

## 2021 年秋季高三开学摸底考试卷 03 （解析版）

### 第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

#### 第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 is Jim doing now?

- A. Cooking.                      B. Watching TV.                      C. Reviewing his lessons.

2. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Drive away her car.      B. Park her car nearby.      C. Buy a red car.

3. How much does the woman want for the watch?

- A. \$200.                      B. \$150.                      C. \$50.

4. Where was the man going when he fell off the bike?

- A. To the supermarket.      B. To the bank.                      C. To the hospital.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Peter's health.                      B. Peter's school life.                      C. Peter's age.

#### 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 many days does the man work in a week?

- A. 5 days.                      B. 6 days.                      C. 7 days.

7. Who is the girl?

- A. A passenger.                      B. The man's colleague.                      C. The man's daughter.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did Sandra do last night?

- A. She repaired her phone.      B. She called up Michael.      C. She learnt to paint.

9. What did Sandra and Peter agree to do on Sunday?

- A. Play tennis.                      B. Visit London.                      C. Go to the dentist.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What color does the woman like best?

- A. Black.                              B. White.                              C. Red.

11. What will the speakers do this evening?

- A. Attend a party.                      B. Go shopping.                      C. Do some cleaning.

12. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.                              B. Husband and wife.                      C. Salesman and customer.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the woman suggest doing first?

- A. Seeing a film.                              B. Visiting James.                              C. Going climbing.

14. What will the man finish before calling James?

- A. A journal.                              B. A report.                              C. An essay.

15. How will the speakers go to the new park?

- A. By taxi.                              B. By bike.                              C. By bus.

16. Where will the speakers meet on Saturday morning?

- A. In a supermarket.                              B. Near their school.                              C. At the West Mountain.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When does the class finish?

- A. At 5:00 p.m.                              B. At 5:30 p.m.                              C. At 6:00 p.m.

18. How often do the students take Lindsay Black's class in a week?

- A. Twice.                              B. Three times.                              C. Four times.

19. What does the speaker ask the students to do?

- A. Photocopy her lessons.                              B. Visit the school website.                              C. Buy the student's book.

20. What do we know about the speaker?

- A. She's ambitious.                              B. She's strict.                              C. She's humorous.

### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

1—5 CBAAC      6—10 BABAC      11—15 ABABC      16—20 BCACB

#### 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**

W: Hey, Jim. We have run out of salt. Please buy me some at the shop downstairs.

M: Oh, Mum. I'm preparing for tomorrow's English test. Maybe Jane is free. She's watching TV in her bedroom.

### **Text 2**

W: My husband and I come to see our parents this evening. Their house is near. You see the red one? It's theirs.

M: Sorry, but you'll have to drive your car away. You cannot park the car here.

### **Text 3**

M: Is \$150 enough for the watch?

W: I'm afraid not. 50 more dollars should be given.

### **Text 4**

W: Hi, Buzz. Oh, you're injured. What happened?

M: After withdrawing some money in the bank, I was going to the supermarket to buy something for Marley when I fell off my bike. You know, she is in hospital these days.

### **Text 5**

M: How's Peter doing?

W: Oh, he's fine. He just had a birthday, and...

M: How old is he, nine?

W: Yeah. He just turned nine.

### **Text 6**

W: Excuse me, Sir. Can I ask you a question?

M: Yes, please. What is it?

W: How many times do you take the plane every week?

M: Well, I take it every day except on Sunday in a week.

W: Really? So you pay for tickets each time. Are you very rich?

M: Oh, no, little girl. Actually, that's my job. They pay me for that.

W: How lucky you are! Oh, my mum is coming. We are going to the security check over there. Bye.

### **Text 7**

M: Hi, Sandra. It's Peter.

W: Hi, Peter. What a surprise! I was waiting for you to call last night.

M: Last night? I did. I called you five times. But the line was busy all the time.

W: Oh, yes. I'm sorry about that. I was talking with my brother Michael on the phone. He is learning to paint in London.

M: Oh, well, never mind. Is Sunday still OK for playing tennis?

W: Yes. Why not?

M: Great! How about ten o'clock in the morning?

W: Well. But let's put it off until 3 pm. I have an appointment with my dentist at 9:30 on Sunday morning.

M: Got it.

### **Text 8**

M: Do you like those pants?

W: Which ones?

M: The black ones.

W: But I don't like the color.

M: What about that dress?

W: Which one?

M: The red one on the left, and the color is your favorite.

W: That one! Oh, I love it. But it's expensive. The white one is fine, too. The price and the color are OK with me.

M: Don't worry about the money. I got a raise in pay last week. It's hard for you to take care of our children at home. You deserve your best clothes. What's more, you need a new dress for tonight's party.

W: Well, then take it. Oh, be quick! It's almost 3 o'clock. I need to go home and clean up the house.

### **Text 9**

M: Hi there. We've been busy all these days. Shall we go somewhere this weekend?

W: Sure, where shall we go then?

M: I really don't know. Do you have any ideas?

W: Why don't we go to the movies?

M: I'd rather not go. I don't like movies.

W: I know there's a new park where there is a special barbecue area for visitors.

M: Where is it?

W: It's not far from the West Mountain. So I suggest we go there for a picnic. We can call up James, inviting him to join us because he's fond of such activities.

M: That's a good idea for me. I'll call him after finishing the report about the meeting held yesterday. See it? I'm almost finishing it. By the way, how will we go there, take a taxi or take our bikes?

W: Neither. The No. 39 bus takes us straight there. Let's meet at 9:00 am on Saturday at the station near our school since it's convenient for both of us to get there.

M: What food do you think we should take with us?

W: What about taking some chicken and some fruits?

M: I go along with it. I'll buy them in the supermarket after work.

W: OK. See you then.

### Text 10

**W:**

Hello, everyone! It's nice to see you all here. Welcome to British Life and Language. I am your teacher. My name is Lindsay Black. That's L-I-N-D-S-A-Y Black. Before we begin, here is some information about the class.

We have class on Monday and Wednesday every week. Our class begins at 4:30 p.m. and lasts 90 minutes. Also, I have an office hour if you have questions. I'm in office 7B on the second floor. My office hour is Friday at 6 p.m.

For this course you need the book. Here it is: *British Life and Language Level 1 Student's Book*. So, please get the book online, which is much cheaper. Of course, you may get it from the bookstore near our school. I don't want to see any photocopies of the book. Thank you!

Every one of you must remember that when I give a lesson, you must take notes carefully, writing down every lesson I talk about. You are not allowed to talk on your cellphone or answer your phone in class. Don't be late or leave early, or you will be severely punished. I think that's all.

## 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

Hands-on experience is still attractive to many buyers, although online ordering is popular in the UK today.

#### Oxford Street

London is shoppers' paradise, and most visitors head for Oxford Street. Halfway along is Selfridges, one of the world's first department stores where the architecture and window dressing impress even before you go in. There are at least four other major stores on this street, plus Europe's largest music shop. In December the atmosphere is especially festive because of the Christmas lights which are always lit by a politician, a great sportsman, or a superstar.

#### Kensington High Street

A fashionable area for shopping is Kensington High Street. One of its department stores even has a roof garden—good for relaxing between purchases. There's also an organic food superstore.

#### Borough Market

One of the oldest and best for food is probably Borough Market on the south bank of the Thames. Get off the underground at London Bridge and wander among fresh fish stands, bakeries, and fruit and vegetable sellers. You can also buy special food to take away, like cheeses, pork pies, mustard and chutney.

#### More places for bargains

Portobello Road on a Saturday is your best choice for jewelry or collector's items. It's a short walk from the subway station at Notting Hill Gate and you never know what you will find. For clothes, Camden Market is the place. It gets a little crowded at weekends, though. Convent Garden offers great experience for the simple pleasure of looking at jewelry and gifts.

21. What makes Oxford Street become special in December?

- A. The wonderful window dressing.
- B. The Europe's largest music shop.
- C. The lights lit by a famous person.
- D. Many bargains to choose from.

22. To enjoy special food, where can you go?

- A. Kensington High Street.
- B. Camden Market.
- C. Borough Market.
- D. Portobello Road.

23. Where is this passage probably taken from?

- A. A trip guide.
- B. A news report.

C. A science book

D. A financial magazine.

**【答案】**

**【分析】**

本文是一篇应用文。尽管网上购物在伦敦很受欢迎，但是实际的购物体验仍然吸引了许多购买者。作者介绍了伦敦的几个购物街区。

21. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段最后一句“In December the atmosphere is especially festive because of the Christmas lights which are always lit by a politician, a great sportsman, or a superstar.”可知在十二月份气氛特别，这是因为圣诞灯总会由一位政治家，一位伟大的运动员或者一位超级明星点亮。故选 C 项。

22. C 细节理解题。根据第三个购物街区 Borough Market 中“You can also buy special food to take away, like cheeses, pork pies, mustard and chutney.”可知，在这里可以买到特殊的食物。故选 C 项。

23. A 文章出处题。根据全文可知，只要介绍了四个购物街区：Oxford Street；Kensington High Street；Borough Market；More places for bargains。因此这是一篇购物指南。A. A trip guide.购物指南；B. A news report. 新闻报道；C. A science book 科学书；D. A financial magazine.经济杂志。故选 A 项。

**B**

Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur(创业者), who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.

It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, “Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?” With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting trials to get a recipe that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product—CanCandy.

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the

candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of AlicCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

24. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

- A. She argued with him.
- B. She tried to find a way out.
- C. She paid no attention.
- D. She chose to consult dentists.

25. What is special about CanCandy?

- A. It is beneficial to dental health.
- B. It is free of sweeteners.
- C. It is sweeter than other candies.
- D. It is produced to a dentists' recipe.

26. What does Moore expect from her business?

- A. To earn more money.
- B. To help others find smiles.
- C. To make herself stand out.
- D. To beat other candy companies.

27. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?

- A. Fame is a great thirst of the young.
- B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.
- C. Positive thinking and action result in success.
- D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied

### 【答案】

### 【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Alice Moore，一个年轻有为的创业者的故事，故事告诉我们：积极的思考和行动会带来成功。

24. B 推理判断题。根据第二段的 But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?"及下文她想方设法最终制作出了叫 CanCandy 的糖果可知，她对父亲的警告的反应是：她试图找到一条出路，解决问题。故选 B。



25. A 细节理解题。根据第三段的 *Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.*可知，这种糖只使用天然甜味剂，可以减少口腔细菌，因此它对牙齿有利。故选 A。

26. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段的 *Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles.*可知，Moore 想用她独特的才能帮助其他人找到自己的笑容。故选 B。

27. C 推理判断题。文章主要讲述了 Moor 的创业故事，她之所以能成功，源于面对问题和困难时，她乐观地看待问题，积极地想方设法去解决问题。因此，通过她的故事让我们懂得积极的思考和行动会带来成功。故选 C。

### C

Every week, two converted blue buses packed with children's books carefully drive along the streets of Kabul, avoiding areas where deadly explosions are common. These travelling libraries stop off at schools in different parts of the city, delivering a wealth of reading material directly to youngsters who have limited access to books.

"A lot of schools in our city don't have access to something as basic as a library," says Freshta Karim, a 27-year-old Oxford University graduate who was inspired to start Charmaghz, a non-profit organization, in her home city having grown up without many books herself. "We were trying to understand what we could do to promote critical thinking in our country."

While for many people a bus or train journey presents a rare opportunity to get stuck into a book, in some cities public transport is being used as means of getting books to communities that need them most. Afghanistan, for example, has one of the world's lowest literacy rates, with only three in 10 adults able to read, according to UNESCO. The majority of public schools in Kabul do not have libraries and the city's libraries do not offer many children's books. For Karim, buses were a cost-effective, efficient way to get books to children.

Charmaghz rents them from a state-owned bus company. "We go to nearby schools," she says. "We try to stop inside communities rather than on the main streets where explosions often happen."

The organization is funded by donations from local business and communities, and also rents a third bus that acts as a mobile cinema. Over 600 children visit the buses each day to read, socialise and play games. "They are often very excited," she says. "Our biggest challenge is that so many children want to come inside the bus, but we can't have all of them in one day."

28. Why does Freshta Karim set up the organization?

A. To raise money for the poor.

B. To recycle abandoned buses.

C. To build libraries for the local schools.      D. To offer the children more reading opportunities.

29. What is special about Charmaghz?

- A. It's funded by UNESCO.      B. It's a state-owned organization.  
C. It buys buses from a company.      D. It aims to inspire critical thinking.

30. What is the most pressing problem for Charmaghz?

- A. Deadly explosions.      B. Poor public transport system.  
C. Shortage of travelling libraries.      D. Lack of support from the government.

31. Which of the following best describes Freshta Karim?

- A. Caring and courageous.      B. Humorous and ambitious.  
C. Demanding and enthusiastic.      D. Honest and hardworking.

**【答案】**

**【分析】**

这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了 27 岁的牛津大学毕业生 Freshta Karim 在家乡创办了非营利组织 Charmaghz，来为孩子们提供更多的阅读机会。阿富汗是世界上识字率最低的国家之一，喀布尔的大多数公立学校没有图书馆，对 Karim 来说，Charmaghz 用巴士给孩子们送书是一种经济有效的方式。

28. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中 *These travelling libraries stop off at schools in different parts of the city, delivering a wealth of reading material directly to youngsters who have limited access to books.* 可知这些流动图书馆会在城市的不同地区的学校停留，直接为那些接触书籍不多的年轻人提供丰富的阅读材料。由此可知，Freshta Karim 建立了这个组织，是为了给孩子们提供更多的阅读机会。故选 D。

29. D 推理判断题。根据第二段 *“A lot of schools in our city don't have access to something as basic as a library,” says Freshta Karim, a 27-year-old Oxford University graduate who was inspired to start Charmaghz, a non-profit organization, in her home city having grown up without many books herself. “We were trying to understand what we could do to promote critical thinking in our country.”* 可知“我们城市的很多学校都没有像图书馆这样的基础设施，”27 岁的牛津大学毕业生 Freshta Karim 说，她在成长过程中没有很多书，受启发在家乡创办了非营利组织 Charmaghz。“我们试图弄清楚我们能做些什么来促进我们国家的批判性思维。”由此可推知，Charmaghz 特别之处在于，它的目的是激发批判性思维。故选 D。

30. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段 *The organization is funded by donations from local business and communities, and also rents a third bus that acts as a mobile cinema. Over 600 children visit the buses each day to read, socialise*

and play games. “They are often very excited,” she says. “Our biggest challenge is that so many children want to come inside the bus, but we can’t have all of them in one day.”可知该组织的资金来自当地企业和社区的捐赠，并租用了第三辆巴士作为移动电影院。每天有 600 多名儿童来巴士上阅读、社交和玩游戏。“他们通常非常兴奋，”她说。“我们最大的挑战是，这么多孩子想要进来，但我们不可能在一天之内让所有的孩子都进来。”由此可推知，Charmaghz 最迫切的问题是缺少流动图书馆。故选 C。

31. A 推理判断题。根据第二段“A lot of schools in our city don’t have access to something as basic as a library,” says Freshta Karim, a 27-year-old Oxford University graduate who was inspired to start Charmaghz, a non-profit organization, in her home city having grown up without many books herself. “We were trying to understand what we could do to promote critical thinking in our country.”可知“我们城市的很多学校都没有像图书馆这样的基础设施，”27 岁的牛津大学毕业生 Freshta Karim 说，她在成长过程中没有很多书，受启发在家乡创办了非营利组织 Charmaghz。可知 Karim 创办了非盈利组织来帮助那些没有书看的孩子们，说明 Karim 是个乐于助人的人；结合倒数第二段 Charmaghz rents them from a state-owned bus company. “We go to nearby schools,” she says. “We try to stop inside communities rather than on the main streets where explosions often happen.”可知 Charmaghz 从一家国有公交公司租借。“我们去附近的学校，”她说。“我们尽量在社区内停车，而不是在经常发生爆炸的主要街道上。”可推知，Karim 敢于在动荡不安的阿富汗创办让更多儿童读书的项目，说明 Karim 是个勇敢的人；由此可推知，Freshta Karim 是一个乐于助人且勇敢的人。故选 A。

## D

A robot with a sense of touch may one day feel “pain”, both its own physical pain and sympathy for the pain of its human companions. Such touchy-feely robots are still far off, but advances in robotic touch-sensing are bringing that possibility closer to reality.

Sensors set in soft, artificial skin that can detect both a gentle touch and a painful strike have been hooked up to a robot that can then signal emotions, Asada reported February 15 at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This artificial “pain nervous system,” as Asada calls it, may be a small building block for a machine that could ultimately experience pain. Such a feeling might also allow a robot to “sympathize” with a human companion’s suffering.

Asada, an engineer at Osaka University, and his colleagues have designed touch sensors that reliably pick up a range of touches. In a robot system named Affetto, a realistic looking child’s head, these touch and pain signals can be converted to emotional facial expressions.

A touch-sensitive, soft material, as opposed to a rigid metal surface, allows richer interactions between a machine

and the world, says neuroscientist Kingson Man of the University of Southern California. Artificial skin “allows the possibility of engagement in truly intelligent ways”.

Such a system, Asada says, might ultimately lead to robots that can recognize the pain of others, a valuable skill for robots designed to help care for people in need, the elderly, for instance.

But there is an important distinction between a robot that responds in a predictable way to a painful strike and a robot that’s able to compute an internal feeling accurately, says Damasio, a neuroscientist also at the University of Southern California. A robot with sensors that can detect touch and pain is “along the lines of having a robot, for example, that smiles when you talk to it,” Damasio says. ‘It’s a device for communication of the machine to a human.’ While that’s an interesting development, “it’s not the same thing” as a robot designed to compute some sort of internal experience, he says.

32. What do we know about the “pain nervous system”?

- A. It is named Affetto by scientists.
- B. It is a set of complicated sensors.
- C. It is able to signal different emotions.
- D. It combines sensors and artificial skin.

33. What does the underlined word “converted” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Delivered.
- B. Translated.
- C. Attached.
- D. Adapted.

34. What does Damasio consider as an interesting development?

- A. Robots can smile when talked to.
- B. Robots can talk to human beings.
- C. Robots can compute internal feelings
- D. Robots can detect pains and respond accordingly.

35. What can be the best title of the text?

- A. Machines Become Emotional
- B. Robots Inch to Feeling Pain
- C. Human Feelings Can Be Felt
- D. New Devices Touch Your Heart

### 【答案】

### 【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了机器人触摸传感技术的进步使能感受“疼痛”的有触觉机器人正在成为可能。

32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Sensors set in soft, artificial skin that can detect both a gentle touch and a painful strike have been hooked up to a robot that can then signal emotions, Asada reported February 15 at the

annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This artificial “pain nervous system,” as Asada calls it (Asada 在 2 月 15 日举行的美国科学促进会年会上报告说，在柔软的人造皮肤上安装的传感器可以检测到温柔的触摸和痛苦的打击，并与机器人相连，然后发出情绪信号。Asada 称其为人工“疼痛神经系统”，)可知，“疼痛神经系统”结合了传感器和人造皮肤。故选 D 项。

33. B 词句猜测题。根据第三段中“In a robot system named Affetto, a realistic looking child’s head, these touch and pain signals can be converted to emotional facial expressions. (在一个名为 Affetto 的机器人系统中，这些触摸和疼痛信号可以\_\_\_\_\_为情感的面部表情。)”由提到 Affetto 的机器人系统关于这些触摸和疼痛信号和情感的面部表情的关系，可知，划线词 converted 意为“转化”。故选 B 项。

34. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“A robot with sensors that can detect touch and pain is “along the lines of having a robot, for example, that smiles when you talk to it,” Damasio says. ‘It’s a device for communication of the machine to a human.’ While that’s an interesting development, “it’s not the same thing” as a robot designed to compute some sort of internal experience, he says. (Damasio 说，一个装有传感器的机器人可以检测触摸和疼痛，“这就像一个机器人，当你和它说话时，它会微笑。它是机器和人类沟通的工具。”他说，虽然这是一个有趣的发展，但与设计用来计算某种内部体验的机器人“不是一回事”。)可知，Damasio 认为机器人可以检测疼痛并做出相应的反应是一个有趣的发展。故选 D 项。

35. B 标题判断题。根据第一段“A robot with a sense of touch may one day feel “pain”, both its own physical pain and sympathy for the pain of its human companions. Such touchy-feely robots are still far off, but advances in robotic touch-sensing are bringing that possibility closer to reality. (有触觉的机器人有一天可能会感觉到“疼痛”，既能感觉到自己身体上的疼痛，也能对人类同伴的疼痛产生同情。这种情感机器人离我们还有很长的路要走，但机器人触摸传感技术的进步正使这种可能性更接近现实。)”以及下文的描述，可知，本文主要介绍了机器人触摸传感技术的进步使能感受“疼痛”的有触觉机器人正在成为可能，因此本文的最佳标题选项 B“机器人慢慢地会感受疼痛”符合题意。故选 B 项。

## 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。

### Putting Together the Best

Cooking can be a great hobby. You can follow ready-made recipes (食谱), or you can create your own recipes based on your own interests. 36. Putting different kinds of cooking together is a fun way to make new and interesting dishes. This kind of cooking makes new recipes using parts of old recipes.

37. A long time ago, people who lived in one place usually cooked the same kinds of foods. They ate the same kinds of foods as their friends and families because those foods were easy to find or make. Since people did not move much from one place to another, these foods became part of the culture of a town, city, or country. 38. When they move from their homes to other countries, they bring their recipes with them. They mix together the tastes from their old recipes with the tastes from the new place.

You do not have to move to new places to have fun with new kinds of food. You can use any recipe you want. But it is important to think about how different foods taste. Do you like ice cream? 39. Green tea is tasty and can be used in many recipes. You can make green tea ice cream as a cool snack. 40. You can make a meat recipe, too. If you like coconut milk, you can try making a delicious sauce (酱) for meat.

- A. Where do you start?
- B. Now, people move a lot.
- C. This idea has a long history.
- D. One thing you have to learn about cooking is patience.
- E. But you do not need to stop with green tea and ice cream.
- F. Ice cream is very sweet and it is easy to make in an ice cream maker.
- G. After you have learned how to make some recipes, it is time to try something new.

### 【答案】

### 【分析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍的是用新旧食谱结合的方式来烹饪。

36. G 根据后文“Putting different kinds of cooking together is a fun way to make new and interesting dishes. (把不同的烹饪方法放在一起是一种有趣的方式来做出新的和有趣的菜式。)”可知，本文讲的是混合不同烹饪方式；根据第一段最后一句“This kind of cooking makes new recipes using parts of old recipes.(这种烹饪方法利用旧食谱的一部分来制作新食谱。)”可知，本文谈的是混合新旧食谱的烹饪。所以 G 选择项“After you have learned how to make some recipes, it is time to try something new.(在你学会了如何制作一些食谱之后，是时候尝试一些新的东西了。)”符合上下文语境。选项提到的“you have learned how to make some recipes”和“try something new”与之相符。故选 G。

37. C 考查段落主题句。本段中“A long time ago, people who lived in one place usually cooked the same kinds of foods.(很久以前，住在一个地方的人通常煮同样种类的食物。)”可知，本段从历史的角度讲新旧结合的

烹饪方式的由来。所以 C 选择项“This idea has a long history. (这个想法有很长的历史。)”符合上下文语境。故选 C。

38. B 根据第二段中“A long time ago, people who lived in one place usually cooked the same kinds of foods.(很久以前, 住在一个地方的人通常煮同样种类的食物。)”可知, 过去人类很少搬家, 某些事物成为当地特色; 再根据第二段最后两句“When they move from their homes to other countries, they bring their recipes with them. They mix together the tastes from their old recipes with the tastes from the new place.(当他们从自己的家搬到其他国家时, 他们会带着自己的食谱。他们把旧菜谱的味道和新地方的味道混合在一起。)”可知, 如今人们频繁搬家, 将自己旧的食谱带去新地方。所以 B 选择项“Now, people move a lot. (人们经常搬家。)”符合上下文语境。选项中 “Now” 与 “A long time ago” 相对。故选 B。

39. F 根据前句“Do you like ice cream? (你喜欢冰淇淋吗?)”和后文“Green tea is tasty and can be used in many recipes. You can make green tea ice cream as a cool snack.(绿茶味道很好, 可以在很多食谱中使用。你可以制作绿茶冰淇淋作为一种凉爽的零食。)”可知, 作者以制作绿茶冰激凌为例, 讲述如何结合新旧食谱。冰激凌很好做, 加入绿茶即为绿茶冰激凌。所以 F 选择项“Ice cream is very sweet and it is easy to make in an ice cream maker. (冰淇淋很甜, 很容易在冰淇淋机中制作。)”符合上下文语境。故选 F。

40. E 根据后文“You can make a meat recipe, too. If you like coconut milk, you can try making a delicious sauce (酱) for meat.(你也可以做一个肉类食谱。如果你喜欢椰奶, 你可以试着做一种美味的肉酱。)”可知, 作者推荐读者不必拘泥于绿茶冰激凌, 可以尝试其他食谱。所以 E 选择项“But you do not need to stop with green tea and ice cream. (但你也不必只喝绿茶和冰淇淋。)”符合上下文语境。故选 E。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空 (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。

"Stocking up for Winter?" said the cashier with a smile, looking at my shopping cart (推车) which was full of toaster pastries and big boxes of cereal. I knew that 41 was coming.

Earlier I had 42 by at the local food pantry (食物分发处) to see if there was any small thing that I might 43. The shelves 44 canned vegetables, canned tuna fish, cheese, and many other things. They were short of 45 foods, though, so I thought I would give what I could.

I walked into a local store and started to 46 my cart with toaster pastries and cereal. I 47 loving

them for breakfast when I was 48 as a little boy growing up and I hoped what I bought might 49 a few little guys today.

I 50 back at the cashier and said, "It's for the food pantry."

In fact, I 51 tried to get out of the 52 without mentioning it, because an anonymous (匿名的) act of kindness is the 53 kind. I didn't want any 54 or praise for what I did. I had needed to use the food pantries myself when I was an 55 and struggling young father with a family to feed. And it felt so 56 to complete this circle of love and give back to others in need.

Love is in every act of kindness no matter how 57. It is a glorious tapestry (织锦、挂毯) of which we all are a part. It is so big that it is beyond comprehension. Still, we should take our 58 in that tapestry, we should 59 into the circle of love that never ends and become 60 of something big while doing something small.

- |                      |                |               |                |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. cashier       | B. smile       | C. question   | D. box         |
| 42. A. walked        | B. stopped     | C. looked     | D. joined      |
| 43. A. contribute    | B. take        | C. collect    | D. deliver     |
| 44. A. held          | B. received    | C. made       | D. returned    |
| 45. A. delicious     | B. dinner      | C. breakfast  | D. fresh       |
| 46. A. push          | B. load        | C. decorate   | D. provide     |
| 47. A. hated         | B. avoided     | C. imagined   | D. remembered  |
| 48. A. happy         | B. worried     | C. energetic  | D. hungry      |
| 49. A. find          | B. feed        | C. order      | D. benefit     |
| 50. A. replied       | B. smiled      | C. walked     | D. waved       |
| 51. A. usually       | B. rarely      | C. gradually  | D. obviously   |
| 52. A. pantry        | B. shelf       | C. store      | D. circle      |
| 53. A. cheapest      | B. easiest     | C. best       | D. rarest      |
| 54. A. encouragement | B. comfort     | C. surprise   | D. recognition |
| 55. A. excited       | B. experienced | C. unemployed | D. annoyed     |
| 56. A. right         | B. ridiculous  | C. strange    | D. safe        |
| 57. A. expensive     | B. small       | C. real       | D. dull        |
| 58. A. place         | B. action      | C. advice     | D. charge      |



59. A. talk                      B. slip                      C. run                      D. step  
60. A. person                      B. master                      C. center                      D. part

**【答案】**

**【分析】**

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者为当地的食物柜买了一些食物，为那些有需要的人做准备。作者这样做的原因是自己之前接受过这样的帮助，他希望能把这种爱传递下去。

41. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我知道问题就要来了。A. cashier 出纳员；B. smile 微笑；C. question 问题；D. box 箱子。通过上文“Stocking up for Winter?”以及下文“I \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ back at the cashier and said, "It's for the food pantry."”可推知，此处指作者知道收银员看到自己买了这么多的食物会产生疑惑，提出问题。故选 C 项。

42. B 考查动词词义辨析。句意：早些时候，我顺便去了当地的食物分发处看看有没有什么我可以贡献的。A. walked 行走；B. stopped 停下；C. looked 看；D. joined 加入。通过下文“the local food pantry to see if there was any small thing that I might”可推知，此处指作者顺便访问了当地的食物分发处，stopped by 意为“路过、顺便访问”。故选 B 项。

43. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意：早些时候，我顺便去了当地的食物分发处看看有没有什么我可以贡献的。A. contribute 贡献；B. take 携带；C. collect 收集；D. deliver 递送。通过下文“so I thought I would give what I could”可推知，此处指作者去食物分发处看看能否做些贡献。故选 A 项。

44. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意：架子上摆着蔬菜罐头、金枪鱼罐头、奶酪和其他许多东西。A. held 持有；B. received 收到；C. made 制造；D. returned 返回。通过下文“canned vegetables, canned tuna fish, cheese, and many other things”可推知，此处表示架子上摆放着的食物。故选 A 项。

45. C 考查词形容词/名词词义辨析。句意：不过，他们缺少早餐，所以我想我会尽我所能。A. delicious 美味的；B. dinner 晚餐；C. breakfast 早餐；D. fresh 新鲜的。通过下文“with toaster pastries and cereal”可知，作者去买了烤面包和麦片，所以食物分发处应该是缺少早餐。下文中的 breakfast 也是提示，故选 C 项。

46. B 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我走进当地的一家商店，开始往车里装烤面包和谷类食品。A. push 推动；B. load 装上；C. decorate 装饰；D. provide 提供。根据下文“my cart with toaster pastries and cereal”可推知，作者是在往车里装能当早餐的食品。故选 B 项。

47. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我记得我还是个小男孩的时候，饿的时候就喜欢把它们当早餐吃，我希望我买的東西今天能喂饱几个小家伙。A. hated 讨厌；B. avoided 避免；C. imagined 想象；D. remembered 记得。通过下文“as a little boy growing up”可推知，此处表示作者记得自己还是个小男孩时的喜好。故选 D

项。

48. D 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我记得我还是个小男孩的时候，饿的时候就喜欢把它们当早餐吃，我希望我买的東西今天能喂饱几个小家伙。A. happy 高兴的；B. worried 担心的；C. energetic 精力充沛的；D. hungry 饥饿的。通过上文“loving them for breakfast when I was”可推知，此处应该指作者饥饿的时候喜欢把它们当早餐吃。故选 D 项。

49. B 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我记得我还是个小男孩的时候，饿的时候就喜欢把它们当早餐吃，我希望我买的東西今天能喂饱几个小家伙。A. find 发现；B. feed 喂养；C. order 命令；D. benefit 使受益。通过下文“a few little guys today”可推知，作者是想用自己买的早餐喂饱几个小孩子。故选 B 项。

50. B 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我微笑着对收银员说：“这是给食物分发处的。”A. replied 回答；B. smiled 微笑；C. walked 行走；D. waved 招手。通过文章首段““Stocking up for Winter?” said the cashier with a smile”以及下文的“back”可知，收银员微笑着向作者提问，所以作者应该也是微笑着回答她。故选 B 项。

51. A 考查副词词义辨析。句意：事实上，我像往常一样地离开这家店，却没有提及此事，因为匿名的善举才是最好的善举。A. usually 通常地；B. rarely 稀少地；C. gradually 逐渐地；D. obviously 明显地。通过下文“without mentioning it”可推知，作者像往常一样地没提此事就走了。故选 A 项。

52. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意：事实上，我像往常一样地离开这家店，却没有提及此事，因为匿名的善举才是最好的善举。A. pantry 分发处；B. shelf 架子；C. store 商店；D. circle 圆圈。通过上文“I smiled back at the cashier and said, 'It's for the food pantry.'”以及“to get out of the”可知，作者回答完收银员的问题后就离开了，所以应该是离开了商店。故选 C 项。

53. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：事实上，我像往常一样地离开这家店，却没有提及此事，因为匿名的善举才是最好的善举。A. cheapest 最便宜的；B. easiest 最简单的；C. best 最好的；D. rarest 最稀有的。通过上文“In fact, I usually tried to get out of the store without mentioning it”以及“because an anonymous act of kindness”可推知，作者做完善事后就离开了，因为他认为做好事不留名才是最好的善举。故选 C 项。

54. D 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我不想因为我所做的而得到任何奖赏或表扬。A. encouragement 鼓励；B. comfort 舒适；C. surprise 惊喜；D. recognition 奖赏。通过上文“I didn't want any”以及下文“or praise”可推知，作者做好事是不求任何回报的，是不想要奖赏的。故选 D 项。

55. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我还是一个失业的、为养家糊口而苦苦挣扎的年轻父亲时，我自己也需要依靠食物分发处。A. excited 激动的；B. experienced 有经验的；C. unemployed 失业的；D. annoyed 生气的。通过上文“use the food pantries myself”以及下文“and struggling young father with a family to feed”可推知，作者曾经失业需要养家糊口时，食物分发处也曾帮助过他。故选 C 项。

56. A 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我觉得完成这个爱的循环，回报需要帮助的人是如此的正确。A. right 正确的；B. ridiculous 可笑的；C. strange 奇怪的；D. safe 安全的。通过上文“an anonymous act of kindness is the best kind”可推知，作者认为完成爱的循环是一件正确的事。故选 A 项。

57. B 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：爱存在于每一个善良的行为中，无论多么微小。A. expensive 昂贵的；B. small 小的；C. real 真实的；D. dull 无聊的。通过上文“Love is in every act of kindness no matter how”可推知，作者认为无论多么小的善举都是有爱的。故选 B 项。

58. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意：尽管如此，我们还是应该在那张挂毯上占有一席之地，我们应该步入永不结束的爱的圈子，在做一件小事的同时成为一件大事的一部分。A. place 位置；B. action 行动；C. advice 建议；D. charge 指控。通过上文“It is a glorious tapestry of which we all are a part.”可知，作者把爱比作一个挂毯，所以此处应该是让我们在其中占据一个位置。故选 A 项。

59. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管如此，我们还是应该在那张挂毯上占有一席之地，我们应该步入永不结束的爱的圈子，在做一件小事的同时成为一件大事的一部分。A. talk 谈话；B. slip 滑倒；C. run 奔跑；D. step 迈步。通过下文“into the circle of love that never ends”可推知，作者建议大家步入永不结束的爱的圈子，step into 意为“进入”。故选 D 项。

60. D 考查名词词义辨析。句意：尽管如此，我们还是应该在那张挂毯上占有一席之地，我们应该步入永不结束的爱的圈子，在做一件小事的同时成为一件大事的一部分。A. person 人；B. master 雇主；C. center 中心；D. part 部分。通过上文“become”以及下文“of something big while doing something small”可推知，此处作者是让我们传递爱，在做一件小事的同时成为一件大事的一部分，become part of 意为“成为……的一部分”。上文中的 a part 也是提示。故选 D 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。

An organization has taken measures 61. (add) chopsticks to the Shanghai Intangible Cultural Heritage list recently. Xu Hualong, chairman of the organization, says chopsticks are increasingly ignored in modern China despite the fact 62. they are unique Chinese items. China's neighbor Japan 63. (set) aside August 4th as Chopstick Day already.

Chopstick culture in Shanghai dates back to the Tang Dynasty, when these items 64. (make) in the City God Temple area, enjoyed widespread popularity.

After opening as a commercial port, Shanghai is proud of 65. (have) the first mechanized (机械化的) production line for chopsticks, 66. are not only supplied to Zhongnanhai and Diaoyutai State Guesthouse but also presented to

foreign friends 67. gifts..

At least 1.8 billion people 68. (current) use chopsticks worldwide. Chopsticks, though small, serve as 69. means to pass down Chinese civilization. It's believed that recognizing the cultural value of the custom matters in the 70. (promote) of Chinese traditions.

### 【答案】

### 【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了上海的筷子文化及筷子在中国传统文化中的地位和作用。

61. **to add** 考查动词不定式作目的状语。句意：近日，某组织已采取措施将筷子列入上海市非物质文化遗产名录。分析句子成分可知，句中已有谓语动词 **has taken**，无连词，可知这是一个简单句，所以设空处是非谓语动词；根据句意可知，设空处表示目的，表目的要用动词不定式。故填 **to add**。

62. **that** 考查同位语从句。句意：该组织的主席徐华龙说，尽管筷子是中国特有的东西，但在现代中国，人们越来越忽视筷子。根据句意可知，设空处对 **fact** 的内容进行解释说明，所以这是一个同位语从句；分析同位语从句句子成分可知，从句不缺名词性成分且句意完整，所以要填 **that**。故填 **that**。

63. **has set** 考查现在完成时。句意：中国的邻国日本已经把 8 月 4 日定为筷子节。根据时间副词 **already** 可知，句子要用现在完成时；主语 **China's neighbor** 是第三人称单数，助动词要用 **has**。故填 **has set**。

64. **made** 考查非谓语动词作定语，句意：上海的筷子文化可以追溯到唐代，当时这些在城隍庙地区制造的物品享有广泛的流行。分析句子成分可知，**when** 引导定语从句修饰 **Tang Dynasty**，主句为 **Chopstick culture in Shanghai dates back to the Tang Dynasty**，从句为 **these items enjoyed widespread popularity**，可推断设空处是非谓语动词；根据句意可知，设空处作定语修饰名词 **items**，与逻辑主语 **items** 之间是被动关系，表示被动要用过去分词。故填 **made**。

65. **having** 考查动名词作宾语。句意：作为商埠开放后，上海为拥有第一条机械化筷子生产线而自豪，生产的筷子不仅供应中南海、钓鱼台国宾馆，还作为礼品赠送给外国朋友。设空处位于介词 **of** 后面充当宾语，要用动名词形式。故填 **having**。

66. **which** 考查非限制性定语从句的关系代词。句意：作为商埠开放后，上海为拥有第一条机械化筷子生产线而自豪，生产的筷子不仅供应中南海、钓鱼台国宾馆，还作为礼品赠送给外国朋友。根据句意可知，设空句对名词 **chopsticks** 起补充说明作用，所以这是一个非限制性定语从句；分析非限制性定语从句句子成分可知，先行词 **chopsticks** 在从句中充当主语，先行词指物，所以要用关系代词 **which**。故填 **which**。

67. **as** 考查介词。句意：作为商埠开放后，上海为拥有第一条机械化筷子生产线而自豪，生产的筷子不仅

供应中南海、钓鱼台国宾馆，还作为礼品赠送给外国朋友。根据句意可知，设空处表达“作为”的意思，所以要填 as。故填 as。

68. **currently** 考查副词修饰动词。句意：目前世界上至少有 18 亿人使用筷子，虽然很小，但它是传承中华文明的一种手段。根据句意可知，设空处位于动词 use 前面起修饰作用，所以要用副词形式。故填 **currently**。

69. **a** 考查不定冠词。句意：目前世界上至少有 18 亿人使用筷子，虽然很小，但它是传承中华文明的一种手段。**means** 意为“方法，手段”，是可数名词，前面没有限定词，所以要填冠词；此处没有特指，且 **means** 第一个发音为元音发音，所以要填 a。故填 a。

70. **promotion** 考查名词作宾语。句意：人们认为，认识习俗的文化价值，有助于促进中国传统。设空处位于介词 in 后面充当宾语，且前面有定冠词 the，所以设空处要用名词形式；**promote** 的名词形式为 **promotion**，为不可数名词。故填 **promotion**。

#### 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，请你修改你同学写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。错误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(∧)，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。

Three years ago, I was addicted for computer games. I played with games day and night on weekends. I lost interesting in my studies and I was often absent from school.

My parents got very worrying about me. They persuaded me to quit play games, but I wouldn't give up my bad habit. Later my English teacher gave me some advices on how to quit the bad Habit. Listing the disadvantages of playing computer games on a piece of paper, I put them on my bed and tried to remember them. Beside the list were my effective schedule. I followed my schedule strictly and managed to get rid playing games. After that I became active in studying and turn out to be one of the top students in our school.

**【答案】** 1. for→to

2. played 后的 with 去掉

3.interesting→interest

4.worrying→worried

5.play→playing

6.advices→advice

7.them→it

8.were→was

9.rid 后加 of

10.turn→turned

### 【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者在老师的帮助下改掉坏习惯，变成好学生的事。

### 【详解】

1. 考查固定搭配。句意：三年前，我沉迷于电脑游戏。表示“沉迷于某事”为固定短语 be addicted to。故将 for 改为 to。
2. 考查固定搭配。句意：我周末从早到晚都在玩电脑游戏。表示“玩游戏”为 play games，不加介词 with。故将 played 后的 with 去掉。
3. 考查固定搭配。句意：我对学习失去了兴趣，经常不去上学。lose interest in 为固定搭配，意为“对……失去兴趣”，应用名词作 lost 的宾语。故将 interesting 改为 interest。
4. 考查形容词。句意：我的父母非常担心我。表示“对……很担心”为固定短语 be/get worried about sb.，也可根据此处修饰的主体是“我的父母”，指人，所以用-ed 形容词。故将 worrying 改为 worried。
5. 考查固定搭配。句意：父母劝说我停止玩游戏，但是我没有放弃坏习惯。quit doing sth.为固定搭配，意为“放弃/停止做某事”，quit 后应使用名词或者动名词作宾语。故将 play 改为 playing。
6. 考查名词。句意：之后我的英语老师给了我一些如何改掉坏习惯的建议。advice 为不可数名词，因此不能在词尾加 s。故将 advices 改为 advice。
7. 考查代词。句意：我在一张纸上列出了玩电脑游戏的坏处，将它放到床上并尽力记住它们。此处是指将那张纸放到了床上，a piece of paper 为单数，因此使用代词 it 来指代。故将 them 改为 it。
8. 考查主谓一致。句意：这个清单旁边是我的高效时间表。分析可知，beside the list 作为位置状语位于句首时，句子要用完全倒装，因此主语在谓语动词之后。此句的主语 my effective schedule 为单数，且时态为一般过去时，因此 be 动词使用三单形式 was。故将 were 改为 was。
9. 考查固定搭配。句意：我严格按照计划表来执行，成功地戒掉了游戏。get rid of 为固定搭配，意为“除掉；

去掉”。故在 rid 后加 of。

10. 考查时态。句意：在那以后，我在学习上变得积极了，成为了学校的尖子生之一。全文都在回忆过去的故事，时态为一般过去时，因此此处谓语动词 turn 应使用过去式。故将 turn 改为 turned。

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

你校上周举办了帮助贫困地区留守儿童的云义卖（online charity sale）活动，请你为学校英文校报写一篇活动报道，内容包括：

1. 活动目的；
2. 活动过程：网上展示和销售闲置物品等；
3. 活动意义和参与者感受。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 100 词左右；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不记在字数内。

An online charity sale was held in our school last week.

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### 【答案】 A Possible Version:

An online charity sale was held in our school last week. This activity was aimed at enhancing students' sense of social responsibility and helping the left-behind children in the poverty-hit area. More than 3,000 people in total, including students, teachers and parents, took an active part in it. The participants displayed and sold the idle items on line. All the money they earned will be donated to those poor children as their tuition fees. The event has achieved a big hit. On the website's comment board, some participants said that they benefited enormously from the event and some expressed their hope that more illuminating activities like this could be held in the future.

### 【分析】

本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给学校上周举办的帮助贫困地区留守儿童的云义卖活动写一篇活动报道。

### 【详解】

#### 1.词汇积累

目的是：be aimed at=be intended to

提高：enhance→increase

参加：take part in=participate in

获得：achieve→gain

#### 2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：More than 3,000 people in total, including students, teachers and parents, took an active part in it.

拓展句：It was more than 3,000 people in total, including students, teachers and parents that took an active part in it.

### 【点睛】

[高分句型 1]All the money they earned will be donated to those poor children as their tuition fees. (运用了省略that 引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型 2] On the website's comment board, some participants said that they benefited enormously from the event and some expressed their hope that more illuminating activities like this could be held in the future. (第一个that 引导宾语从句，第二个 that 引导同位语从句)