

2020~2021 学年度第二学期南昌市八一中学

高二英语期末考试试卷

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）

1. What is the weather like now?

A. Rainy.

B. Windy.

C. Sunny.

2. What made the man worried about the school team?

A. Lack of energy.

B. Lack of skills.

C. Lack of experience.

3. Why is Sara going to China?

A. To go sightseeing.

B. To visit her son.

C. To look after a baby.

4. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Pay little attention to clothes.

B. Wear the blue jacket.

C. Buy a new suit.

5. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a subway station.

B. At an airport.

C. In a taxi.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What does the man want to reserve?

A. A business suite.

B. Three single rooms.

C. Two double rooms.

7. When will the man check in?

A. On December 19th.

B. On December 16th.

C. On December 23rd.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What does the woman think of traveling in Europe?

A. Boring.

B. Wonderful.

C. Tiring.

9. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Book their flight.

B. Call their friends.

C. Check the travel fees.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What does the woman dislike about the play?

A. The clothes.

B. The acting.

C. The set.

11. Who is the man's old classmate?

- A. The director. B. The actress. C. The screenwriter.
12. When does the conversation take place?
- A. At the beginning of a play. B. In the middle of a play. C. At the end of a play.
- 听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。
13. When did Ella win a music award?
- A. At the age of 5 B. At the age of 9. C. At the age of 16.
14. Who persuaded Ella to practice as much as possible?
- A. Her friends. B. Her parents. C. Her teacher.
15. What is the most important for Ella to improve her playing?
- A. Taking a lot of exercise. B. Having a relaxed feeling. C. Eating healthy food.
16. What does Ella hope teenagers do?
- A. Change their opinions on classical music. B. Buy more classical music CDs.
- C. Learn to play classical music.

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?
- A. The usage of social media in our daily life.
- B. The popularity of social media in high school.
- C. Different opinions on applying social media to school.
18. What is Dan Krutka's attitude toward using Twitter in the classroom?
- A. Indifferent. B. Supportive. C. Disapproving.
19. How was Sean Kavanagh's trying Twitter in class going?
- A. It was forbidden. B. It was a failure. C. It was successful.
20. What is Ray Lynn?
- A. A history teacher. B. A researcher. C. A student.

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)

A

Singapore Garden Festival (SGF) is the only show in the world to gather the world's top award-winning garden and flowery designers under one roof. This "must-see" event will impress you with a wide range of displays and activities that have been planned specially for you. An

experience of a lifetime awaits at the Singapore Garden Festival for you and your family. Mark your calendar today!

Jacob Ballas Children's Garden

Worry that your child is bored? Sign him or her up for a guided tour in Jacob Ballas Children's Garden. It will stimulate a sense of wonder in your child as it promises a unique discovery and provides interesting learning experiences in a garden setting. Let your child explore and play so that they will learn to take care of plants and the environment while you admire the exhibits with a peace of mind.

Far East Organization Children's Garden

Your child can have a fun-filled day with interactive games, water play features and educational programs in an abundant natural setting at Far East Organization Children's Garden! The play zone contains play such as a sway (摇摆) bridge and stepping springs, and the Fish Fountain with an interactive landscape of water tunnels and different fish-Shaped sculpture.

Marine Cove Children's Outdoor Playground

Come and bring your child to the 3500-square-metre playground suitable for children of various ages! It is located next to the beach, offering users open spaces and a good view of the sea. Your child can also join in the fun at a play area with talking tubes, fun mirrors and a drum set! The playground also has play equipment for children who have disabilities to play together. This includes special needs equipment such as sensory play panels.

1. Why is Singapore Garden Festival a "must-see" event?
 - A. It is the only show to gather different roofs.
 - B. It is a grand awarding ceremony for designers.
 - C. It attracts flowery designers to the competition.
 - D. It brings together the world-class garden and flowery designs.
2. What can the children do in Jacob Ballas Children's Garden?
 - A. Have a good view of the sea.
 - B. Participate in interactive games.
 - C. Learn to look after the plants.
 - D. Know about ways to design gardens.
3. Which of the following venues suits disabled children most?

A. Marine Cove Children's Outdoor Playground.

B. Far East Organization Children's Garden.

C. Jacob Ballas Children's Garden.

D. The Fish Fountain.

【答案】 1. D 2. C 3. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇应用文。Singapore Garden Festival 是世界上唯一一个把世界获奖花园和花卉设计集于一体的展览，孩子们可以探索游玩，学会欣赏展品的同时还能学会照看植物和环境。

【1 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的 Singapore Garden Festival (SGF) is the only show in the world to gather the world's top award-winning garden and flowery designers under one roof. 可知，新加坡花园节是世界上唯一一个把世界获奖花园和花卉设计集于一体的展览，由此推测这是新加坡花园节必看的原因。D. It brings together the world-class garden and flowery designs. (它集世界级的花园和花卉设计于一体)符合以上说法，故选 D 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Jacob Ballas Children's Garden 部分中的 Let your child explore and play so that they will learn to take care of plants and the environment while you admire the exhibits with a peace of mind 可知，在 Jacob Ballas Children's Garden 孩子们可以探索游玩，学会欣赏展品的同时还能学会照看植物和环境。C. Learn to look after the plants. (学习照顾植物)符合以上说法，故选 C 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Marine Cove Children's Outdoor Playground 部分中的 The playground also has play equipment for children who have disabilities to play together 可知，操场上有专供残疾孩子使用的设备。故选 A 项。

B

Parents around the world often urge children over and over-wash your hands! It can be difficult, however, to get children to remember to wash. But what if washing hands was connected to a fun creative activity? What if instead of simply reaching for the soap, a machine

could drop it right into your hands?

Well, such a machine was recently built by a boy and his sister in the U.S. state of Maryland as part of a creative competition. The not-for-profit Rube Goldberg Organization is holding the competition.

Every year, the Rube Goldberg competition assigns a specific task, considering inventions that use complex systems to carry out a simple everyday task. At first, the task for 2020 was supposed to be “turn on a light.” But when the COVID-19 happened, the task was changed to “drop a bar of soap into someone’s hand.”

Those taking part in the competition are schoolchildren. But with schools closed to slow the spread of the virus, organizers changed the rules. This year, the team can include any family members and people were asked to send in recordings of the machines to compete. One thing has not changed: The machine must complete the task in less than 10 steps.

In Maryland, the Diel family wanted to enter. So, Caitlin and her brother Ben designed and built their own Rube Goldberg machine. Next, they had to demonstrate that it could complete the task-throwing the soap just right to be caught in someone’s hand. After 106 failed attempts, they finally had success. With their video demonstration, they can now enter the competition.

Dr. Anne Glowinski teaches child psychiatry (精神病学) at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. She said that “creativity and play” connects with children. It is better than the message. “We have to wash our hands because of this horrible virus”. Glowinski added.

4. What might be a task of inventions assigned by the Rube Goldberg competition?

A. Sweeping the floor. B. Exploring nature. C. Writing a novel. D. Painting the house.

5. What change has been made to the rules of the competition this year?

A. All kinds of inventions are admitted.
B. A video of the entry is qualified to enter.
C. Teachers are encouraged to get involved.
D. The task must be finished within 10 steps.

6. What does Glowinski think of the invention?

A. Practical. B. Unnecessary. C. Economical. D. Complicated.

7. What's the purpose of the text?
- A. To advocate the habit of washing hands.
- B. To call on schoolchildren to compete in a contest.
- C. To encourage more inventions from everyday items.
- D. To introduce a contest making handwashing fun for kids.

【答案】4. A 5. B 6. A 7. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了美国马里兰州的一个男孩和他的妹妹参加了一个由非盈利性的 Rube Goldberg 组织举办的比赛，制造了这样一台机器，它能够把一块肥皂丢到某人手上，解决了孩子们洗手难的问题。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段 Every year, the Rube Goldberg competition assigns a specific task, considering inventions that use complex systems to carry out a simple everyday task. (每年，鲁布·戈德堡竞赛都会分配一个特定的任务，考虑使用复杂系统来完成简单日常任务的发明。) 可推知，A 项：sweeping the floor(扫地)属于简单的日常任务。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段 But with schools closed to slow the spread of the virus, organizers changed the rules. This year, the team can include any family members and people were asked to send in recordings of the machines to compete. (但随着学校关闭以减缓病毒传播，组织者改变了规则。今年，参赛队伍可以包括任何家庭成员，参赛人员被要求提交参赛机器的录音。) 和第五段 With their video demonstration, they can now enter the competition. (有了视频演示，他们现在可以参加比赛了。) 可知，参赛视频有资格参赛。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 She said that “creativity and play” connects with children. It is better than the message. “We have to wash our hands because of this horrible virus”. Glowinski added. (她说，“创造力和游戏”与孩子们联系在一起。它比信息更好。“因为这种可怕的病毒，我们必须洗手”。Glowinski 补充道。) 可推知，Dr. Anne Glowinski 认为这个发明很实用。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 But what if washing hands was connected to a fun creative activity?

What if instead of simply reaching for the soap, a machine could drop it right into your hands? (但是, 如果洗手与一项有趣的创造性活动有关呢?如果不是简单地伸手去拿肥皂, 一台机器可以直接把它扔到你的手上会怎么样?) 可推知, 作者的写作意图是介绍一项“让孩子有洗手的乐趣”的比赛。故选 D。

C

The negative health effects of sleep shortages during the week can't be changed by marathon weekend sleep sessions, according to a new study.

Researchers have long known that routine sleep deprivation(缺乏) can cause weight gain and increase other health risks, including diabetes. But there are still some people who hope that shutting off the alarm on Saturday and Sunday will repay the weekly sleep debt and remove any ill effects.

The research, published in Current Biology, ruins those hopes. Despite complete freedom to sleep in and nap during a weekend recovery period, participants in a sleep laboratory who were limited to five hours of sleep on weekdays gained nearly three pounds over two weeks and experienced metabolic disruption(代谢紊乱) that would increase their risk for diabetes over the long term. While weekend recovery sleep had some benefits after a single week of insufficient sleep, those gains were wiped out when people returned right to their same sleep schedule the next Monday.

“If there are benefits of catch-up sleep, they're gone when you go back to your routine. It's very short-lived,” said Kenneth Wright, who oversaw the research. “These health effects are long-term. It's kind of like smoking once was—people would smoke and wouldn't see an immediate effect on their health, but people will say now that smoking is not a healthy lifestyle choice. I think sleep is in the early phase of where smoking used to be.”

Wright said that the study suggests people should prioritize sleep—cutting out the optional “sleep stealers” such as watching television shows or spending time on electronic devices. Even when people don't have a choice about losing sleep due to child-care responsibilities or job schedules, they should think about prioritizing sleep in the same way they would think about a healthy diet or exercise.

8. What had the researchers already known before doing the new research?

A. The actual benefits of weekend recovery sleep.

- B. Harm to health caused by the lack of routine sleep.
- C. People's habit of shutting off the alarm during holidays.
- D. The relationship between body weight and sleep amount.
9. Kenneth Wright mentioned smoking to _____.
- A. call on smokers to completely abandon smoking
- B. advise people to go to sleep when they want to smoke
- C. show people have known the harm brought by smoking
- D. show people will someday notice the bad effects of sleep deprivation
10. What does the underlined word "prioritize" in the last paragraph probably mean?
- A. Putting tasks in order of importance.
- B. Getting more than enough of something to deposit it.
- C. Cutting down something that is not necessary any more.
- D. Treating something as being more important than others.
11. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Weekend catch-up sleep is a lie.
- B. Bad sleep habits are harmful to health.
- C. Smoking is not the worst thing to health.
- D. A new study has an unexpected discovery.

【答案】8. B 9. D 10. D 11. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章提到，根据一项新的研究马拉松式的周末睡眠无法改变一周中睡眠不足对健康的负面影响。研究者发现平常睡眠的缺乏可能会导致一系列身体问题，如肥胖、糖尿病。研究发现每周只睡五小时的实验者在两周长了 3 磅并引起了代谢紊乱。虽然在周末恢复睡眠能有一定的好处，但工作日时如果又回到相同的睡眠时间，这些好处就会化为乌有。研究者表示，人们日常生活中要优先保证睡眠以保证身体健康。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。文中第二段第一句提到“Researchers have long known that routine sleep deprivation(缺乏) can cause weight gain and increase other health risks, including diabetes.”研究者在做新研究之前就已经知道睡眠的缺乏会导致肥胖、糖尿病等健康危机。have long known 意为早就知道，即在研究前就知道。故 B 项正确。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。文中第四段第一句提到“...It's very short-lived”，短暂睡眠的益处是非常短暂的，同时提到“It's kind of like smoking once was—people would smoke and wouldn't see an immediate effect on their health, but people will say now that smoking is not a healthy lifestyle choice.”之前人们抽烟时并不理会当下抽烟对于健康的影响。但现在的人们会说抽烟不是一个健康的生活方式。此处将抽烟与睡眠缺乏做类比。故 D 项正确。

【10 题详解】

词义猜测题。文中最后一段第一句中出现破折号，破折号的用法为解释说明前面某词的含义。文中提到“cutting out the optional “sleep stealers” such as watching television”，cut out 意为停止，停止“睡眠小偷”对睡眠的影响，即保证睡眠。Prioritize 意为“优先处理”，在文章中意为优先保证睡眠。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。文章第一段提到“马拉松式周末睡眠期无法改变一周睡眠短缺对健康的负面影响，”开篇即点题，但并不没有提到 unexpected 出乎意料的，故 D 项错误。第二段第一句中提到，研究员很早之前就知道睡眠不足对健康的危害，但在其他段落没有继续陈述其危害故 B 项错误。C 项中 smoking 只是在倒数第二段中作为例子进行类比，故 C 项错误。故选 A。

D

Around the world, banana plants are dying at an alarming rate. They are being attacked by a form of Panama disease called Tropical Race 4 (TR4). TR4 is a fungus (真菌) that lives in soil. It infects banana plants through the roots and moves into the stems where it prevents water and nutrition from reaching the plants' leaves. The plants turn yellow, and then they dry up and die.

Farmers, experts, and industry leaders have feared that TR4 would hit Latin America and the Caribbean, where about 85% of bananas exported worldwide are grown. On August 8, 2019, those fears came true. Colombia declared a national emergency as cases of TR4 were confirmed at six banana farms in the country. It can take six months to a year for farmers to spot TR4 in a field of banana plants. By then, it's hard to treat the disease. Farmers can only try to keep it from spreading. But TR4 spreads easily with increased human transportation, travel, and trade, from plant to plant and from farm to farm.

Part of the problem is that 99% of bananas exported are of the same variety: Cavendish. This is helpful for the banana industry to grow more bananas when they grow only one kind, which

means they can make more money. But a lack of diversity is not good for nature. All Cavendish bananas are genetically the same, so, when a disease such as TR4 strikes, they are all equally vulnerable.

This isn't the first time in history that bananas have been in danger. Before the 1950s, nearly all the bananas grown for export were of one variety: Gros Michel. Then Panama disease hit. The banana industry needed a replacement, so it turned to a different type of banana: Cavendish, which was resistant to Panama disease. Even if we find a way to resolve today's banana crisis (危机), could history repeat itself, yet again, in decades to come?

12. How does TR4 kill banana plants?

- A. It destroys the roots of banana plants.
- B. It eats up banana plants' stems and leaves.
- C. It consumes all nutrition for banana plants.
- D. It blocks the banana plants' nutrition transport.

13. What is the most basic in fighting TR4?

- A. Finding TR4 as soon as possible.
- B. Keeping Cavendish from spreading.
- C. Developing new medicines for TR4.
- D. Planting varieties of fruits besides bananas.

14. What does the underlined word "vulnerable" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Very resistant.
- B. Easily hurt.
- C. Quite safe.
- D. Hardly productive.

15. What can we know about growing bananas from the text?

- A. Most exported bananas are grown in North America.
- B. Almost all exported bananas are Cavendish bananas.
- C. Cavendish bananas aren't resistant to Panama disease.
- D. Gros Michel will replace Cavendish as exported bananas.

【答案】 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。在世界各地，香蕉植物正在以惊人的速度死亡。它们正遭受一种巴拿马疾病的攻击，这种疾病被称为 TR4。文章说明了 TR4 对拉丁美洲和加勒比地区香蕉种植地的影响，以及说明了导致香蕉处于危险之中的原因，和历史上香蕉曾面临过的危机。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 It infects banana plants through the roots and moves into the stems where it prevents water and nutrition from reaching the plants' leaves. The plants turn yellow, and then they dry up and die. 可知，它通过根部感染香蕉植物，并进入茎部，在那里它阻止水分和营养到达植物的叶子。植物变黄，然后枯萎死亡。由此可知，TR4 阻碍了香蕉植物的营养运输，从而杀死了香蕉植物。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 It can take six months to a year for farmers to spot TR4 in a field of banana plants. By then, it's hard to treat the disease. 可知，农民们需要 6 个月到一年的时间才能在一块香蕉地里发现 TR4。到那时，就很难治疗这种疾病了。由此可知，对抗 TR4 最基本的是尽快找到 TR4。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据上文 But a lack of diversity is not good for nature. All Cavendish bananas are genetically the same, so, when a disease such as TR4 strikes, they are all equally 可知，缺乏多样性对自然是不利的。所有 Cavendish 香蕉的基因都是一样的，所以当 TR4 这样的疾病来袭时，它们都同样脆弱。故划线单词意思为“脆弱的，容易受伤害的”。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中 Part of the problem is that 99% of bananas exported are of the same variety: Cavendish. 可知，在问题的部分原因在于，出口的香蕉 99% 都是同一品种：Cavendish 香蕉，这种香蕉能抵抗巴拿马病。由此可知，几乎所有出口的香蕉都是 Cavendish 香蕉。故选 B。

【点睛】词义猜测题是高考阅读理解中常考题型之一，可以大致分为

- ① 定义猜词，可以根据定义信息和举例猜测词义。如文中常用 refer to, be called 或 that's to say, such as 等。
- ② 逻辑猜词可以根据同义词、反义词、因果关系词等猜测词义，例如，similarly, the same as, but, however, while, on the other hand, since, because 等，所猜词与这些提示词前/后面部分的含义一样、相反或是前因后果。
- ③ 语法猜词，可以根据构词法，再结合上下文进行猜词。
- ④ 语境猜词，猜测词义离不开上下文的语境，通过上下文提供的情景和线索进行合理的分析，同时还要关注其所在的整段及整篇文章。

⑤ 指代猜词即找出人称代词、指示代词、关系代词或关系副词等所指代的内容，做题时要注意指代词的位置，以便于判断，然后用所找的指代内容替换划线代词，核实其逻辑、意义、位置等是否一致，最后比较所找部分与选项，确定意思最接近的选项。

如第 3 小题，根据上文 But a lack of diversity is not good for nature. All Cavendish bananas are genetically the same, so, when a disease such as TR4 strikes, they are all equally 可知，缺乏多样性对自然是不利的。所有 Cavendish 香蕉的基因都是一样的，所以当 TR4 这样的疾病来袭时，它们都同样脆弱。故划线单词意思为“脆弱的，容易受伤害的”，故选 B。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个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。

In our daily life, we may often meet compulsive liars. They find the truth almost uncomfortable for them. 16 Here are the signs to know when people are lying and whether or not they are compulsive liars.

Watch for stress signals. Usually, its pretty hard to meet compulsive liars, since they act very naturally when they're lying: yet, they still seem a little stressed. Watch for certain stress signals such as rubbing their hands together. Do they have a forced smile? Do you notice any unusual breaks in their gestures? 17

Pay close attention to their eyes. The thought that a person cannot look at you in the eyes while lying is a myth! 18 However, studies show that compulsive liars may use too much eye contact, since they are trying very hard to convince you. Also, their blink rate slows down while they tell a lie.

Keep track of contradictions. Compulsive liars tend to lie so much that their lies begin to contradict. Compare stories with shared friends of the person you are suspecting of being a compulsive liar. 19 Also, when asked something, most liars will avoid the truth by answering with questions and using quasi-denials.

20 According to a study, people should pay attention to four actions that can show someone is lying or hiding something. These specific signals have been proven statistically to accompany dishonesty: hand touching, face touching, crossing arms and leaning away.

- A. Observe certain speechless actions.
- B. This is true for some inexperienced liars.

- C. It's right to tell when someone is lying to you.
- D. Stressed people may drink water frequently.
- E. See if you notice that certain details have changed.
- F. They may choose to tell stories to seek others' attention.
- G. If you notice an unusual break, this is a specific sign of lying.

【答案】16. F 17. G 18. B 19. E 20. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一些需要注意的迹象来判断一个人是否在说谎或是否是强迫性说谎者。

【16 题详解】

根据前文 “They find the truth almost uncomfortable for them.” (他们发现真相几乎让他们不舒服。)可知，此处是讲人们会说谎的原因，所以选项 F “他们可能会选择讲故事来引起别人的注意。” 也是一种可能的原因，切合文意。故选 F。

【17 题详解】

根据前文 “Do you notice any unusual breaks in their gestures?” (你注意到他们的手势有什么不寻常的间断吗？) 和 “Watch for certain stress signals such as rubbing their hands together.” (注意某些压力信号，比如搓手。)可知，此处是讲不寻常的间断是一种说谎的信号。所以选项 G “如果你注意到一个不寻常的间断，这是一个说谎的具体迹象。” 切合文意。故选 G。

【18 题详解】

根据前文 “The thought that a person cannot look at you in the eyes while lying is a myth!” (一个人说谎时不能直视你的眼睛的想法是一个荒诞的说法)可知，选项 B 中的 this 是指一个人说谎时不能直视你的眼睛，根据后文 “studies show that compulsive liars may use too much eye contact, since they are trying very hard to convince you” (研究表明，强迫性说谎者可能会用太多的眼神交流，因为他们非常努力地说服你)和转折词 however 可知，空格处是讲与此相反的内容。所以选项 B “对于一些没有经验的说谎者来说，这是真的。” 切合文意。故选 B。

【19 题详解】

根据前文 “Compulsive liars tend to lie so much that their lies begin to contradict. Compare stories with shared friends of the person you are suspecting of being a compulsive liar” (强迫症

说谎者往往说谎太多以至于他们的谎言开始相互矛盾。与你怀疑是一个强迫性说谎者的人的共同朋友比较故事)可知,此处是指和朋友比较你们各自听到的故事看看是否有细节上的不同,所以选项 E “看看你是否注意到某些细节发生了变化。”切合文意。故选 E。

【20 题详解】

根据后文 “According to a study, people should pay attention to four actions that can show someone is lying or hiding something.” (根据一项研究,人们应该注意四种行为,这四种行为可以表明某人在撒谎或隐瞒什么。)可知,此处是讲要注意某些行为,所以选项 A “观察某些无声的动作。”切合文意。故选 A。

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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I was a little girl, I found love in a box all because of a class assignment. On a Friday night I 21 at dinner table, “My teacher said we have to bring a box, a special box, for our valentines (情人节) on Monday”.

Mother said, “We’ll see,” and she continued eating.

What did “We’ll see” mean? I had to have that box 22 my second grade Valentine’s Day would be a disaster. Maybe they didn’t love me enough to help me with my 23.

All Saturday I waited 24 and with Sunday arriving, my concern increased, but I 25 an enquiry (询问) about the box might 26 anger or loud voice, for in my house children only asked once. More than that 27 trouble.

Late Sunday afternoon, my father called me into the kitchen. The table was covered with colorful 28 of different kinds. A (n) 29 shoebox rested on top of it. 30 flooded through me when Daddy said, “Let’s get started 31 your project.”

In the next hour my father 32 the shoebox into impressive valentine box. Colorful paper covered the ugly cardboard with red hearts 33 to what I considered all the right places. He sang while he worked. When he finished, he was so delighted that a 34 smile spread over his face. “What do you think of that?” he asked. I answered him with a hug.

But inside, 35 danced all the way to my heart. It was the first time that my father devoted so much 36 to me, for his world consisted of work only.

The holiday party arrived, and my classmates put cards, and presents into the valentine boxes. Laughter filled our classroom until dismissal time 37.

On the way home, I held out my valentine box for the world to 38. The love that filled it meant more to me than all the valentines inside. The valentine box became a symbol of his love that 39 through decades of other Valentine's Days. He gave me other gifts through the years, but none 40 compared with the love I felt within the limits of the old, empty shoebox.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. appeared | B. announced | C. served | D. sat |
| 22. A. and | B. however | C. so | D. or |
| 23. A. design | B. project | C. plan | D. idea |
| 24. A. sadly | B. disappointedly | C. anxiously | D. patiently |
| 25. A. knew | B. found | C. realized | D. imagined |
| 26. A. start | B. mark | C. cause | D. produce |
| 27. A. took | B. invited | C. saved | D. had |
| 28. A. boxes | B. paper | C. gifts | D. food |
| 29. A. new | B. big | C. empty | D. attractive |
| 30. A. Relief | B. Relaxation | C. Cheer | D. Calm |
| 31. A. by | B. at | C. on | D. in |

32. A. folded B. changed C. packed D. pressed
33. A. attached B. joined C. linked D.
connected
34. A. slight B. broad C. brief D.
confident
35. A. fun B. joy C. interest D.
amusement
36. A. money B. support C. time D. hope
37. A. reached B. set C. came D. spent
38. A. accept B. admire C. respect D.
recognize
39. A. carried B. kept C. spread D. lasted
40. A. even B. yet C. still D. ever

【答案】 21. B 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. B 29. C
30. A 31. C 32. B 33. A 34. B 35. B 36. C 37. C 38. B 39.
D 40. D

【解析】

【分析】 本文是记叙文。文章通过父亲帮我做了一个情人节的盒子的故事，让我感受到父亲对我的爱是如此的深厚。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：星期五晚上我在餐桌上宣布，“我的老师说我们要带一个盒子，一个特殊的盒子，我们的周一情人节”。A.appeared 出现；B.announced 宣布；C.served 服务；

D.sat 坐。指我宣布我需要一个情人节的盒子。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我必须要有那个盒子否则我二年级的情人节就会变成一场灾难。

A. and 并且；B.however 然而；C.so 于是；D.or 否则。根据 “my second grade Valentine’s Day would be a disaster.” 得知，作者认为一定要有这个盒子否则她的节日会很糟糕。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：也许他们不够爱我，没有帮我完成我的项目。A.design 设计；B. project 工程，项目；C. plan 计划；D. idea 想法。根据下文“Let’s get started your project.” 的 your project 说明原词复现。故选 B。

【24 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：周六我焦急地等待和周日到达，我担心增加，但我知道一个询问的盒子可能会导致愤怒或大声，在我家的孩子只问一次。A.sadly 悲哀；B.disappointedly 失望；C.anxiously 焦虑；D.patiently 耐心。根据 “my concern increased,” 得知，我在焦虑地等待着。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：周六我焦急地等待和周日到达，我担心增加，但我知道一个询问的盒子可能会导致愤怒或大声，在我家的孩子只问一次。A.knew 知道；B.found 发现；C.realized 意识到；D.imagine 想象。根据 “or in my house children only asked once.” 我知道再询问会导致生气或者训斥。故选 A。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：周六我焦急地等待和周日到达，我担心增加，但我知道一个询问的盒子可能会导致愤怒或大声，在我家的孩子只问一次。A.start 开始；B.mark 做记号；C.cause 导致；D.produce 生产；根据 “or in my house children only asked once.” 家里只能问一次，再询问会导致家长生气或者训斥。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：再多就麻烦了。A.took 拿走；B.invited 邀请，招致；C.saved 节省；D.had 拥有。在我家里，根据 “or in my house children only asked once.” 问第二次会招致麻烦的。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：星期天下午晚些时候，父亲把我叫进厨房。桌子上铺着各种彩色

的纸。A.bboxes 盒子；B.paper 纸张；C.gifts 礼物；D.food 食物。根据下文的 Colorful paper 说明用了各种颜色的纸张。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一个空鞋盒放在上面。A.new 新的；B.big 大的；C.empty 空的；D.attractive 吸引人的。根据下文盒子里放满了东西，说明这个时候盒子是空的。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当爸爸说：“让我们开始你的项目吧。”我如释重负。。A.Relief 轻松；B.Relaxation 放松；C.Cheer 欢呼；D.Calm 镇定。当父亲说开始的时候，我总算松了口气。故选 A。

【31 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：当爸爸说：“让我们开始你的项目吧。”我如释重负。。A.by 通过；B.at 在；C.on 上面；D.in 在里面。start on...开始做...指他们开始做盒子了。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在接下来的一个小时里，父亲把鞋盒换成了令人印象深刻的情人节礼物盒。A.folded 折叠；B.changed 改变；C.packed 收拾；D.pressed 挤压。根据“Colorful paper covered the ugly cardboard with red hearts”得知，父亲把这个盒子变成了一个漂亮的盒子。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：五颜六色的纸覆盖着丑陋的硬纸板，上面贴着红心，贴在我认为合适的地方。A.attached 依附；B.joined 加入；C.linked 连接；D.connected 联系。Attach...to...把...依在...之上；把红心附在了我认为应该在的地方。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。当他画完时，他非常高兴，脸上绽开了灿烂的笑容。A.slight 稍微的；B.broad 宽广的；C.brief 简介的；D.confident 自信的。根据“When he finished, he was so delighted that a”得知，作品完成，大笑出现在父亲的脸上。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但在内心深处，快乐一直跳到了我的心里。A.fun 开心；B.joy 快乐；C.interest 兴趣；D.amusement 娱乐。根据“It was the first time that my father devoted so much to me, for his world consisted of work only.”得知，这是我父亲第一次为我投入这么多的时间，我的心里充满了快乐。故选 B。

【36 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这是我父亲第一次为我投入这么多的时间，因为他的世界里只有工作。A.money 钱；B.support 支持；C.time 时间；D.hope 希望。根据 “It was the first time that my father devoted so much _____ to me, for his world consisted of work only.” 得知，他把如此多的时间花在了这件事情上。故选 C。

【37 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们的教室里充满了笑声，直到下课时间。A.reached 到达；B.set 摆放；C.came 到达；D.spent 花费。根据 “Laughter filled our classroom until dismissal time _____.” 得知，指放学的时间来临了。故选 C。

【38 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在回家的路上，我向全世界展示了我的情人节礼物盒。A.accept 接受；B.admire 羡慕；C.respect 尊敬；D.recognize 认出；根据 “On the way home, I held out my valentine box” 得知，我拿出我的盒子让别人羡慕我。故选 B。

【39 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：情人节盒子成为了他爱的象征，并且在几十年的情人节里一直存在。A.carried 携带；B.kept 保持；C.spread 传播；D.lasted 持续；根据 “through decades of other Valentine’s Days” 得知，这个礼物上的父亲对我的爱持续了很多年。故选 D。

【40 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：这些年来，他给了我其他的礼物，但没有一件能与我在这只空空的旧鞋盒里感受到的爱相比。A.even 甚至；B.yet 然而；C.still 仍然；D.ever 曾经。None ever=never 指以后没有那次爱比得上这次父亲给我的爱。故选 D。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

For nearly a thousand years, tea stayed the secret of the East. Then, in the 1500s, the Portuguese _____41_____ (gradual) arrived in China. They’d travelled to the Far East hoping to control the spice trade. But soon _____42_____ tasting the brew for the first time, the _____43_____ (explore) quickly realized its potential and decided to focus on exporting tea instead. The Portuguese called the drink cha, just like the people of southern China did. From the port of Canton, the Portuguese shipped the _____44_____ (process) leaves down through Indonesia, under the southern tip of Africa, and back up to _____45_____ (west) Europe.

But long before the root word “cha” made 46 (it) way across the oceans to Portugal, another trade route called the “Tea-Horse” road 47 (spread) tea westward. 48 bricks of tea packed up high on the carriers’ backs, the leaf travelled to India via Persia, 49 the Chinese “cha” turned into the Persian “chay”. Depending on the region of India, most Indian dialects use some variation of the root word “cha” 50 (describe) tea.

【答案】41. gradually

42. after 43. explorers

44. processed

45. western

46. its 47. had spread/had been spreading

48. With 49. where

50. to describe

【解析】

【分析】本文是说明文，介绍了茶是如何从中国传到世界各地的历史。

【41 题详解】

考查副词。句意：然后，在 16 世纪，葡萄牙人逐渐来到中国。修饰谓语动词 arrived，应用副词形式。故填 gradually。

【42 题详解】

考查介词。句意：但在第一次品尝这种泡的茶之后，探险者们很快意识到它的潜在市场上，并决定专注于出口茶叶。此处根据逻辑推理，应该是“品尝了这种泡的茶之后”，才意识到它的市场潜力。故填 after。

【43 题详解】

考查名词单复数。句意：但在第一次品尝这种泡的茶之后，探险者们很快意识到它的潜在市场上，并决定专注于出口茶叶。分析句子结构，所填词在句中作主语，应是名词；此处意思为“探险者”，应为名词 explorer，并且用复数形式表示泛指。故填 explorers。

【44 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：从广州港，葡萄牙人把加工过的茶叶通过印度尼西亚运到非洲南端，然后再运回西欧。此处 process 和 leaves 之间是逻辑上的被动关系，应用过去分词作定语。故填 processed。

【45 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：从广州港，葡萄牙人把加工过的茶叶通过印度尼西亚运到非洲南端，然后再运回西欧。此处修饰 Europe，应用形容词。形容词 western 意为“西部的”。故填 western。

【46 题详解】

考查代词。句意：但早在 cha 的词根漂洋过海来到葡萄牙之前，另一条被称为“茶马”的贸易路线就已经向西传播茶叶。短语 make one's way to 意为“前往，向……出发”；主语是 the root word “cha”，是单数，因此相应地用形容词性物主代词 its。故填 its。

【47 题详解】

考查时态。句意：但早在 cha 的词根漂洋过海来到葡萄牙之前，另一条被称为“茶马”的贸易路线就已经向西传播茶叶。根据时间状语 long before 可知，before 常和完成时连用；从句谓语动词是一般过去时 made its way，主语谓语动作发生在从句谓语动作之前，因此用过去完成时 had done；spread 是不规则变化动词，过去分词为 spread；也可以用过去完成进行时 had been doing，强调动作一直在进行，意为“一直在传播”。故填 had spread/had been spreading。

【48 题详解】

考查介词。句意：茶砖被打包，高高地堆在货架上，经过波斯传到印度，中国的茶变成了波斯茶。分析句子结构，此处是 with 的复合结构，为“with+宾语 bricks of tea +过去分词 packed up”，在句中作状语。故填 With。

【49 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：茶砖被打包，高高地堆在货架上，经过波斯传到印度，中国的茶变成了波斯茶。分析句子结构，“_____ the Chinese “cha” turned into the Persian “chay””是定语从句，先行词是 Persia，在从句中作地点状语，应用 where 引导定语从句。故填 where。

【50 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：根据印度地区的不同，大多数印度方言使用词根 cha 的某些变体来描述茶。根据句意，此处是不定式作目的状语。故填 to describe。

【点睛】“with+宾语+过去分词”结构

“with 的复合结构”中，如果宾语和宾语补足语之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，用过去分词作宾语补足语，在句子中可以作定语或状语。

With his hair cut, he looks much younger.他剪了头发，看起来年轻多了。（作原因状语）

With this problem solved, the new brand is now in regular production. 随着这个问题的解决，新

品牌现在已经正式产生。（作时间状语）

The road with fruit trees planted on both sides leads to the mountain village. 两边长满果树的那条路通往那座村庄。（作定语）

如本题第8小题，是“with的复合结构”，在句中作状语，为“with+宾语 bricks of tea + 过去分词 packed up”。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分35）

第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

51. 短文改错

Every time we get on a plane, we're asked to neither turn off our phones or change it to flight mode—it's for "security reasons". But actually, have to turn our phones off on a plane is a service issue, not a safe one. When we speak on our phones in air, the aircraft's radios can be disturb. Pilots can hear this interference in their headphone. Though speaking on a phone during a flight isn't dangerous, but it isn't a good idea. Now things are beginning to change. The breakthrough could be "pico cells", that are small cell towers on the phone. One day, perhaps, we will be chatting in the air as many as we chat on the ground.

【答案】1. neither→either;

2. it→them;

3. have→having;

4. safe→safety;

5. 在 air 前加 the;

6. disturb→disturbed;

7. headphone→headphones;

8. 去掉 but;

9. that→which;

10. many→much

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。在飞机上关掉手机是一个服务问题，而不是安全问题。随着技术的进步，也许有一天我们在飞机上也能尽情使用手机。

【详解】1. 考查固定搭配。句意：每次我们上飞机，都会被要求关掉手机或者把它们改成飞行模式，这是出于“安全原因”。“either...or...”意为“要么……要么……”，为固定搭配。

故将 **neither** 改为 **either**。

2. 考查人称代词。句意：每次我们上飞机，都会被要求关掉手机或者把它们改成飞行模式，这是出于“安全原因”。代指 **phones** 应用人称代词 **them** 作宾语。故将 **it** 改为 **them**。

3. 考查动名词。句意：但实际上，在飞机上关掉手机是一个服务问题，而不是安全问题。动词作主语应用动名词形式。故将 **have** 改为 **having**。

4. 考查名词。句意：但实际上，在飞机上关掉手机是一个服务问题，而不是安全问题。根据“**a service issue**”可知，此处应用名词作定语修饰 **one**，**one** 代指 **issue**。名词 **safety** 意为“安全”，用名词作定语，此处用来说明被修饰词的类别。故将 **safe** 改为 **safety**。

5. 考查固定搭配和定冠词。句意：当我们在空中用手机通话时，飞机的无线电会受到干扰。**in the air** 意为“在空中”，为固定搭配，所以此处应用定冠词 **the**。故在 **air** 前加 **the**。

6. 考查被动语态。句意：当我们在空中用手机通话时，飞机的无线电会受到干扰。动词 **disturb** 意为“干扰”，根据“**Pilots can hear this interference in their headphones.**”（飞行员可以从耳机中听到这种干扰。）可知，**disturb** 和 **radios** 构成被动关系。故将 **disturb** 改为 **disturbed**。

7. 考查名词复数。句意：飞行员可以从耳机中听到这种干扰。根据 **their** 可知，此处应用名词复数。故将 **headphone** 改为 **headphones**。

8. 考查连词。句意：虽然在飞行中打电话并不危险，但这不是一个好主意。两个句子之间只需要有一个连词，如果去掉 **though** 则首字母应大写，不符合短文改错规则，所以应去掉 **but**。故去掉 **but**。

9. 考查定语从句。句意：这一突破可能是“微基站”，即手机上的小型发射塔。在非限制性定语从句中，关系词在从句中作主语，先行词为 **pico cells**，所以应用关系代词 **which**。故将 **that** 改为 **which**。

10. 考查副词。句意：也许有一天，我们在空中的聊天和在地面上的聊天一样多。此处指聊天的多少应用副词 **much**。故将 **many** 改为 **much**。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

52. 假定你是李华，你的美国笔友 Chris 来信询问你的近况及大学准备报考什么专业。请你回复邮件，内容包括以下几点：

1. 正在认真备考；
2. 学医学专业；
3. 报考理由。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】 Dear Chris

I hope you're doing well. Receiving your letter refreshes me since I'm fully engaged in preparing for exam.

As for my major, I will choose Medicine, which I know, is a long-term commitment and a decision that shouldn't be taken lightly. But being able to cure people or even save people's lives is so rewarding. Though doctors are faced with much stress, my passion about health care and helping people tells me that I cannot go wrong with studying and working in Medicine. Besides, doctors, especially highly qualified professionals, are highly respected in China and in great demand too.

Sincerely hope my dream will come true soon. Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给美国笔友 Chris 写封信，告知你的近况及大学准备报考什么专业。

【详解】1.词汇积累

忙于：be engaged in=be occupied in

选择：choose→select

压力：stress→pressure

关于：as for=with respect to

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Besides, doctors, especially highly qualified professionals, are highly respected in China and in great demand too.

拓展句：Besides, it is doctors, especially highly qualified professionals that are highly respected in China and in great demand too.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] As for my major, I will choose Medicine, which I know, is a long-term commitment and a decision that shouldn't be taken lightly. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语

从句和 that 引导的定语从句)

[高分句型 2] But being able to cure people or even save people's lives is so rewarding. (运用了动名词作主语)