**2021年秋季高三开学摸底考试卷02（江苏专用）**

英 语

（满分150分，考试时间120分钟）

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. How did the woman feel during the first two days in Thailand?

A. Upset. B. Happy. C. Tired.

2. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a bookstore. B. In a shop. C. In a restaurant.

3. Why did the man go to Beijing last weekend?

A. To meet his friend. B. To do shopping. C. To have lunch.

4. What’s the relationship between the woman and Frank Lin?

A. Colleagues. B. Classmates. C. Teacher and student.

5. What does the man mean?

A. He has been out of job. B. He dislikes his present job. C. He refuses the job offered.

**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，回答第6、7题。

6. How did the woman use to go to work?

A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.

7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Saving traffic fares. B. Protecting the earth. C. Riding the bus.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Why is Kate going to the library?

A. To borrow some poetry books. B. To write poems about America.

C. To get something for her paper.

9. What did the man do last weekend?

A. He went out with his mother. B. He saw the science fiction film.

C. He went to the Odeon Cinema.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What class does the woman take?

A. English. B. Spanish. C. Art.

11. How many times a week does the man go to school?

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

12. Where does the woman work on weekends?

A. At the library. B. At the grocery store. C. At the zoo.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What do we know about the woman?

A. She knew nothing about the band.

B. She wants to join the band, too.

C. She was a member of the band.

14. How old was the man when he started to play base guitar?

A. 15. B. 16. C. 21

15. Where does the man usually play music?

A. In the city theatres. B. On the town square. C. In local clubs.

16. Why does the man join the band?

A. To make money. B. To have fun. C. To meet stars.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Where will the classical concert take place?

A. In Building 1. B. In a gallery. C. In Building 2.

18. What is Larry Higgins?

A. A musician. B. A painter. C. A writer.

19. When will Victoria present her pictures?

A. At 12. B. At 3 pm. C. At 5 pm.

20. What event will be held at 4 pm?

A. The classical concert. B. The show for children. C. The modern art exhibition.

1. **听力（共两节，满分30分）**

1—5 BCACA 6—10 BCCAA 11—15 BBABC 16—20 BACAB

**听力原文**

***Example:***

M: Excuse me, can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it’s nine fifteen.

**Text 1**

M: How’s your holiday in Thailand?

W: Well, in the first two days, I went to many places of interest and enjoyed myself. However, I had to stay at the hotel for three rainy days before I went back.

**Text 2**

W: I’ll pass on your praise to our manager right away, sir. Don’t forget to take your book and the bag on the table with you.

M: Thanks for your reminding. This Friday evening, we’ll come here for the fish, which is our favorite.

**Text 3**

M: Last weekend I took the train to Beijing to meet my friend and he invited me to have lunch. How about you?

W: I went there too. I just went window shopping with my friends, but I didn’t buy anything. I’m trying to save money.

**Text 4**

W: Hey! George. Recognize me? My name is...

M: Oh! It’s you, Martha! We were in the same class when we were in junior high school. Our head teacher was Frank Lin. So you are working here as a manager?

**Text 5**

W: How are things?

M:Not that great. I’m looking for a new job actually.

W: Really? That’s a shame.

M: I know. I really liked that job.

**Text 6**

M: Hi, Claire. How is riding the bus?

W: It is easy. Catching the bus and transferring is no problem.

M: How long does it take to get to school?

W: It only takes 30 minutes. In the past, I would drive to work, and it sometimes took longer than that. And of course it cost much more.

M: So will you ride the bus all the time?

W: Yes, I will. It is also environment-friendly. All of us should have a try.

**Text 7**

M: Good afternoon, Kate. Where are you heading?

W: Hi, there. I’m going to the library to look up some information about poetry. You know, I’ve been writing a paper about American poetry recently.

M: Oh, great! By the way, the Odeon Cinema is showing a science fiction film at 6:30 pm tomorrow. Would you like to come and see it?

W: Yes, of course! I enjoy watching these movies.

M: OK. Can we meet at 5:30 pm? We’ll be able to buy snacks and have some coffee at the coffee shop near the cinema. Last weekend I went to the shop when I accompanied my mother to do shopping.

W: Great idea! Thank you for the invitation. See you tomorrow.

**Text 8**

M: So how are you doing?

W: Good. Do you study here?

M: Yes, I’ve been learning Spanish and taking an art class. What about you?

W: I am taking an English class. How many times a week do you go to school?

M: Well, I usually go to school on Mondays and Wednesdays. How often do you go to school?

W: I always go three times a week, on Monday, Tuesday and Friday. I sometimes study at the library on the weekend evening.

M: Where do you work?

W: I work at the grocery store on the weekend. What are you doing?

M: I’m working at the library on the weekend morning and volunteering at the zoo in the afternoon.

**Text 9**

W: I heard you have joined a band?

M: Yeah.

W: Could you tell me something about the band?

M: Well, it’s called Swedish Bubblegum Punk Band.

W: Oh? I’ve never heard of it before. What exactly is that?

M: I don’t know, but people always call it like this.

W: OK, sounds interesting. What do you play in your band?

M: Base guitar.

W: How long have you been playing it?

M: Well, when I was 15, I began playing the violin and one year later, I learnt to play base guitar. I found it so appealing. I’ve played it for five years.

W: I’m sure you will be a great rock star. Are there any other instruments you can play?

M: Of course, erhu, a Chinese musical instrument.

W: Wow, so nice! Do you tour or do you just play where you live?

M: Well, most of time, we play in local clubs, sometimes on the city square and sometimes in the local theatres.

W: What’s the best thing about being a musician in the band?

M: Well, though I can get paid sometimes and often meet famous stars, I do it just for fun and relaxation. After all, playing music is my hobby, not my full-time job.

**Text 10**

Welcome to the annual Festival of Western Art. The festival will start at 3 pm with the classical concert where the violinists from different countries of Eastern Europe will perform a range of works of classical music. If you wish to attend this concert, please go to the second floor of Building 1 at 2:45 pm. No latecomers are admitted.

For those of you interested in literature, Larry Higgins will be reading his own works from 5 o’clock onward. Besides his best-known short stories, today Mr. Higgins will read some of his favorite abstracts. You will be able to buy copies of his stories at the bookshop.

If painting is your interest, you may visit the modern art exhibition. There at noon a famous painter Victoria Serebryanska will present her pictures. Visitors interested in meeting Victoria Serebryanska should go to the far end of the gallery.

The show for children which will include special children entertainment of music, dance and drama is going to start at 4 pm in the hall of Building 2.

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Four Underwater Cities You Must Visit

Dwarka - India

Dwarka is located 70 feet under the sea near the inhabited island of Bet Dwarka. It was built sometime between 9000 and 12,000 years ago and those fortunate enough to visit can witness a diverse variety of buildings in addition to a seaport and protective walls made of sandstone. Furthermore, large stone anchors indicate that overseas trade took place in Dwarka during the Age of Antiquity all the way through medieval times.

Pavlopetri - Greece

Pavlopetri was founded around 5000 years ago, making it one of the oldest underwater lost cities in the world. Since it was rediscovered in 1967, archeologists and tourists alike have been fascinated by the well-preserved handicrafts. What makes Pavlopetri stick out is that it has a nearly - complete town plan, including at least 15 buildings. There is also evidence that it was once a major producer of textiles, with some of the equipment still complete!

Antirhodos - Egypt

This ancient underwater island was rediscovered in 1996 near the Alexandria harbor. In addition to being the site of the Lighthouse of Alexandria, one of the Ancient Wonders of the World that had been presumed (推测) lost forever, explorers can find a marble-floored 3rd century B．C．palace. The best thing is that the island is only a few meters under the water, which makes it easy to explore even for new divers!

Atlit - Yam - Israel

This underwater site was discovered in 1984 off the coast of Atlit near Haifa, and is estimated to have been settled between 6900 and 6300 B．C．This location offers the clearest evidence of where humans made the transition (过渡) from hunter-gatherers to settled farmers. Dive insurance is required, so make sure you are covered when you plan your trip.

21．In which place can visitors admire handicrafts?

A．Dwarka B．Pavlopetri

C．Antithodos. D．Atlit - Yam

22．What can we learn about Antirhodos?

A．It has various ancient buildings B．It has a completely preserved town

C．It is easily accessible to divers D．It is where ancient hunters gathered

23．What do visitors need to do before visiting Atlit - Yam?

A．Take a map and a compass B．Book the trip online

C．Learn about the history of farming D．Buy dive insurance

**【答案】**

21．B 22．C 23．D

【分析】

这是一篇应用文。介绍了四个你必须参观的水下城市。

21．细节理解题。根据“Pavlopetri - Greece”部分中“Since it was rediscovered in 1967, archeologists and tourists alike have been fascinated by the well - preserved handicrafts. ”（自从1967年被重新发现以来，考古学家和游客都对这些保存完好的手工艺品着迷）可知，如果游客想要欣赏手工艺品，可以到希腊的水下城市——帕夫洛彼特里。选项B与文意相符，故选B。

22．细节理解题。根据“Antirhodos - Egypt”部分中“The best thing is that the island is only a few meters under the water, which makes it easy to explore even for new divers! ”（最棒的是这个岛只在水下几米，即使对新的潜水员来说也很容易探索！）可知，埃及的水下岛屿Antirhodos岛对于潜水员新手而言，探索也是很容易的。选项C与文意相符，故选C。

23．细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Dive insurance is required, so make sure you are covered when you plan your trip”（潜水保险是必须的，所以在你计划旅行的时候一定要保险）可知，当你计划旅行到以色列的Atlit-Yam，你需要买潜水保险。选项D与文意相符，故选D。

B

A 25-year-old American with a university degree can expect to live a decade longer than a peer who dropped out of high school. Although researchers have long known that the rich live longer than the poor, this education gap is less well documented. And although the average American’s expected span(预期寿命) has been smooth in recent year—and, shockingly, even fell between 2015 and 2017—that of the one-third with a bachelor’s degree has continued to lengthen.

This gap in life expectancy is growing, according to new research published in the report of the National Academy of Sciences. Anne Case and Angus Deation of Princeton University found that the lifespans of those with and without a bachelor’s degree started to become different in the 1990s and 2000s. This gap grew even wider in the 2010s.

What is the link between schooling and longevity(长寿)? Some argue that better-educated people develop healthier lifestyles: each additional year of study reduces the chances of being a smoker and of being overweight. The better-educated earn more, which in turn is associated with greater health.

Ms Case and Mr Deaton argue that changes in labor markets, including the rise of automation and increased demand for highly-educated workers, coupled with the rising costs of employer-provided health care, have decreased the supply of well-paid jobs for those without a degree. This may be contributing to higher rates of alcohol and drug use, suicide and other “deaths of despair”.

The authors argued that the educational gap in mortality(致死率) will widen in the wake of the covid-19 pandemic. For America’s overall life expectancy to start climbing again, improvements will be needed across all social groups, not just among the privileged few.

24．When did the lifespans of people with and without a degree vary greatly?

A．In the 1990s. B．In the 2020s

C．In the 2000s D．In the 2010s

25．According to the article, changes in labor markets reduce jobs for those without a degree. Which change is NOT included?

A．The rising spending of employer-provided health care.

B．The gap in life expectancy.

C．Raised request for better-educated workers.

D．The development of automation.

26．What does the underlined phrase “in the wake of” probably mean ?

A．after B．until C．before D．while

27．What is the best title for the text?

A．Changes in labor market.

B．Quit bad habits by Further study

C．Educated Americans live longer.

D．Highly-educated people develop healthier lifestyles.

**【答案】**

24．D 25．B 26．A 27．C

【分析】

本文是说明文。文章介绍了在美国有学士学位的人比没有学士学位的人享有更长的寿命并分析了原因。

24．细节理解题。根据第二段“Anne Case and Angus Deaton of Princeton University found that the lifespans of those with and without a bachelor’s degree started to become different in the 1990s and 2000s. This gap grew even wider in the 2010s.(普林斯顿大学的安妮•凯斯和安格斯•迪顿发现，从20世纪90年代到21世纪初，有学士学位和没有学士学位的人的寿命开始发生变化。这一差距在21世纪10年代进一步扩大)”可知，在21世纪10年代，有学士学位和没有学士学位的人的寿命之间的差距变化很大。故选D项。

25．细节理解题。根据第四段“Ms Case and Mr Deaton argue that changes in labor markets, including the rise of automation and increased demand for highly-educated workers, coupled with the rising costs of employer-provided health care, have decreased the supply of well-paid jobs for those without a degree.(凯斯女士和迪顿先生认为，劳动力市场的变化，包括自动化的兴起和对受过高等教育的工人需求的增加，再加上雇主提供的医疗保健成本的上升，减少了对没有学位的人提供高薪工作的机会 )”可知，劳动力市场的变化包括A、C和D项内容，不包括B项（预期寿命的差距）。故选B项。

26．词句猜测题。根据第五段“The authors argued that the educational gap in mortality(致死率) will widen (作者认为，教育相关的死亡率差距将会扩大 )”中时态will widen可知本句所言死亡率差距将会扩大是将来的事情，上文“This may be contributing to higher rates of alcohol and drug use, suicide and other “deaths of despair.(这可能导致酗酒、吸毒、自杀和其他 ‘因绝望而死亡’的比例上升) ”提到，没有学位的人得到高薪工作的机会很少，走向极端的机率更大，因而可推知，在新冠疫情之后，这些人的生活会更难，死亡率不可避免地会攀升。 “in the wake of the covid-19 pandemic ”就是指在新冠疫情之后。故选A项。

27．主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了在美国有学士学位的人比没有学士学位的人享有更长的寿命，并分析了原因，C项“Educated Americans live longer.(受过教育的美国人寿命更长)”直指主题。故选C项。

C

Over the years, NASA has successfully sent several rovers (飞行器) to Mars. While the science laboratories continue to provide important information on the Red Planet, they keep the space exploration rovers staying close to the original landing place.To get a more comprehensive (详尽的) view of Mars, the US Space Agency plans to make a small test helicopter with the Mars 2020 Rover, which will be sent off in July 2020.

The football-sized “marscopter” weighs about four pounds. It can fly at about ten times the speed of helicopters on Earth. The light weight and fast speed are important for the helicopter to be able to fly in the thin Mars atmosphere, which is about just one percent of that of Earth. “To make it fly in that thin Mars atmosphere, we had to make everything ready, and make it as light as possible while being as strong and powerful as it can possibly be. “Mimi Aung, Mars helicopter project manager, said in a meeting.

Upon landing on the Red Planet, the Mars 2020 Rover will find a proper location to send of the helicopter. The helicopter will start with a short climb, no higher than 10 feet, and hover (盘旋) for just 30 seconds before landing back on the Mars surface. If all goes well, five more flights of longer distances, for 90 seconds each, will be conducted over the next 30 days. The short journeys will be recorded by a small camera and sent back to the scientists on Earth.

If the plan goes on well, the first helicopter to fly in another world, will open up a whole new way to explore Mars. The Mars helicopter's first flight will be a great invention. For those of us whose research is about flight, that would be a wonderful, historic moment.

28．To fly in thin Mars atmosphere，we should make the helicopter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．strong and heavy B．heavy and fast

C．light and fast D．strong and slow

29．How many times will the helicopter fly?

A．Three times B．Four times C．Five times D．Six times

30．What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A．It’s interesting to fly in another world. B．I' s important to fly in another world.

C．The plan to fly the helicopter goes on well. D．The helicopters first flight is successful.

31．What may be the best title for the passage?

A．To send a helicopter to Mars in 2020 B．To send a rover to Mars in 2020

C．To live in the thin Mars atmosphere D．To send back records to scientists

**【答案】**

28．C 29．D 30．B 31．A

【分析】

本文是说明文。本文讲述美国航空局计划与2020火星探测器一起，制造一架小型试验直升机，于2020年7月发射。如果计划顺利进行，第一架在另一个世界飞行的直升机将开辟一种探索火星的全新方式。

28．细节理解题。由第二段中“The light weight and fast speed are important for the helicopter to be able to fly in the thin Mars atmosphere, which is about just one percent of that of Earth.（轻的重量和快速度对于直升机能够在薄的火星大气中飞行很重要，火星大气大约是地球的十分之一）”可知，在火星大气中飞行的直升机要又轻便又快速。故选C。

29．细节理解题。由第三段中“The helicopter will start with a short climb, no higher than 10 feet, and hover (盘旋) for just 30 seconds before landing back on the Mars surface.( 直升机将以一个短的爬升开始，不超过10英尺，并在返回火星表面之前盘旋仅30秒。)”与“If all goes well, five more flights of longer distances（如果一切顺利，再进行五次长途飞行）”可知，直升机将飞行六次。故选D。

30．推理判断题。由最后一段的“If the plan goes on well, the first helicopter to fly in another world, will open up a whole new way to explore Mars. The Mars helicopter's first flight will be a great invention. (如果计划进展顺利，第一架在另一个世界飞行的直升机将开辟一条全新的探索火星的道路。而且火星直升机第一次飞行是一项伟大的发明。)”可知第一架在另一个世界飞行的直升机将开辟探索火星的新途径，由此推断：在另一个世界飞行非常重要。故选B。

31．主旨大意题。根据第一段的“To get a more comprehensive (详尽的) view of Mars, the US Space Agency plans to make a small test helicopter with the Mars 2020 Rover, which will be sent off in July 2020.(为了获得更全面的火星视图，美国航天局计划用火星2020火星车制造一架小型测试直升机，将于2020年7月被发射。)”以及下文内容可知，本文主要讲述科学家计划制造一架小型试验直升机探索火星，故A项“2020年向火星发射一架直升机”为最佳标题。故选A。

D

Beginning 2020, the fifth generation of wireless technology is expected to be widely used throughout the world. The new network, called 5G, promises to give faster speeds and a higher capacity for the use of more devices. However, while some companies are competing to be the first to deliver 5G to the consumer, the environmental influences of the new network are being overlooked.

There is some evidence that the new devices and technologies associated with 5G will be harmful to ecosystems. The main component of the 5G network that will affect the earth's ecosystems is the millimeter waves. The millimeter waves that are being used in developing the 5G network have never been used at such scale(规模)before. Studies have found that there are some harms caused by these new technologies.

The millimeter waves, specifically, had a detrimental effect on birds. In a study, researchers observed that after exposure to radiation from a cell tower for just 5~30 minutes, the eggs of sparrows were disfigured. The disfiguration of birds exposed for such a short amount of time to these frequencies(频率)is significant considering that the new 5G network will have a much higher density(浓度)of base stations(small cells) throughout areas needing connection. The potential dangers of having so many small cells all over areas where birds live could threaten their population's survival.

Additionally, it was found that cellular devices were linked to many disturbances in the ecosystems of bees. In this study, beehives exposed for just ten minutes to 900MHz waves fell victim to colony collapse disorder(蜂群崩坏症候群). Bees are an incredibly important part of the earth's ecosystem. Around one-third of the food produced today is dependent on bees for pollination(授粉), making bees are a vital part of the agricultural system.

The impact that the cell towers have on birds and bees is important to understand, because all ecosystems of the earth are interconnected. If one component of an ecosystem is disrupted the whole system will be affected.

32．What will probably cause the environmental problems with the wide use of 5G network?

A．The lack of the density of base stations. B．The less mature devices and technologies.

C．The lower capacity for the use of devices. D．The large amount of use of millimeter waves.

33．Which of the following best explains the underlined word "detrimental" in Paragraph 3?

A．Important. B．Unknown. C．Harmful. D．Potential.

34．Why are bees important in the earth's ecosystem?

A．They play a key role in food production. B．They can guide some pollinators to work.

C．They are likely to reduce unpleasant noises. D．They rid disturbances in the agricultural system.

35．What is the best title for the text?

A．Should 5G Be Used in the Future? B．The Influence of 5G on Ecosystem

C．The Research on 5G Technologies D．How Can Ecosystem Survive 5G?

**【答案】**

32．D 33．C 34．A 35．B

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了5G网络技术使用的毫米波对环境的破坏，影响了鸟类、蜜蜂等的飞行，从而影响了地球的整个生态系统。

32．细节理解题。根据第二段“The millimeter waves that are being used in developing the 5G network have never been used at such scale(规模) before. Studies have found that there are some harms caused by these new technologies.( 用于开发5G网络的毫米波以前从未以如此规模使用过。研究发现，这些新技术造成了一些危害。)” 可知，5G 网络的问题是大量使用毫米波会影响生态环境。故选D。

33．词句猜测题。根据划线词后“In a study, researchers observed that after exposure to radiation from a cell tower for just 5~30 minutes, the eggs of sparrows were disfigured.( 在一项研究中，研究人员观察到，麻雀的卵在暴露于基站辐射5~30分钟后外形就会被毁。)”可推断，毫米波对鸟类有不利影响。画线词的意思与harmful“有害的”的意思最为接近。A. Important.重要的；B. Unknown未知的；C. Harmful有害的；D. Potential有潜力的。结合各选项的意思，故选C。

34．细节理解题。根据第四段“Bees are an incredibly important part of the earth's ecosystem. Around one-third of the food produced today is dependent on bees for pollination(授粉), making bees are a vital part of the agricultural system.( 蜜蜂是地球生态系统中极其重要的一部分。今天生产的食物有三分之一依赖蜜蜂授粉，使得蜜蜂成为农业系统的重要组成部分。)” 可知，蜜蜂可以授粉，所以它们在食物生产过程中起着重要的作用。故选A。

35．主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是文章第一段“However，while some companies are competing to be the first to deliver 5G to the consumer, the environmental influences of the new network are being overlooked.( 然而，尽管一些公司正在竞争成为第一个向消费者提供5G的公司，但新网络的环境影响却被忽视了。)”及第二段“There is some evidence that the new devices and technologies associated with 5G will be harmful to ecosystems.( 有证据表明，与5G相关的新设备和技术将对生态系统有害。)”可知本文主要介绍了 5G 对生态系统的影响。结合选项可知选项B. The Influence of 5G on Ecosystem(5G对生态系统的影响)概括较为全面准确。故选B。

**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。

Online courses have become popular in many countries. There are different kinds of online courses, but most show a video of a teacher and students in a classroom. Students watch the video online and take part in online activities. Some courses are free and open to anyone. 36． Of course, watching videos on a screen is not the same as taking part in a real class.

37． In Singapore, eight schools have been chosen to try new ways of using technology in the classroom. The schools have tablets(平板电脑)and touchscreens instead of books and blackboards in the classrooms. 38． Through them, students can communicate with each other and work on projects together.

In South Korea, some students have been taught English by teachers in the Philippines and other countries since 2011. The teachers are in their home countries and are connected to the Korean classrooms via the Internet. Instead of looking at a screen, the students interact with a robot in the classroom. The robot is controlled by the teacher. 39．

Thanks to technology, more and more ways of teaching and learning are being developed.

40． But one thing is for sure – there has never been a more interesting time to be a student.

A．E-learning can be successful.

B．There are also social media platforms(平台).

C．Other kinds of e-learning are being tested around the world.

D．They give students anywhere the chance to study at any time.

E.Nobody knows what the classroom of the future will look like.

F.And it can move around the classroom and talk with the students.

G.The courses that are taught via the Internet are called online courses.

**【答案】**

36．D 37．C 38．B 39．F 40．E

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了在线课程的有关内容，包括在线课程的形式、内容等，还可以老师进行远程授课，学生在教师与教学机器人进行互动。随着科技的发展，教学方式也在不断地发展。

36．第一段提到Students watch the video online and take part in online activities. Some courses are free and open to anyone.学生可以在线观看学习视频也可以参与线上活动。一些网络课程也是对学生免费开放的。正是因为网络的便利性，学生可以随时随地进行学习。D项提到在线学习给了学生随时随地学习的机会。D项符合文意，故选D。

37．第二段中距离提到了新加坡对在线学习的实践In Singapore, eight schools have been chosen to try new ways of using technology in the classroom.新加坡的八所学校尝试在课堂中使用新方法。说明了在线学习在不同国家的测试。C项符合文意，故选C。

38．第二段最后一句提到Through them, students can communicate with each other and work on projects together.学生可以进行交流，共同完成项目。只有通过平台学生才能互相沟通交流，且代词them可以指代前文中出现的social media platforms。B项符合文意，故选B。

39．第三段最后两句提到Instead of looking at a screen, the students interact with a robot in the classroom. The robot is controlled by the teacher.教室里的机器人由老师操作，学生可以跟机器人进行互动。F项中的it指代前文中出现的robot，机器人可以在教室里走动，并和学生进行交流。F项符合文意，故选F。

40．倒数第二段提到Thanks to technology, more and more ways of teaching and learning are being developed.随着科技的发展，越来越多的学习和教学模式都在不断发展。而科技的发展会造成什么样的未来还是未知的。E项符合文意，故选E。

**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。

Architect Brian Bononi was at a job, measuring a portrait (相片) studio that had been shut down. That was when he 41 it—dozens upon dozens of family portraits that had been taken but never delivered to those who 42 their photos. He couldn’t get the 43 off his mind. They were waiting to be thrown out, and that didn’t sit right with him.

“My heart 44 every time I looked at the pile,” said Brian. “I knew that those photos 45 a lot to the people who were in them. 46 I didn’t do something, they’d 47 be gone and forgotten.” Then and there he decided to 48 these portraits and reunite as many families with their long-lost portraits as he could.

Brian, with the help of his wife and four children, took all 167 49 portraits to their house. They developed a system of 50 photos—alphabetizing all the portraits with the available information. Then they started tracking down the parietal 51 . It’s really a lovely 52 , especially because it turned out to take so much 53 .

So far they have been able to 54 over 60 people and returned more than 40 photos. Just recently, they created a Facebook page to help spread the message with the hope that more people will 55 themselves.

41．A．liked B．saw C．felt D．seized

42．A．left behind B．handed in C．sat for D．gave up

43．A．images B．projects C．stories D．ideas

44．A．lifted B．beat C．stopped D．sank

45．A．provided B．demanded C．cost D．meant

46．A．If B．Though C．Unless D．Because

47．A．hardly B．gradually C．simply D．partly

48．A．recycle B．rescue C．restore D．paint

49．A．wrapped B．recovered C．abandoned D．faded

50．A．shooting B．printing C．framing D．arranging

51．A．buyers B．owners C．architects D．postmen

52．A．gesture B．tradition C．message D．encounter

53．A．effort B．courage C．wealth D．imagination

54．A．persuade B．contact C．charge D．introduce

55．A．behave B．enjoy C．recognize D．betray

**【答案】**

41．B42．C43．A44．D45．D46．A47．C48．B49．C50．D51．B52．A53．A54．B55．C

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。记述了建筑师在测量一家倒闭的图片工作室时发现了一堆照片，即将作为垃圾处理掉，他却认为照片对于照片中的人意义重大，决定采取措施把这些照片还给它们的主人，为此他付出了很多。

41．考查动词词义辨析。句意：就在这时，他看到了这一切——在几十张已拍摄但从未发给坐着拍照的人的全家福上。A.liked 喜欢；B.saw 看见；C.felt感觉到； D.seized抓住。在一家即将关闭的图片工作室，他看到了好多照片。故选B项。

42．考查动词短语辨析。句意：就在这时，他看到了这一切——在几十张已拍摄但从未发给坐着拍照的人的全家福上。A.left behind留在后面；B. handed in 交上；C. sat for为了……坐着；D. gave up放弃。照片里的人当初照相时，坐好等着摄影师照相。故选C项。

43．考查名词词义辨析。句意：他无法把那些画面从脑海中抹去。A. images 形象，画面；B. projects 工程项目；C. stories 故事；D. ideas想法主意。他看到这么多照片及照片中的人，这些即将被扔掉，结合后面他付出很多去找到这些照片主人归还可知，他不忍心把这些照片扔掉，这些照片及照片中的人总在他脑海挥之不去。故选A项。

44．考查动词词义辨析。句意：“每次看到那堆东西，我的心就沉了下来，”布赖恩说。A. lifted举起，提升； B. beat 击打打败；C. stopped阻止； D. sank沉没。他认为这些照片对于照片中的人意义重大，他想到这些照片会被扔掉，就心往下沉，觉得不好。故选D项。

45．考查动词词义辨析。句意：“我知道那些照片对照片里的人意义重大。如果我不做点什么，他们就会消失，被人遗忘。”A. provided 提供；B. demanded 要求；C. cost 花费；D. meant意味着，意思是。照相的人照相都是想留作纪念的，照片对照相的人意味着很多回忆，很有意义。故选D项。

46．考查连词词义辨析。句意：“我知道那些照片对照片里的人意义重大。如果我不做点什么，他们就会消失，被人遗忘。”A. If假如； B. Though虽然； C. Unless 除非；D. Because因为。根据空后“they’d simply be gone and forgotten.”可知，如果我要是不做些什么来挽救这些照片，就没有人会管，就会被人向垃圾一样扔掉，被人遗忘。故选A项。

47．考查副词词义辨析。句意：“我知道那些照片对照片里的人意义重大。如果我不做点什么，他们就会消失，被人遗忘。”A.hardly几乎不； B. gradually逐渐地； C.simply 仅仅，很简单地；D. partly部分地。根据第三空后“They were waiting to be thrown out”，这些照片已经没人管理了，该工作室就要关闭，如果我要是不做些什么来挽救这些照片，就没有人会管，就会被人像垃圾一样很简单地顺手扔掉，被人遗忘。故选C项。

48．考查动词词义辨析。句意：就在那时，他决定拯救这些画像，并尽可能让更多的家庭与他们丢失已久的画像团聚。A. recycle回收再利用； B. rescue 救援；C. restore重修； D. paint绘画，刷漆。图片工作室就要关闭，这些照片就要被扔掉，布莱恩认为这些照片对照片中的人很有意义，是重大损失，不愿让它们成为垃圾扔掉，所以要挽救这些照片。故选B项。

49．考查动词过去分词词义辨析。句意：布莱恩在妻子和四个孩子的帮助下，把167幅被遗弃的画像带回了他们的家。 A. wrapped包装包裹； B. recovered 康复，恢复；C. abandoned抛弃遗弃； D. faded褪色，衰退。根据第三空后“They were waiting to be thrown out”，这些照片已经没人管理了，该工作室就要关闭，没有人会管，就会被人像垃圾一样很简单地顺手扔掉，可知这是被人遗弃的。故选C项。

50．考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们开发了一种排列照片的系统——用现有的信息按字母顺序排列所有的肖像。A. shooting射击； B. printing 印刷；C. framing 设计，建造；D. arranging安排整理。根据空后“alphabetizing all the portraits with the available information.(按字母表顺序排序这些照片)”可知，这个系统是整理图片的。故选D项。

51．考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后他们开始追踪顶页的主人。A. buyers 买者；B. owners 主人；C. architects建筑师； D. postmen邮递员。根据第8空后“Then and there he decided to rescue these portraits and reunite as many families with their long-lost portraits as he could.”可知布莱恩决定挽救这些图片，想要找到图片的主人。故选B项。

52．考查名词词义辨析。句意：这真的是一个可爱的举动，特别是因为这需要很多的努力。A. gesture 姿势，做法，举动；B. tradition传统； C. message信息； D. encounter邂逅，遭遇。这里指布莱恩自发地无报酬地去为这些即将被扔掉的照片找到主人的这种做法。故选A项。

53．考查名词词义辨析。句意：这真的是一个可爱的举动，特别是因为这需要很多的努力。A.effort 努力付出；B. courage勇气； C. wealth 财富；D. imagination想象。布莱恩把那么一堆照片弄回家，他全家出动，妻子四个孩子都帮忙，之后又做系统整理照片信息，发布信息，联系上主人，给送去，还又创建了一个Facebook页面来帮助传播这一信息，希望更多的人能够认出自己，布莱恩付出了很多，不只时间精力。故选A项。

54．考查动词词义辨析。句意：到目前为止，他们已经联系了60多人，归还了40多张照片。A. persuade说服； B. contact 联系；C. charge 充电，起诉，收费；D. introduce介绍，引进。根据空后的return，只有联系上这些照片中的人，才能归还。故选B项。

55．考查动词词义辨析。句意：就在最近，他们创建了一个Facebook页面来帮助传播这一信息，希望更多的人能够认出自己。A. behave举动，行为； B. enjoy喜欢；C. recognize识别，认出； D. betray背叛，出卖。这些即将被丢掉的照片，没有任何信息，布莱恩在Facebook页面来帮助传播这一信息，希望照片中的人和其朋友从认出照片上的人，与他联系，他才能归还。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。

Our government has raised the child limit for couples from two to three as the country experiences lower birth rates. For many years, China applied a one-child policy as a way56．(control) the population. But that policy57．(replace) in 2016 with a two-child limit. That change was aimed at raising the number of births.58．, birth rates have further decreased in recent years as the cost of raising children in Chinese cities remains high.

The latest measure to permit three children per family is meant “to59．(active) deal with the aging population,” the official Xinhua News Agency reported. The policy includes60．the government calls “supportive measures” to make it easier for families to have more children. The measures include plans to lower educational costs for families and increase tax and housing support. The government also said it would seek to educate young people “on61．(marry) and love.”

Yifei Li,62．sociologist at New York University Shanghai, said that most families did not plan to have more children in recent years due63．“the incredibly high costs of raising children in today’s China”. Another problem was that women carried most of the responsibility for raising children.

Economists say that China, along with Thailand and some other Asian economies,64．(face) concerns that it could grow old before it gets65．(wealth). The Chinese population of 1.4 billion was already expected to reach a high later this decade before starting to drop. But recent government data suggested that is happening faster than expected.

**【答案】**

1. to control57．was replaced58．However59．actively60．what61．marriage62．a63．to64．Faces

65．wealthy

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了随着中国城市抚养孩子的成本居高不下，近年来出生率进一步下降。官方的新华社报道称，允许每户家庭生育三个孩子的最新措施是为了“积极应对人口老龄化”。该政策包括所谓的“支持性措施”，使家庭更容易生育更多孩子。

56．查动词不定式。句意：多年来，中国实行独生子女政策来控制人口。名词way后跟动词不定式作后置定语，a way to do sth.“做某事的方法”。故填to control。

57．考查时态和语态。句意：但该政策在2016年被二胎限制取代。根据后文in 2016可知应用一般过去时，主语that policy与谓语动词replace构成被动关系，故用一般过去时的被动语态，主语为policy，谓语用单数。故填was replaced。

58．考查副词。句意：然而，随着中国城市抚养孩子的成本居高不下，近年来出生率进一步下降。上文提到，这一变化的目的是提高出生人数，后文则说近年来出生率进一步下降，前后为转折关系，且由逗号隔开，应用however。句首单词首字母要大写。故填However。

59．考查副词。句意：官方的新华社报道称，允许每户家庭生育三个孩子的最新措施是为了“积极应对人口老龄化”。修饰动词短语deal with，应用副词actively，作状语。故填actively。

60．考查宾语从句连接词。句意：该政策包括政府所谓的“支持性措施”，使家庭更容易生育更多孩子。空处引导宾语从句，从句中calls后缺少宾语，指代事情应用what引导。故填what。

61．考查名词。句意：政府还表示，它将寻求对年轻人进行“婚姻和爱情”教育。空处作介词on的宾语，表示“婚姻”应用名词marriage，根据后文and love可知用单数。故填marriage。

62．考查冠词。句意：上海纽约大学社会学家李毅飞表示，由于“当今中国抚养孩子的成本高得令人难以置信”，近年来大多数家庭都不打算生更多的孩子。sociologist为可数名词，此处表泛指应用不定冠词，且sociologist是发音以辅音音素开头的单词，应用不定冠词a。故填a。

63．考查固定短语。句意：上海纽约大学社会学家李毅飞表示，由于“当今中国抚养孩子的成本高得令人难以置信”，近年来大多数家庭都不打算生更多的孩子。结合句意表示“由于”可知短语为due to。故填to。

64．考查时态和主谓一致。句意：经济学家说，中国、泰国和其他一些亚洲经济体都面临着可能未富先老的担忧。根据上文Economists say可知用一般现在时，且从句主语China后接介词短语along with等不影响主语的人称和数，谓语动词应根据从句主语China的人称和数来确定，谓语用第三人称单数形式。故填faces。

65．考查形容词。句意：经济学家说，中国、泰国和其他一些亚洲经济体都面临着可能未富先老的担忧。get是系动词，空处作表语，表示“富裕的”应用形容词wealthy。故填wealthy。

**第四部分写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

假如你是某校的学生会主席李华，为配合学校即将开展的读书周（Reading Week）活动，你打算倡议同学们多读书、读好书，请根据下面的提示，写一封倡议书。

内容包括：

1.读书周活动的宗旨； 2.读书的益处；3.多读书的建议

注意：

1.词数100左右。2.文章的开头已给出，不计入总词数。3.可适当地加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear friends,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

**【答案】**One possible version:

Dear friends,

I am Li Hua, president of the Students’ Union. I’m writing to appeal to you to do more reading.

Reading Week, which is arriving, is launched to encourage us students to read more books. As we all know, reading is beneficial to us in many ways. To begin with, reading is a good way to spend our spare time. Second, reading broadens our knowledge and enriches our life. In addition, reading allows us to learn from great people and live a better life.

Here are some tips on how to do more reading. First, we should form the habit of reading. Second, we can exchange books with our friends. Besides, we’d better take a book with us wherever we go. If we make reading part of our life, we will benefit from reading. Love books and live a better life.

Yours

Li Hua

【分析】

本篇书面表达属于倡议书，为配合学校即将开展的读书周（Reading Week）活动，要求考生写一封倡议书，号召同学们多读书、读好书。

【详解】

1.词汇积累

呼吁、号召：appeal to →call on

有益的：beneficial →helpful/useful

闲暇时间：spare time →leisure time

另外：In addition →besides

2.句式拓展

原句：I am Li Hua, president of the Students’ Union. I’m writing to appeal to you to do more reading.

拓展句：I am Li Hua, president of the Students’ Union, and I’m writing to appeal to you to do more reading.

【点睛】

[高分句型1] Reading Week, which is arriving, is launched to encourage us students to read more books.(运用了which引导的非限制性从句)

[高分句型2] If we make reading part of our life, we will benefit from reading.(运用了If 引导的条件状语从句)

**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。**

“Look.” Mom waved a flyer in front of the television. “Summer field trips for sixth-graders. Nature. Exercise. Fresh air.”

“No, thanks,” I said, still working the remote.

“You'll love hiking, Jimmy, she said. “Besides, couch potatoes need exercise.”

“But —” “If you don't like the first one, you don't have to go again,” she said before I could finish.

OK, I thought. Just one day.

That day was the hottest on record. The moment I woke up, I started to sweat. I got dressed. Long pants tucked into heavy socks, T-shirt, boots, backpack, water bottles. All required for the hike.

As we boarded the school bus, I met Mr. Hawkins, our guide. The bus finally stopped near a forest, and we got out. Our destination for the day was “the Lemon Squeeze.” But I had no idea what that was.

We quickly started our hiking after we got off the bus. Ahead, some kid kicked an old tree stump. A girl suddenly screamed and ran. A buzzing noise grew louder. Wasps（黄蜂）! Mr. Hawkins drove away the wasps with his shirt and we managed to run away.

We continued hiking for another hour until Mr. Hawkins decided that we should stop for lunch. It was too hot for anyone to complain, because complaining would only make it worse. What's worst was more hiking. It was getting hotter and hotter. Mr. Hawkins kept telling us to keep drinking water to keep hydrated. We drank, and sweated.

Water was low. Up ahead was a crossroads.

“OK, folks,” Mr. Hawkins said. “This heat is fierce. Do we finish, or do we take this shortcut back to the bus? It's a quarter mile uphill from here to our destination.”

I closed my eyes. Please, someone, say GO BACK TO THE BUS! I didn't want to be the wimp（懦弱的人）.

Paragraph 1:

However, nobody spoke.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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I stumbled（蹒跚）off the bus, dirty and tired.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**【答案】**Paragraph1:

However, nobody spoke. We stood there keeping silent for a while. At last，our guide，Mr. Hawkins said , “Now that all of you have no idea , why not go hiking ?”We had to agree to his suggestion. Then we continued to finish the rest uphill. As we walked，the path became steeper and steeper . My feet hurt and my sweat was falling down. I felt very thirsty. Unfortunately，there was little water left in my bottle. At that moment, I heard someone calling me. When I turned back, it was Mr. Hawkins. He passed me a bottle of water. I felt grateful to him. After drinking water, I felt energetic again. We encouraged each other and finally. All of us reached the destination, exhausted but excited. Having a good rest, we went back to the bus near the forest and came home.  
Paragraph2:

I stumbled（蹒跚）off the bus, dirty and tired. On arriving home, my mother was making supper for me. She asked me how about my hiking. I told her what a beautiful view when I got to the destination, adding that I would try again if there is another chance to go hiking.“Not bad. getting close to nature and loving hiking is beneficial to your health. You are no longer a couch potato.”said mother ,laughing. I took pride in me because I overcame myself. I came to realize that where there's a will, there is a way.

【分析】

本文以远足过程为线索展开，讲述了作者在远足过程中，面临困难，战胜自己的懦弱，坚持到底的故事。

【详解】

1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“然而没有人说要回到车上”可知，第一段描写大家克服困难，继续走完剩下的一段路的经过。

②由第二段首句内容“我蹒跚地从车上走下，又脏又累。”可知，第二段可描写作者回家后的感想。2.续写线索：继续走——遇到困难——获得帮助——感谢——到达目的地——乘车回家——感悟  
3.词汇激活行为类  
①保持沉默：keep silent

②.转过来：turn back

③.相互鼓励：encourage each other

情绪类  
①.感激：feel grateful to

②既累又兴奋.：exhausted but excited

【点睛】

[高分句型1]. We stood there，keeping silent for a while.（现在分词作伴随状语）

[高分句型2]. All of us reached the destination, exhausted but excited.（过去分词作伴随状语）