

## 2021 届高三

### 英语

巢湖一中 合肥八中 淮南二中 六安一中 南陵中学 舒城中学 太湖中学 天

本试卷满分150分，考试

#### 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。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a museum.                      B. In a library.                      C. In a hotel.
2. When will the woman hand in the book review?  
A. On Thursday.                      B. On Friday.                      C. On Saturday.
3. How will the weather probably be tomorrow?  
A. Sunny.                              B. Rainy.                              C. Snowy.
4. What does the man think of Professor Lee's course?  
A. It's interesting.                      B. It's difficult.                      C. It's easy.
5. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. An athlete.                              B. A program.                              C. A sporting event.

##### 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 lectures does the woman have on Monday?  
A. One.                                      B. Two.                                      C. Three.
7. What will the woman probably do next?  
A. Have a discussion.                      B. Do some reading.                      C. Make a drawing.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Couple.                                      B. Friends.                                      C. Colleagues.
9. Where is the man's sister probably?  
A. In Paris.                                      B. In Berlin.                                      C. In Bremen.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

## 三年开考

# 语

学 屯溪一中 宣城中学 滁州中学 池州一中 阜阳一中 灵璧中学 宿城一中

120分钟。请在答题卡上作答。

10. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. The man's family.  
B. The man's weekend.  
C. The man's mobile phone.
11. What is the man's father doing in the photo?  
A. Hiking.                      B. Swimming.                      C. Fishing.
12. What does the woman suggest?  
A. The man should go camping more.  
B. Family activities are very important.  
C. Life could be fun without social media.
- 听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。
13. Where does the run start?  
A. From the café.  
B. From the sports center.  
C. From the city library.
14. How long is the run?  
A. Five kilometers.              B. Three kilometers.              C. Two kilometers.
15. How does the woman advise the man to enter the race?  
A. By phone.                      B. In person.                      C. By the Internet.
16. What will Sarah probably help do?  
A. Take pictures.                  B. Report the race.                  C. Guide the runners.
- 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
17. How much should a 15-year-old girl pay per week?  
A. £105.                              B. £95.                              C. £85.
18. What should children bring?  
A. Their clothes.                  B. Their lunches.                  C. Their books.
19. What are children asked to do on Friday?  
A. Wear special clothes.      B. Play with family.              C. Give a show.
20. What can children do today?  
A. Ask for a booking form.  
B. Attend the summer course.  
C. Visit the Silver Star Theater School.



**B**

On the roof of an apartment building in one of Gaza's most crowded cities live two baby lions. One is male, the other female. They walk among the water tanks and eat chicken for food. Children play with the animals and some take selfies(自拍) with them. The baby lions have become pets for a 27-year-old bakery owner Naseem Abu Jamea. They have become popular playthings for many people in the neighborhood.

However, as children in his family and from the neighborhood played with the animals, Abu Jamea had little concern about the risks. "When you raise them as babies", he said, "a harmony will grow between both of you." This harmony, he added, would keep the lions from hurting him and others.

Abu Jamea said he got the baby lions from a local zoo but would not give more details. He did, however, share a dream of his. "It is my hobby. I was attached to them and I love to have them," he said. He added he hopes one day to have his own zoo.

One animal doctor, Amir Khalil, has a different opinion. He has led several trips to Gaza with the animal welfare organization Four Paws to rescue mistreated zoo animals. "I advise the Gaza authorities to take away those lions," he said. "At the age of six months a lion becomes more dangerous as his size gets bigger and his muscles become stronger." Khalil also fears for the baby lions' own welfare. He said lions raised in a home may not get the food and medical care they need. This could result in long-term health problems, especially difficulties with muscles, joints, and bones.

During the COVID-19 outbreak, zoos in Gaza have experienced a drop in the number of visitors. Without paying visitors, they are struggling to feed and care for the animals. Hassan Azzam is an official with Gaza's agriculture ministry. When asked about the baby lions, he said the ministry does not know about any public objections to the animals. But he said the ministry would investigate.

24. What is known about the baby lions from the text?

- A. They are taken good care of.
- B. They are of opposite sexes.
- C. Their lives are in danger.
- D. They enjoy life with people.

25. What is Abu Jamea's attitude towards the risks of the baby lions?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Upset.
- C. Suspicious.
- D. Unconcerned.

26. What does the underlined word "This" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. The two baby lions being kept as pets.
- B. The two baby lions being taken away.
- C. The two baby lions being mistreated in the zoo.
- D. The two baby lions living in harmony with humans.

27. What measure will Gaza's agriculture ministry take?

- A. Provide financial assistance for the local zoos.

- B. Require the zoo to take back the baby lions.
- C. Make a survey about the local citizens' reactions.
- D. Publish a statement to express their sorry and concern.

C

You can improve learning and potentially remember more by handwriting your class notes. Although computer technology is often necessary today, using a pen or pencil activates more areas of your brain than a keyboard does. These are findings of a new study.

As digital devices have taken over society, “keyboard activity is now often recommended as a substitute for early handwriting,” the study notes. The idea is that typing may be easier for young children.

“Some schools in Norway have become completely digital,” notes Audrey Van der Meer, the new study’s leader. The human brain has evolved(进化) to interact with the world in as many ways as possible, she notes. She believes that “young children should learn to write by hand successfully, and, at the same time learn to manage a keyboard.”

Using a pen involves more of the brain than using a keyboard, her new findings show. This is because writing and printing involve complex movements that activate more areas of the brain. The increased brain activity “gives the brain more ‘hooks’ to hang your memories on.” she explains.

Think about it. The same movement is required to type each letter on a keyboard. In contrast, when we write, our brain needs to think about and collect memories of the shape of each letter. We also need to use our eyes to watch what shapes we’re writing. And we need to control our hands to press a pen or pencil to shape the different letters. All of this uses and connects more areas of the brain.

Along the way, these processes appear to “open the brain up for learning,” says Van der Meer. So learning through only one format — digital — could be harmful, she worries. She also points out that taking notes by hand stimulates “visual notetaking.” Rather than typing blindly, the visual notetaker has to think about what is important to write down.

28. Why is the keyboard widely advocated nowadays?
- A. Handwriting is out of date.
  - B. It has replaced handwriting.
  - C. It is easier and more convenient.
  - D. Typing can open the brain up for learning.
29. Which of the following may Van der Meer agree with?
- A. Learning through digital devices is harmful.
  - B. We should take notes by handwriting in class.
  - C. Young children should learn handwriting instead of typing.
  - D. Schools in Norway have entirely given up handwriting.

30. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Prevent our brain from storing more information.
- B. Enable our brain to remember more.
- C. Promote the full development of our brain.
- D. Give our brain more chances to rest.

31. What does Paragraph 5 mainly talk about?

- A. The benefits of handwriting.
- B. The process of handwriting.
- C. The similarities of typing and writing.
- D. The importance of typing and writing.

**D**

In a recent study, researchers at Germany's Technical University of Munich (TUM) find that trees in cities can grow up 25% faster than their country cousins. This is believed to be a direct result of the heat island effect, which is a situation where the temperature of the city is higher than the nearby rural areas. It's mostly caused by the fact that buildings, roads, and many other things in the city take in a lot of sunlight and send out the sun's heat more than natural landscapes such as forests and water bodies. A secondary cause is waste heat produced by heavy uses of energy.

For the study, TUM researchers studied 1,400 trees in 10 cities around the world, which were found in both city centers and nearby rural areas. Based on tree ring study, researchers found that city trees are growing faster than their rural cousins. But before the 1960s, both city and rural trees grew at about the same speed. "We can show that city trees of the same age are generally larger than rural trees because they grow faster. While the difference is about a quarter at the age of 50, it is still just under 20% at a hundred years of age," lead author Hanz Pretzch says.

Researchers from TUM also found that in some cities, higher-than-normal temperatures have led to growing seasons that are more than eight days longer than the norm. This sounds like a good thing. But while fast-growing city trees are busy taking in CO<sub>2</sub> and providing relief from the heat, they're also aging and dying at a faster speed than rural trees. As a result, these trees need to be replaced and replanted more frequently.

Considering the valuable "ecosystem services" that city trees provide, planning and management should follow to make a change with today's tree growth speed. Pretzch and his team set out to perform the study largely in response to United Nation's report that the world's cities will experience population growth of more than 60% by 2030. And with such fast growth comes a great need for city trees that make these cities better places to live in.

32. What does the first paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. Cities need more trees to reduce the temperatures.
- B. Humans lead to trees growing faster in cities.

- C. Trees need scientific planting in rural areas.  
D. Greenhouse effect is too serious in cities.
33. What can we learn from the findings of the research?  
A. Rural trees live twice longer than city trees.  
B. City trees live for about 100 years at most.  
C. Rural trees live much longer now than in the 1960s.  
D. City trees grow faster at early years.
34. What is the result of city trees growing faster?  
A. Cities suffer more easily from natural disasters.  
B. The temperatures in cities will fall greatly.  
C. City trees have a shorter life circle.  
D. More people move to rural areas.
35. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?  
A. Taking better care of urban trees  
B. Planting more trees in urban areas  
C. More researches to be done on urban trees  
D. Urban trees growing faster than rural trees

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。

Different people may have different habits. Then how might habits connect with studying and learning? Next let's explore the very question.

#### What are habits?

36 You generally do not pay attention to them. Habits take many forms — eating, exercising, even studying. You may not realize it, but habits make up many of the actions that you do every day.

37

In the book *Atomic Habits*, James Clear describes a four-step process by which habits are made. These steps are cue, craving, response, and reward. The cue tells your brain to begin a behavior. The craving is what makes you want to do something. The response is the actual habit that you perform. 38 “Rewards are the end goal of every habit,” Clear writes.

#### Make a habit studying English

You should organize your surroundings in such a way that the cues of your new habit are very obvious. For example, if you want to get in the habit of studying English every day, leave English books or notes in a very clear place.

To make your new habit easy, you could decrease the number of steps you have to take in order to study. You could also try reducing the amount of time you study.

Also, you need to make your habit satisfying. 39 For example, if you study

English for 15 minutes, you could treat yourself to listening to a song you like.

**Closing thoughts**

40 You may have to repeat an action many times before it becomes a habit. But with time, careful planning and continued practice, you can do it.

- A. How are habits made?
- B. Building new habits can take time.
- C. The response, in turn, gives you a reward.
- D. Good habits lead to productive and happy life.
- E. Habits are regular ways of dealing with your environment.
- F. You can give yourself a reward after completing your new habit.
- G. If you place too many demands on yourself, you are likely to give up on your new habit.

**第三部分 英语知识运用 (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。

A mystery creature was living under a man's shed(棚屋). Everything in his garden was almost 41, so he decided to set up a 42.

"I've been a gardener for 20 plus years and I've never seen this kind of 43. Everything I was planting was getting eaten to pieces", says Jeff.

He 44 a squirrel and a mouse grabbing snacks, but something didn't 45. Then one day, he saw the 46, a groundhog(土拨鼠). "He looked straight into the camera as if he was 47, 'Yeah I'm here. I'm eating your garden. What are you going to 48 it?'"

At first Jeff was a little 49 and built some high fences. He put rocks under the fences. But nothing 50. He kept seeing videos of the groundhog eating his vegetables right in front of the camera.

Things only got 51. The groundhog, who Jeff named "Chunk", got a girlfriend and 52 her to enjoy Jeff's delicious treats, right 53 the camera. No matter what Jeff did, they were 54 a step ahead. "All they do is wake up and eat," he said.

Well, if you can't 55 them, join them. So, Jeff decided to give them their own 56.

After they went into hibernation(冬眠) last November, Jeff had the garden 57 for them when they woke up. And to his 58, there was now a baby groundhog.

Jeff bought the groundhogs a(n) 59 picnic table, a water fountain, and put out some nice decorations. "If I can do a job to 60 them and keep them safe, I'm all for it," Jeff said.

- |                 |              |            |              |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 41. A. digested | B. destroyed | C. blocked | D. preserved |
| 42. A. camera   | B. fence     | C. tent    | D. sign      |



- |                       |                   |                   |                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. creature       | B. invention      | C. damage         | D. atmosphere   |
| 44. A. trained        | B. described      | C. trapped        | D. spotted      |
| 45. A. add up         | B. come about     | C. pay off        | D. settle down  |
| 46. A. pet            | B. gardener       | C. criminal       | D. master       |
| 47. A. saying         | B. complaining    | C. begging        | D. accusing     |
| 48. A. depend on      | B. do about       | C. learn from     | D. share with   |
| 49. A. hopeless       | B. cautious       | C. upset          | D. energetic    |
| 50. A. remained       | B. failed         | C. appeared       | D. worked       |
| 51. A. changed        | B. worse          | C. delayed        | D. scary        |
| 52. A. urged          | B. forced         | C. invited        | D. persuaded    |
| 53. A. at the back of | B. in front of    | C. by the side of | D. on top of    |
| 54. A. always         | B. never          | C. rarely         | D. occasionally |
| 55. A. help           | B. kill           | C. accompany      | D. beat         |
| 56. A. food           | B. garden         | C. destination    | D. equipment    |
| 57. A. prepared       | B. rented         | C. decorated      | D. left         |
| 58. A. sorrow         | B. disappointment | C. surprise       | D. regret       |
| 59. A. expensive      | B. empty          | C. polished       | D. tiny         |
| 60. A. chase          | B. imitate        | C. raise          | D. protect      |

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。

Every family member has a role to play. Parents and other adults are responsible for making sure that the basic needs of the family 61 (meet). Their jobs also include teaching and practicing good health habits. They have a responsibility to model good communication 62 other health skills. They also should encourage young people in the family 63 (practice) these skills.

Not all responsibilities in the family fall on parents and other adults. Children have special jobs, too. In many 64 (family), for example, children share the household chores. 65 (help) around the house is one way to demonstrate that you are responsible. Another way to contribute to the health and 66 (happy) of your family is by showing appreciation. To appreciate 67 (mean) to value someone or something. Saying “thank you” to the person who cooks dinner, for example, is a good way to do that. You could also help with the dishes, carry groceries, or 68 (voluntary) do other tasks. As a teen, your role may also include helping other family members. You may be asked to spend time with a grandparent 69 has trouble getting around, or help a brother or sister 70 homework. However you choose to help, it’s important to realize that your support helps make your family healthy.

#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

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

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），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。

I'm glad to introduce Ruby's, Holly's and Katie's hometown to you all here. Ruby's hometown is a small city, and has population of about one hundred thousand. There are not much cars, so it's not noisy or polluting. There are many peaceful gardens what she likes to relax. Holly's hometown is lovely and attractive, and people from all over the world likes to visit it. They go to there to eat delicious seafood, breathe sea air and swim. Katie's hometown is an industrial city. There are neither ancient buildings and places of interest that could possible attract tourists. However, the most popular shoes among teenagers were produced there.

##### 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你校初中英语李老师刚刚获得“全国模范教师（National Model Teacher）”称号。请你给他写封信，要点如下：

1. 表示祝贺和敬仰；
2. 感谢他对你的教育以及为教育事业所作的贡献；
3. 以他为榜样和动力。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。



## 英语参考答案

### 第一部分 听力

1—5 ABBCA      6—10 BACBB      11—15 CCAAC      16—20 ACBCA

### 第二部分 阅读

#### 第一节 阅读理解

21—23 ACD      24—27 BDAC      28—31 CBBA      32—35 BDCD

#### 第二节 短文填空

36—40 EACFB

### 第三部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节 完形填空

41—45 BACDA      46—50 CABCD      51—55 BCBAD      56—60 BACDD

#### 第二节 语法填空

61. are met      62. and      63. to practice      64. families      65. Helping

66. happiness      67. means      68. voluntarily      69. who/that      70. with

### 第四部分 写作

#### 第一节 短文改错

I'm glad to introduce Ruby's, Holly's and Katie's hometown to you all here. Ruby's hometown is a small  
hometowns  
city, and has  $\wedge$  population of about one hundred thousand. There are not much cars, so it's not noisy or  
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polluted where  
and people from all over the world likes to visit it. They go ~~to~~ there to eat delicious seafood, breathe sea air and  
like  
swim. Katie's hometown is an industrial city. There are neither ancient buildings and places of interest that could  
nor  
possible attract tourists. However, the most popular shoes among teenagers were produced there.  
possibly are

#### 第二节 书面表达

##### One possible version:

Dear Mr. Li,

I'm extremely glad and excited to hear that you've recently been honored with the title of "National Model Teacher". Here I'd like to express my congratulations to you on your winning such a glorious title. You are always the greatest!

Thank you for what you've done for me and your other students and all the contributions you've made to the cause of education. You've set a good example to us all. Whatever job I will do in the future, I'll follow suit and try my best to do it well. And I will devote every effort to helping build our country into a more beautiful and stronger one.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解题导语】本文是应用文。主要介绍了四个适合家庭旅游的目的地城市，并对其中一些值得参观的地方作出推荐。

21.A 细节理解题 根据第二段内容可知，在华盛顿特区你可以参观美国一些已故总统的纪念碑。

22.C 细节理解题 根据第四段中的“Get your art and architecture on at The Getty Center, where admission is free though you do have to pay to park.”可知，Getty Center 的门票是免费的，但是停车需要付费。

23.D 推理判断题 根据文章首段内容可知，本文主要是给计划家庭旅游的人们介绍了四个比较适合旅游的城市。

【解题导语】本文是记叙文。由于新冠肺炎疫情影响，加沙的动物园没有游客，动物园难以度日，以致部分动物流失民间。两只幼狮就被一男子作为宠物收养，任由孩子和邻居们当作玩物

且也侵害动物的权益。

24.B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“One is male, the other female.”可知，这两只幼狮性别不同。

25.D 情感态度题。根据第二段内容可知，Abu Jamea 不太在乎狮子的危险性。

26.A 词义理解题。根据语境可知，This 指代上句中的“lions raised in a home may not get the food and medical care they need”，故选 A。

27.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知，加沙农业部的官员说，他们对于公众对这两头幼狮的反对意见不知情，将对此进行调查。

【解题导语】本文是说明文。一项新的研究发现：孩子以手写学习的话，会比使用电脑更能加强记忆力，且大脑区域活动更为活跃，从而证明传统手写学习仍有其存在价值。

28.C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The idea is that typing may be easier for young children.”可知，之所以现在经常推荐使用键盘打印来代替之前的手写是因为打字比较容易和方便。

29.B 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容可知，Van der Meer 认为，手写记笔记会涉及到记笔记的视觉注意和大脑思维活动，因此，她应该赞成上课手写记笔记。

30.B 语句推测题。划线部分本意是“给大脑更多的钩子挂住记忆”，这是个很形象的说法，即能让大脑记住更多的东西。

31.A 推理判断题。根据本段内容可知，主要介绍通过手写是如何让我们提高大脑记忆的，即叙述手写的好处。

【解题导语】本文是说明文。德国慕尼黑工业大学的研究人员发现：城市树木的生长速度比乡村树木快 25%，但它们也在以更快的速度老化和死亡。

32.B 段落大意题。根据第一段内容可知，此段主要告诉了我们人类导致了城市里的树木生长得更快。

33.D 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“While the difference is about a quarter at the age of 50, it is still just under 20% at a hundred years of age”可知，城市树木和乡村树木在 50 岁时，树木大小的差异约为 25%，而在 100 岁时，差异仍接近 20%。由此可推知，城市树木在早期生长得更快。

34.C 推理判断题。根据第三段内容可推知，城市树木的生命周期变短了。

35.D 标题归纳题。本文主要是围绕“树木在城市里生长得更快”这个主题展开的。故选项 D 最适合作为文章标题。

【解题导语】本文是说明文。不同的人可能有不同的习惯。那么习惯是如何与学习联系起来呢？接下来让我们探究一下这个问题。

36.E 根据本段的小标题可知，本段主要介绍了习惯的定义。故选项 E 符合语境。

37.A 根据本段内容可知，本段主要介绍了习惯养成的四个步骤。故选项 A 符合语境。

38.C 根据本段中的“These steps are cue, craving, response, and reward.”可知，后面是对这四个过程逐一进行解释。故选项 C 符合语境。

39.F 根据本段内容可知，本段主要介绍了要给完成习惯的自己一点奖赏。故选项 F 符合语境。

40.B 根据本段内容可知，养成习惯需要反复多次和不断的练习。故选项 B 符合语境。

【解题导语】本文是记叙文。Jeff 发现自家花园中的蔬菜总是被吃，于是他安装了一个摄像头，终于找到了罪魁祸首：一只土拨鼠。在应对措施无效后，Jeff 干脆为它单独建造一个属于它自己的花园。

41.B 根据下文中的“Everything I was planting was getting eaten to pieces”可知，花园里的一切都被破坏掉了。

42.A 根据下文可知，Jeff 都是通过相机视频来观看并寻找破坏花园的罪魁祸首。因此，此处是安装了一个摄像头。

43.C 根据下文中的“Everything I was planting was getting eaten to pieces”可知，做园艺 20 多年的 Jeff 从未经历过这种破坏。

44.D Jeff 有一次通过视频发现一只松鼠和一只老鼠在争抢食物

45.A 根据 but 转折可知，尽管看到动物抢食物吃，但他们的行为还是解释不通菜园为何会遭受如此严重的破坏。短语 add up 此处表示“讲得通，有意义”之意，相当于 make sense。

46.C 最终肇事者被找到了，是一只土拨鼠，此处用 criminal 指造成之前严重损失的真凶。

47.A 那只土拨鼠就在摄像头前，直视摄像头，好像在挑衅着说。

48.B 它好像在故意说就是它吃了菜园里的菜，看主人怎样对付它。短语 do about = do with 表示“应对；处理”之意。

49.C 刚开始 Jeff 心里还是烦恼不安的，所以他建了一些高篱笆墙来阻止它的破坏。

50.D 根据下文内容可知，Jeff 所做的这些措施都不起作用。

51.B 根据后一句内容可知，事情更加糟糕了。

52.C 那只土拨鼠还交了个女朋友，并且邀请她一起到菜地吃菜。

53.B 根据前文中的“right in front of the camera”可知，它们正好在摄像头前面。

54.A 不管 Jeff 做什么，它们总是能快他一步。

- 55.D Jeff最后想明白了：既然不能对付它们，那就接纳它们，给它们建造一个属于它们自己的菜园。  
56.B Jeff决定给它们建造一个属于它们自己的菜园。后文中的“Jeff had the garden”也是提示。  
57.A 当它们冬眠醒来时，Jeff已经为它们准备好了一个菜园。  
58.C 令Jeff吃惊的是，它们冬眠醒来后已经拥有了一只小土拨鼠了。  
59.D Jeff为它们购买了一张小型的野餐桌。  
60.D 根据后面的“and keep them safe”可知，Jeff认为自己能做点事情来保护它们，确保它们的安全，他还是非常愿意的。

【解题导语】本文是议论文。每个家庭成员都需要承担一定的角色，即在家庭中承担力所能及的义务，青少年也是如此。

61. are met 考查时态语态。谓语动词 meet 与主语 needs 之间为动宾关系，应使用被动语态；本文基本上用的是一般现在时，故使用一般现在时的被动语态。  
62. and 考查连词。good communication 属于 health skills 之一，其与 other health skills 属于并列关系。  
63. to practice 考查动词不定式。encourage sb. to do sth. 意为“鼓励某人做某事”，为固定搭配。  
64. families 考查名词单复数。many 后需用可数名词复数。  
65. Helping 考查非谓语动词。使用动名词短语作句子主语。  
66. happiness 考查词性转换。与 and 之前名词 health 并列，做介词 to 的宾语。  
67. means 考查主谓一致。To appreciate 作主语表示一件事，谓语动词应用单数。  
68. voluntariness 考查词性转换。此处需用副词修饰动词 do。  
69. who/that 考查定语从句。先行词 grandparent 指人，在从句中作主语，故用 who/that。  
70. with 考查介词。help sb. with sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”，为固定搭配。

附听力部分录音原文：

**Text 1**

M: Look! That's the world-famous painting *Mona Lisa*. I must take a photo of it.

W: I'm afraid you can't. Look at the sign.

**Text 2**

W: Mr. King, I'm afraid I can't hand in my book review on Thursday. Can I give it to you one day later?

M: OK, I'll give you one more day. But you must hand it in on time next time.

W: I promise. Thank you, Mr. King!

**Text 3**

M: The snow we've had for the last few days will stop by the end of the afternoon. Tomorrow we can expect some rain, but by the end of the week, it's likely to be sunny.

W: Great!

**Text 4**

W: Why didn't you sign up for Professor Lee's Chinese Language course? I heard it's interesting.

M: Well, his course is for beginners. It would be a waste of time if I took it.

**Text 5**

M: I think Simone Biles deserved her gold. She is born to be a champion!

W: Did you see her last move?

M: Yes, it's perfect! No wonder she has won the most gold medals in the event in history.

**Text 6**

M: What's the hurry?

W: Oh, Monday is always very busy. Well, we start with a discussion at ten o'clock. Then we have an hour off to go to the library and catch up on some reading, and at one o'clock we have a lecture on computer drawing.

M: No time for lunch?

W: No, exactly! And we finish the day with a lecture on history.

M: Wow! That is a full day.

W: Oh, I have to leave now. It's ten minutes to ten.

**Text 7**

W: Why did you come to work today? I thought you took a few days off.

M: No, that's next week. I'm taking two weeks off from work and I can't wait!

W: Are you going on a tour?

M: Not this time. It's too expensive. But I do have a few different ideas that will keep me busy.

W: What are you planning?

M: Well, I have a friend in Paris who I haven't seen for ages, so I could go there. I'd like to see my sister for a few days. There's also a sale in Bremen that I've seen and...

W: Wow, that's a lot!

**Text 8**

W: Did you have a nice weekend?

M: To be honest, not really. I went camping with my family in the mountains. My parents would like to relax after working for a long time. So we decided to go there.

W: That sounds fun, but why do you say that?

M: I didn't have any service on my phone, so I couldn't check my WeChat that the whole weekend.

W: I see. Did you enjoy hiking or swimming?

M: Yes. I also took some pictures of my father when he was fishing. Look at this one. But I couldn't post them until we went back on Monday.

W: Hmm ... it seems that you need to learn how to enjoy life without sharing every moment on social media.

M: Maybe you are right.

**Text 9**

M: Hi, could I speak to the organizer of the Preston Park Run?

W: Yes, that's me. What would you like to know?

M: Where does the run start?

W: It starts from the café, goes past the sports center and the city library then twice around the lake and goes back where it started.

M: How long is the run?

W: It used to be three kilometers but most people wanted to do a bit more than that. We now go round the lake twice and that adds an extra two kilometers.

M: So how do I enter?

W: I could take your details by phone but if you want to enter it, you'd better use the website.

M: OK. Can you tell me anything about the volunteering? My friend Sarah is interested in it.

W: She can help with guiding the runners. We also need someone who can do a report on the race.

M: Well, my friend really likes taking photographs.

W: OK.

**Text 10**

Do you love singing, dancing or acting? Then come to the Silver Star Theater School. We have courses every week during school holidays for children between nine and sixteen years old.

If you are fourteen, fifteen or sixteen, the price is only 85 pounds for a week. If you are under fourteen, it costs 95 pounds per week. You'll find we are cheaper than other theater schools but much better! And we offer nice books for free. We will also give you any special clothes you need. The only thing you should bring with you is your lunch.

The courses are quite interesting, but you have to work really hard from Monday to Thursday. Then family and friends can come and watch you in a special show on Friday afternoon. For many people, this is the best day of the week.

The first summer course begins on July 21 and you must book by the 20th. If you want to join us, call Mary and ask for a booking form today. The phone number is 8447695, and you can call between 9 am and 5



## 关于我们

**自主选拔在线**（原自主招生在线）创办于 2014 年，历史可追溯至 2008 年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于**中国拔尖人才培养**的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

自主选拔在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户达百万量级，网站年度流量超 1 亿量级。用户群体涵盖全国 31 省市，全国超 95% 以上的重点中学老师、家长及考生，更有许多重点高校招办老师关注，行业影响力首屈一指。

自主选拔在线平台一直秉承“专业、专注、有态度”的创办公念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网“年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

未来，自主选拔在线将立足于全国新高考改革，全面整合高校、中学及教育机构等资源，依托在线教育模式，致力于打造更加全面、专业的**新高考拔尖人才培养**服务平台。



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