swift?

- A. Its size.
- B. Its depth of storage.
- C. Its shape.
- D. Its accuracy of classification.

34. Which words can describe Don Hancock's attitude to WIPP?

- A. Critical and doubtful.
- B. Disappointed and unconcerned.
- C. Confident and convinced.
- D. Ambiguous and uncertain.

35. What does Don Hancock mean in the last paragraph?

- A. People should open arms to embrace the nuclear age.
- B. People can prevent the large problem from occurring.
- C. He and his group will set out to resolve nuclear waste together.
- D. He decides to figure out how much waste and weapons exist now.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Setting Yourself Up for Success by Eating Healthily

To set yourself up for success by eating healthily, try to keep things simple. 36 Instead of being overly concerned with counting calories, just simply think of your diet in terms of color, variety and freshness. Focus on avoiding packaged and processed foods and opting for more fresh ingredients whenever possible.

37 Cooking more meals at home can help you take charge of what you're eating and



better monitor exactly what goes into your food. You'll take in fewer calories and avoid the chemical additives, added sugar, and unhealthy fats of packaged and takeout foods that can leave you feeling tired and bad-tempered and worsen symptoms of depression, stress and anxiety.

Make the right changes. When cutting back on unhealthy foods in your diet, it's important to substitute them by healthy alternatives. 38

Focus on how you feel after eating. This will help develop healthy new habits and tastes. 39 On the contrary, the more junk food you eat, the more likely you are to feel uncomfortable, sick or exhausted.

Drink plenty of water. Water helps rid our systems of waste products and poisons. However, many of us go through dehydration (脱水), causing thirst, tiredness, low energy and headaches. 40 And this makes us eat more. So drinking plenty of water will help you make healthy and correct food choices.

- A. Prepare more of your own meals.
- B. Eating a healthy diet doesn't have to be complex.
- C. Order and eat various delicious foods whenever possible.
- D. In this case, it is very common to mistake thirst for hunger.
- E. The healthier the food you eat, the better you'll feel after a meal.
- F. Keep healthy and energetic every day in spite of severe dehydration.
- G. Replacing dangerous fats with healthy ones will positively affect your health.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The story goes that an English battleship was sailing at sea in the severe weather for several days. The visibility was poor 41 heavy fog, so the captain landed on the watchtower, 42 all the activities.

Shortly, a lookout reported that a light ahead was 43. The captain asked, "Is it steady or 44 towards our ship?" The lookout replied, "The light was steady, but our 45 was going to be in 46 with that one." The captain ordered the lookout to send a 47 to that ship and told them that the two sides would have the risk of crashing into each other if they didn't 48 course. Back came a signal, "It's 49 for you to change course." The captain asked the lookout to send again, and 50 them to change course, but that ship 51 it. Then the captain shouted angrily, "Send, 'I'm a battleship. You'll change course.'" "Captain, I've never seen you 52 your top before," the lookout said and did. Back came another signal, "I'm a lighthouse!". The captain was 53 after knowing this, and they had to change their course 54.

On our path in life, we sometimes have to change course; 55, we would run into the



56. Some people spend much time trying to change everything around them, not realizing they can 57 it only by changing themselves. They're hitting their head on the barrier but expecting a good 58. It's just as stupid as not changing their course when those are about to collide with a lighthouse. So when life puts an unmovable 59 in front of you, stick to the secret: changing course, but 60 slowing down and going on.

- |                      |                      |                          |                  |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. on account of | B. in addition to    | C. in spite of           | D. on top of     |
| 42. A. calling off   |                      | B. enquiring about       |                  |
|                      | C. keeping an eye on | D. turning a deaf ear to |                  |
| 43. A. charging      | B. falling           | C. fading                | D. flashing      |
| 44. A. referring     | B. pointing          | C. moving                | D. looking       |
| 45. A. instruction   | B. ship              | C. method                | D. captain       |
| 46. A. trade         | B. peace             | C. collision             | D. comparison    |
| 47. A. signal        | B. report            | C. decision              | D. question      |
| 48. A. delay         | B. change            | C. admit                 | D. demand        |
| 49. A. typical       | B. early             | C. challenging           | D. advisable     |
| 50. A. allowed       | B. helped            | C. urged                 | D. invited       |
| 51. A. accepted      | B. doubted           | C. missed                | D. rejected      |
| 52. A. blow          | B. reach             | C. stuff                 | D. show          |
| 53. A. heartbroken   | B. innocent          | C. relieved              | D. thunderstruck |
| 54. A. temporarily   | B. instantly         | C. slowly                | D. merrily       |
| 55. A. otherwise     | B. however           | C. therefore             | D. anyway        |
| 56. A. top secret    | B. brick wall        | C. comfort zone          | D. safe path     |
| 57. A. learn         | B. see               | C. take                  | D. make          |
| 58. A. result        | B. suggestion        | C. choice                | D. start         |
| 59. A. opportunity   | B. target            | C. object                | D. fantasy       |
| 60. A. still         | B. never             | C. always                | D. even          |

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。

While airlines can have varying levels of services on flights, some things remain constant. The food is 61 (general) unpleasant to your taste, the bathrooms are narrow, and seating 62 (you) anywhere other than first class can be uncomfortable.

You may 63 (notice) most airplane seats are blue recently. Some airlines 64 Southwest Airlines, American Airlines, and United Airlines all feature the shade in their fleet (机群). And the good reason is that it's the most 65 (practice) color.

First, a blue seat is the easiest 66 (keep) clean—or at least the best way to make a clean impression. Blue allows stains (污渍) to mix with the fabric in a way 67 white or darker seat would not.

That blue is associated with a sense of peace is another reason. 68 (give) that anxiety

about flying is common, it makes sense to have widespread use of a color that has a calming effect.

Airlines also use blue as part of a branding effort, with several major US airlines selecting the color in logos because it represents America. It symbolizes a sense of trustworthiness when a pilot carries you through the sky at a speed of up to 575 miles an hour. You'll see other 69 (choose) on airlines, Virgin Atlantic, for example, has red seats, 70 chances are that blue will remain the most dominant color in the skies.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Yesterday, the flash flood hit our area. Lucky, the road was flooded. The bus had to be canceling because of the flood, so I had nothing to do but to walk home with two heavy bags. I couldn't find my way but come across anyone in the dark. I was so afraid and nervous. How I hoped someone's help! Just then I felt a hand touching my arm, where made me really surprised. He turned out that it was my new classmate Wang Ping that rides his bike. He quickly got off his bike and carried one of my bag to my house while pushing his bike. I sincerely thanked him for leading me home in the dark.

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校正在组织英语作文比赛,请以你最难忘的一次旅行为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 旅行简述;
2. 难忘的原因。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 短文题目已为你写好。

# 2020~2021 年度高三开学考试(一)

## 英语参考答案

### 听力部分录音材料

听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意:做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

停顿 00'10"

现在是听力试音时间。

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 50 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practice their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more information. If you join now you can have the first month free.

试音到此结束。

听力考试正式开始。

停顿 00'10"

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

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。

停顿 00'02"

例如:现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

停顿 00'05"

你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

停顿 00'02"

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案画在试卷上。

停顿 00'05"

衬衫的价格为 9 磅 15 便士,所以你选择 C 项,并将其画在试卷上。

现在,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

停顿 00'05"

哔——

(Text 1)



M: The flight is arriving at 5:45. We'd better hurry up.  
W: We still have 30 minutes. There's enough time to get there.

(Text 2)

M: What lovely weather! Look, what a beautiful golden beach!  
W: Yes. It's really a nice place for swimming.

(Text 3)

W: Could I have your name and telephone number?

M: John Smith and my phone number is 560-1287.

(Text 4)

M: Hi, Susie, it's been long since I saw you last time! How is everything going?

W: Couldn't be better. College life is going great and I'm just loving it.

(Text 5)

M: Linda, have you ever tried French food?

W: No, I haven't. I hear it is carefully prepared and presented in a beautiful way. In fact, preparing a French meal may take several hours because there are many processes.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

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。

哔——

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

M: The holiday is coming. Are you going to somewhere?

W: No. I have a report to work on. I'm afraid I will stay at home most of the time.

M: Oh, my God. You should have a rest.

W: I'd love to, but work comes first.

M: You are so devoted to your work! By the way, since you are not going anywhere, could you lend me your car during the holiday?

W: No way.

M: Why?

W: You always break my car. Remember I lent you my car last time?

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在,你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7)

W: Hey, honey, how was your work today?

M: It went really well!

W: Really? I'm proud of you, Jeff!

M: Thanks. How was your day?

W: It was great, too! I got a callback from New York.

M: What? That's amazing! Wow!

W: I think our future is bright, honey.

M: I think so. There's truly no place to pursue dreams like the Big Apple.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

W: Hey, Bobby. How's it going?

M: Pretty well. How about you?

W: Pretty busy. The Spring Festival holiday starts next week, so I'm looking forward to some rest and relaxation.

M: Yeah. Me too. What are you going to do for the holiday?

W: Well, being with family is a pretty important part of the holiday, so I'll stay at my parents' home for several days. My grandparents and a few other relatives will be there.

M: That sounds great. Your parents live in the city, right?

W: Yeah. I'm from Beijing. A lot of my friends are always travelling across the country, but I just go to meet my family in the same city.

M: With so many people leaving Beijing for the holiday, the traffic of the city will be fairly light at that time.

W: That's right.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在, 你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

M: Hi, Lina. How did your family celebrate Halloween?

W: Well, my sisters and I would dress up and my parents would take us out to trick-or-treat. We didn't have many neighbors, so my parents would drive us to a bigger neighborhood in town, and we'd go door to door.

M: Did your parents go with you?

W: Oh, yeah. They didn't want us to wander around by ourselves in a strange neighborhood, so they always went with us, and they loved it.

M: They are crazy.

W: You can say it again. They like to make jokes. I like the time my dad dressed up as Father Christmas and kept telling funny jokes to everyone he met. And once my mom dressed up as a policewoman and wrote parking tickets for people's cars, which were parked in their own driveways!

M: You are so lucky to have such interesting parents.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在, 你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 10)

Hi, Maggie! It's me, Leroy! It's really cool to talk to you on the answering machine. I'm so tired because we went to a party last night and I went to bed at three o'clock this morning. Anyway, let me tell you about the holiday now.

On Monday, we were in Edinburgh. We drove there from London by coach and I sat next to William. It took us ten hours to get there, but it was worthwhile because it's an amazing city. Some of the group tried traditional Scottish cooking, but William and I had a hamburger instead. The next day we went to Paris by train. I sat next to Marcus and we listened to hip-hop CDs. The journey was so long that we had lunch on the train. As I don't like French food, I had a hot dog instead.

From there we went to Rome by coach once again, and this time I sat next to John. We stopped for lunch at a service station on the motorway and I had a large steak. Now I'm sitting next to Elisabeth on a train just outside Bavaria. Elisabeth is playing the harmonica I bought.

Tomorrow we are going to fly to Helsinki in Finland. I'm going to sit next to Maria because she doesn't like flying and I want to help her relax. Anyway, it's time to get off the train now. Give a big kiss to Mum and Dad from me and I'll see you soon. Bye!

第二节到此结束。

现在, 你有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

听力部分到此结束。

#### 试题答案

1~5 ACBCC 6~10 ABBAA 11~15 CBBAC 16~20 ACBAB

阅读理解:

21~23 DAC

A 篇:本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了四门面向学生的暑期课程。

21. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Writing Project for Students 中的介绍可知,参加写作课程的学生在离开乔治梅森大学时,可以获得一本作品合集,里面是他们自己的作品。

22. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Summer Communication Institute 中的介绍可知,想学习阿拉伯语、法语、德语等 9 门语言的学生可以访问网站 [www.virginia.edu](http://www.virginia.edu)。

23. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据 Writing Project for Students 中的关键词“two-week”和 Youth Conservation Camp 中的关键词“fortnight's”可知,这两门课程都是持续两个星期的。

24~27 BDCB

B 篇:本文是一篇记叙文。作者主要讲述了自己冬天跟随队伍攀登本尼维斯山的经历。

24. B 【解析】主旨大意题。根据第二段第一、二句可知,作者在该段中主要展示一些攀登时需要携带的物品。

25. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段可知,作者登山的路线非常艰险,他很紧张但不恐慌。他深吸了一口气,保持冷静,专注于每一步,小心翼翼缓慢行进。因此可推断,在登山过程中,作者虽然紧张但是注意力集中。

26. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段可知,作者和队伍到达山顶时发现薄雾,视野受阻。

27. B 【解析】推理判断题。通读全文可知,作者按时间顺序对攀登本尼维斯山的过程进行了描述。

28~31 BDAC

C 篇:本文是一篇说明文,主要围绕“孩子如何重新获得父母的信任”这个话题展开阐述。

28. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段可知,一旦信任被破坏或失去,重新获得信任多半不是一件容易的事。

29. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后两句可知,太多的谎言使父母感到失望、难过,因为孩子的表现不像他们期望的那样。当孩子说出不同的观点时,父母的这种失望的情绪程度比知道孩子撒谎时要低得多,而它(失望)是失去信任的一个重要组成部分。

30. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据句意“所以,当你告诉父母你的感受时,确保你是在为失去他们的信任而悔恨,而不是因为你的自由被限制而生气或自怜”可推知,remorse 意为“懊悔;悔恨”,与 guilt 意思接近。

31. C 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要围绕“孩子如何重新获得父母的信任”这个话题展开阐述。

32~35 DBAC

D 篇:本文是一篇说明文。许多年前,美国政府启动了一个项目,旨在证明核废料可以安全地留在地下。政府批准了在新墨西哥沙漠建立一个处理中心的计划,该中心被称为废物隔离试验工厂。

32. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句可知,地下盐层阻止了核废料扩散。

33. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段可知,Swift 认为在当时即将成为世界上第一个用于储存核废料的深层地质库工作是令人兴奋的。以前没有任何放射性物质被埋在那么深的地下。20 年后仍然如此。也就是说,核废料的独特之处在于其储存深度。

34. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段最后两句可知,Don Hancock 的话是对 WIPP 废物处理明显的批评。在最后一段中,Don Hancock 还指出一个大问题——核电站不断产生更多的废物,并且提出两个问题表示质疑。故 Don Hancock 对 WIPP 持批评和怀疑的态度。

35. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,Don Hancock 指出了知道这些问题答案的重要性,这样他们就可以一起着手处理(核废料)。

36~40 BAGED

七选五:本文是一篇说明文,主要讲述了人们可以通过健康的饮食为成功做好准备。

36. B 【解析】B 项“健康饮食并不复杂”与下文“不要过分关注卡路里的计算,只要简单地考虑你的食物的颜色、种类和新鲜度”衔接紧密。

37. A 【解析】A 项“多自己做饭”与下文“多在家做饭可以帮助你掌控自己吃的东西,更好地监控食物中到底有什么”衔接紧密。

38. G 【解析】G 项“用健康的脂肪代替危险的脂肪会对你的健康有积极的影响”承接上文“当你在饮食中减少



不健康的食物时,用健康的替代品来代替它们是很重要的”。

39. E 【解析】E项“你吃的食物越健康,饭后你就会感觉越好”承上启下,符合题意。

40. D 【解析】D项“在这种情况下,人们常常把口渴误认为是饥饿”紧扣主题句且引出下文“这让我们吃得更多”。

41~45 ACDCB 46~50 CABDC 51~55 DADBA 56~60 BDACB

完形填空:本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。一艘军舰在大雾中行驶在一个陌生的海域,途中遇到了灯塔,最后不得不改变航向。这件事表明在我们的人生道路上,我们有时不得不改变人生航向。

41. A 【解析】考查介词短语。由于(on account of)大雾,海上能见度很低,船长紧张地登上瞭望塔,密切关注(keeping an eye on)着所有的活动。

42. C 【解析】考查动词短语。解析见41题。

43. D 【解析】考查动词。一个瞭望员报告前方有灯光在闪烁(fashing)。

44. C 【解析】考查动词。船长询问瞭望员对方船只是静止不动的还是正向军舰移动(moving)。

45. B 【解析】考查名词。瞭望员回复他们的船(ship)将会和那艘船相撞(collision)。

46. C 【解析】考查名词。解析见45题。

47. A 【解析】考查名词。船长命令瞭望员向那艘船发送信号(signal),并告知对方船只如果不改变(change)航向,双方船只将会有相撞的危险。

48. B 【解析】考查动词。解析见47题。

49. D 【解析】考查形容词。对方船只发回信号,认为军舰改变航向才是明智的(advisable)。

50. C 【解析】考查动词。船长命令船员再次发送信号,敦促(urged)对方改变航向,但是对方船只拒绝了(rejected)。

51. D 【解析】考查动词。解析见50题。

52. A 【解析】考查动词。船长生气地大叫:“发送‘我是军舰,你方改变航向。’”“船长,我从未见过你大发雷霆(blow your top)。”瞭望员说着并照做了。

53. D 【解析】考查形容词。在得知对方是灯塔后,船长大吃一惊(thunderstruck),他们不得不立即(instantly)改变航向。

54. B 【解析】考查副词。解析见53题。

55. A 【解析】考查副词。在我们的人生道路上,我们有时不得不改变人生航向,否则(otherwise)我们会碰壁(brick wall)。

56. B 【解析】考查名词短语。解析见55题。

57. D 【解析】考查动词。人们没意识到只有改变了自己才能获得成功(make it)。

58. A 【解析】考查名词。他们的头撞到了障碍物,却指望一个好的结果(result)。这和那些即将撞上灯塔却不改变航向的人一样愚蠢。

59. C 【解析】考查名词。当生活把一个无法移动的物体(object)摆在你面前时,要坚持这个秘诀:改变航向,绝不要(never)放慢脚步,要继续前进。

60. B 【解析】考查副词。解析见59题。

61. generally 62. yourself / yourselves 63. have noticed 64. like 65. practical 66. to keep

67. a 68. Given 69. choices 70. but

语法填空:

61. generally 【解析】考查副词。副词generally在此处修饰形容词unpleasant。

62. yourself / yourselves 【解析】考查代词。seat oneself是固定搭配,意为“就坐”。

63. have noticed 【解析】考查时态。根据关键词“recently”和情态动词“may”可知,此处应该用notice的现在完成式。

64. like 【解析】考查介词。根据空前的“airlines”和空后的“Southwest Airlines, American Airlines, and United Airlines”可知,此处应该填入like用来举例。like在此处是介词,意为“像”。

65. practical 【解析】考查形容词。根据空前的“the most”和空后的名词“color”可知,此处应该填入practice的

形容词形式。

66. to keep 【解析】考查非谓语动词。在固定句型“sth+adj+不定式”中,经常用不定式的主动形式表被动意义。
67. a 【解析】考查冠词。根据语境和可数名词“seat”可知,此处应该填入不定冠词 a,泛指白色或深色的座椅。a white or dark seat 与上文中的“a blue seat”相对应。
68. Given 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据句意和句子结构可知,此处应该用 give 的过去分词形式。given that 相当于连词,意为“考虑到”。
69. choices 【解析】考查词性转换/名词。根据关键词“other”可知,此处应该用 choose 的名词复数形式。
70. but 【解析】考查连词。根据上下文可知,此处应该用 but 表示转折。该句句意为“你会在航空公司看到其他的设计选择,例如,维珍大西洋航空公司的座位是红色的,但蓝色很可能仍然是天空中最主要的颜色”。

短文改错:

Yesterday, the flash flood hit our area. Lucky, the road was flooded. The bus had to be canceling because of the flood, so I had nothing to do but to walk home with two heavy bags. I canceled / cancelled couldn't find my way but come across anyone in the dark. I was so afraid and nervous. How I hoped for someone's help! Just then I felt a hand touching my arm, where made me really surprised. He turned out that it was my new classmate Wang Ping that rides his bike. He quickly got off his bike and carried one of my bag to my house while pushing his bike. I sincerely thanked him for leading me home in the dark.

71. the—a 【解析】考查冠词。此处第一次提到 flood,故改为不定冠词 a。
72. Lucky—Unluckily 【解析】考查副词。根据句意“不幸的是,道路被淹没了”可知,此处应该用副词 Unluckily。Unluckily 在此处充当状语,修饰整个句子。
73. canceling—canceled / cancelled 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据语境可知,此处应该用 canceled / cancelled,其与 be 动词构成不定式的被动式。
74. 删除 but 后的 to 【解析】考查非谓语动词。固定句型“have nothing to do but + 动词原形”意为“除了……无事可做”。在这种句型中,只要前面有实义动词 do,后面的不定式省去 to。
75. but—or 【解析】考查连词。or 用于否定句,提出两种事物时,意为“也不”。故此处用 or 连接两个动词。
76. hoped 后面加 for 【解析】考查介词。hope for 是固定词组,意为“希望;期待”。
77. where—which 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,此处应该用关系代词 which 引导非限定定语从句,且 which 在从句中充当主语,指代前面的整个句子。
78. He—It 【解析】考查代词。此处的句型是“It turned out that...”,意为“结果是……”,it 在此句中是形式主语。
79. rides—rode 【解析】考查时态。根据上下文时态和开头的时间状语“Yesterday”可知,此处应该用一般过去时。
80. bag—bags 【解析】考查名词单复数。“one of + 名词复数形式”是固定搭配,故此处应该用名词复数 bags。

书面表达:

命题立意:本题要求以你最难忘的一次旅行为题,写一篇英文短文,内容包括:1. 旅行简述;2. 难忘的原因。该设题有利于考查考生的英语核心素养,与中学生的生活密切相关。考生应该用英语思维合理表达,自然过渡到下一表达要点。

参考范文:

### My Most Memorable Trip

Last summer, I toured London with my parents. It was the most unforgettable trip for me. We visited many famous ancient buildings, like Big Ben and Tower Bridge. The visit to Cambridge University was really fantastic.

The reason why the trip was the most unforgettable and impressive for me was that the city was clean and orderly and the British people were friendly and helpful. I found everyone obeyed the traffic rules. During the trip, I tried every chance to communicate with the local people who were always eager to chat with me. In that way, I knew much British culture and practiced my English as well. So I'll always remember the precious trip to London.

(一) 评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时应注意的主要内容:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

(二) 评分标准:

第五档(21~25 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16~20 分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11~15 分):基本完成了试题规定的任务,整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6~10 分):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1~5 分):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

——明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

不得分(0分):未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。