





8. Where is the school guard?

- A. Under a big tree.
- B. Near a small house.
- C. In the classroom building.

9. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Report it to the school guard.
- B. Check the classroom again.
- C. Go to the Lost & Found office.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What kind of research paper is required?

- A. A report.
- B. A book review.
- C. A study.

11. What can we learn about the examination?

- A. It has at least five pages.
- B. There are 100 questions to answer.
- C. It covers the lectures and outside readings.

12. What will Jane take?

- A. The examination.
- B. The research paper.
- C. We don't know.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Where does the man teach?

- A. In a high school.
- B. In a primary school.
- C. In a training centre.

14. What does the woman think of the children in Asian countries?

- A. They learn very fast.
- B. They are clever.
- C. They may be tired.

15. What subjects does the training centre teach?

- A. Maths and English.
- B. Painting and English.
- C. Singing and English.

16. Why do the children like the man's lessons?

- A. He tried to teach them very patiently.
- B. He tried to make his lessons interesting.
- C. He tried to make himself understood.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How old was Florence when she died?

- A. Seventy.
- B. Eighty.
- C. Ninety.

18. What made Florence want to be a nurse?

- A. The sick animals.
- B. The visits to the poor.
- C. The war in 1854.

19. What happened to Florence in the Crimea?

- A. She was wounded.
- B. She was caught.
- C. She became ill.

20. What did Florence do in London later?

- A. She started a school.
- B. She taught in a school.
- C. She worked in a hospital.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,共40分)

### 第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

#### A

#### Summer

Author: Ali Smith

Price: £ 16.99

Ali Smith's *Summer* continues the interplay between the recent past and modern day society that marked





out her works as insightful. The top of a hugely ambitious and fast-paced literary project that aims to display the state of the nation with burning immediacy(直观性), *Summer* is one of 2020's absolute must-reads.

**Actress**

**Author:** Anne Enright

**Price:**£ 16.99

A beautifully realised novel of mother-daughter relationships and the dark side of fame and adulation(吹捧), *Actress* skillfully unpacks the secrets and lies of a well-known theatre performer and the effects of her bad fame on the child who admired her. With a sharp eye for female interaction and familial meaning, *Actress* finds the former Booker Prize-winner on excellent form.

**Redhead by the Side of the Road**

**Author:** Anne Tyler

**Price:**£ 14.99

*Redhead by the Side of the Road* is both a deliciously perfect love story and a character study of a lovable eccentric(古怪的人), stuck in his ways. Showing the emotional warmth that has made her both a critical darling and a beloved popular author, this is Anne Tyler at her winning best.

**Grown Ups**

**Author:** Marian Keyes

**Price:**£ 20.00

There are few writers as capable of showing the frictions of family life with as much humour and accuracy as Marian Keyes and her latest sees her on flashing form. When one woman's accident leads to an outpouring of long-contained complaints and secrets, it calls into question just how civilised and "grown-up" any of us actually are.

21. What is special about *Summer*?

- A. It is about the reflection of the country.
- C. It shows how a country grew stronger.

- B. It shows the bad side of the daily life.
- D. It tells the fast pace of the present life.

22. What will you see in the book *Actress*?

- A. The hard work of performance.
- C. The bitter side of a mother.

- B. The glory of the film star.
- D. The growth of a rising star.

23. Which of the following shows the everyday life of a lovely couple?

- A. *Actress*    B. *Summer*    C. *Grown Ups*    D. *Redhead by the Side of the Road*

**B**

It was a hot Summer day a few years ago. I had just pulled into the local gas station to fill my tank. After pumping the gas I started to walk inside to pay. That is when I noticed them. Two elderly women stood back from their car. There was a mixture of shock, fear, and horror on their faces. I looked and saw what they saw. Five yellow jackets had started to build a nest around their gas cap. My eyes widened. I shared the ladies' fear.

Yellow jackets had never been friends of mine. Several times these bad tempered wasps(黄蜂) had attacked me while I was mowing my lawn giving me multiple stings(叮咬) each time I ran over their ground nests. They are the reason why I never repair my lawn in shorts anymore. The worst time, however, happened when I was a young boy. A friend of mine and I were running and playing in my backyard. I must have stepped on one of their hidden nests again because before I knew it both of us were being chased and stung over and over by the yellow jackets while we ran away screaming. I ran to my Mom with tears in my eyes. She immediate-





ly ran a cold bath and put us both in it to ease the pain and itching(发痒) before giving us medicine to fight all the poison in our little bodies from the stings.

Still, I knew I couldn't let fear stop me now. I reached into my back pocket for a paper towel I had there, tore out the nest and stepped on it while the angry wasps buzzed around me. Both of the ladies thanked me and I said, "You're welcome!" with a smile and a happy heart.

24. Why were the two elderly ladies scared in the oil station?
- A. They couldn't find the way back home.      B. They couldn't afford the things they wanted.  
C. They were afraid of being stung by some pests.      D. They were afraid of being forced out of the room.
25. What did the writer do in case of being stung when repairing the lawn?
- A. Wear a mask.      B. Apply some medicine.      C. Wear shorts.      D. Wear thick and long clothes.
26. Which of the following word can best describe the writer's early experience?
- A. Lucky.      B. Miserable.      C. Exciting.      D. Instructive.
27. How did the writer drove away the wasps?
- A. By spraying some medicine.      B. By destroying their homes.  
C. By covering their nests with paper.      D. By burning down them.

C

Even in the first few months of life, children begin to experiment with language. Young babies make sounds that imitate(模仿) the tones and rhythms of adult talk; they "read" gestures and facial expressions, and they begin to associate sounds frequently heard — words — with their objects in the mind. They delight in listening to familiar rhymes, play along in games such as peek-a-boo and pat-a-cake, and play with objects such as board books and alphabet blocks in their play. From these remarkable beginnings children learn to use a variety of symbols.

In the course of gaining facility with these symbol systems, children acquire through interactions with others the insight that specific kinds of marks — print — also can represent meanings. At first children will use the physical and visual cues(提示) surrounding print to determine what something says. But as they develop an understanding of the alphabetic principle, children begin to process letters, translate them into sounds, and connect this information with a known meaning. Although it may seem as though some children acquire these understandings magically or on their own, studies suggest that they are the beneficiaries of considerable, though playful and informal, adult guidance and instruction.

Considerable diversity in children's oral and written language experiences occurs in these years. In home and child care situations, children go through many different resources and types and degrees of support for early reading and writing. Some children may have ready access to a range of writing and reading materials, while others may not; some children will observe their parents writing and reading frequently, others only occasionally.

What this means is that no one teaching method or approach is likely to be the most effective for all children. Rather, good teachers bring into play a variety of teaching strategies that can involve the great diversity of children in schools. Excellent instruction builds on what children already know, and can do, and provides knowledge, and skills for lifelong learning. Children need to learn not only the technical skills of reading and writing but also how to use these tools to better their thinking and reasoning.

28. What can a child in the first few months do about language?
- A. Speak some simple sentences.      B. Understand some body language.  
C. Connect the words with the definitions.      D. Repeat the word they hear from adults.





29. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us?
- A. Children's ability of storing and processing letters and so on.  
 B. Children's ability of connecting specific marks with meanings.  
 C. The course of children's developing the physical and visual cues.  
 D. The importance of adult guidance and instruction in children's growth.
30. What can we know about children's oral and written language development?
- A. It develops naturally in children.                      B. Earlier instruction is of great help.  
 C. It varies from children to children.                      D. It is hardly influenced by the surroundings.
31. Which of the following does the writer agree with?
- A. There is no standard for good teachers.  
 B. Teaching strategies should change with children.  
 C. Children should have the ability of self-teaching.  
 D. The perfect instruction is necessary for language learning.

**D**

You're doing homework online for a science class. A question comes up: Do newborn human babies see the world in black and white? Do you guess or search for the answer? Searching online for the answer may get you a better grade on the homework. But a study suggests it won't necessarily help you learn.

Psychologist Arnold Glass gave his students a series of quiz-style online homework assignments. The day before a lesson, students answered homework questions about the upcoming material. They answered similar questions in class a week later and again on the exam. If you read about a topic again and again, you're not likely to remember it very well. But if you test yourself again and again, you will have better performance in the end. So the students in Glass's classes should have performed better on each set of questions in the homework series, and then best of all on the exam.

For many years, students had improved through each set of questions and did best on the exam. But later, many students are doing more poorly on the exam than before. Glass wonders "What a bizarre result that is? How can it be?" His students tend to blame themselves, thinking, "I'm not smart enough," or "I should have studied more." He suspects something else is going on, so he think about what has changed over those 11 years. One big thing is the rise of smartphones. So it is easier today to quickly go online and find the answer to just about any homework question. But students can't use phones during an exam. And that might explain why they aren't doing as well on the tests.

To test this, Glass and Kang asked students in 2017 and 2018 whether they came up with their homework answers themselves or looked them up. Students who tended to look up answers also tended to do better on homework than their exams.

32. What can we infer from the first 2 paragraphs?
- A. Doing homework online is a trend.                      B. Childish question is hard to answer.  
 C. Thinking over a question helps you a lot.                      D. It is necessary to find an effective learning method.
33. What can we know about Arnold Glass' tests?
- A. Students get enough knowledge from tests.  
 B. Questions on tests were chosen from homework.  
 C. Students performed better on tests than on homework.  
 D. Questions on tests had nothing to do with homework.



34. What does the underlined word “bizarre” mean?

- A. Final.                      B. Strange.                      C. Possible.                      D. Obvious.

35. What would be the best title?

- A. Bad Effects of Online Knowledge                      B. Technology Is not Always Good for Us  
C. What Is the Best Way to Get Knowledge                      D. Guessing Answers or Searching Them Online

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。

### Principles of Effective Public Speaking

When we watch politicians, or business leaders speak on television or in public, they seem so at ease that we may wonder: are great speakers made, or are they just born that way? While it is true that some individuals are born with this gift, many effective public speakers have trained themselves to be so. 36 Here are some principles of public speaking that I’ve developed in my role as a media coach.

Stop trying to be a great “public” speaker. People want to listen to someone who is interesting, relaxed, and comfortable. In the routine conversations we have every day, we have no problem being ourselves. 37 We focus on the “public” at the expense of the “speaking”. To become effective at public speaking, you must do just the opposite: focus on the speaking and let go of the “public”.

When you make a mistake, no one cares but you. Even the most accomplished public speaker will make a mistake at some point. Just keep in mind that you’ll notice more than anyone in your audience. 38

If you can see it, you can speak it. Winners in all aspects of life have this in common: they practice visualization to achieve their goals. 39 Athletes close their eyes and imagine themselves making that basket, hitting that home run, or breaking that record. The same is true in public speaking.

40 Your goal is not to be a perfect public speaker. There is no such thing. Your goal is to be an effective public speaker. Like anything else in life, it takes practice to improve those public speaking skills. Remember, even world champion athletes practice every day. Try taking a class where you practice giving speeches.

- A. Practice makes perfectly good.  
B. Sales people suppose themselves closing the deal.  
C. So, what is the true secret to effective public speaking?  
D. How can you help your audience members achieve their goals?  
E. The most important thing after making a mistake is to keep going.  
F. Yet too often, when we stand up to give a speech, something changes.  
G. After all, on what subject is your expertise greater than on the subject of yourself?

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,共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。

Think about all of the elders that I got to spend time with during my grandmother’s five-year stay in the nursing home. I can’t imagine what it’s been like for them without any 41 at all. So sad. However, they keep 42 each other and keep being kind.

That day, I saw a man alone on a couch, in the front lobby(大厅) that I have been 43 frequently,





lying with his head on the arm. Earlier he had been 44 to push Jean, who has cerebral palsy and can't move far 45 in her wheelchair, with his head, from his wheelchair. The song, "inchworm, inchworm" suddenly came to my 46.

I asked if they would mind my pushing Jean the 47 of the way. Jean said, "Yes, please!" and the man smiled a(n) 48 "Thank you". I thanked him for helping and pushed Jean back to her room down the hall.

Now, this same man was alone on the couch and as I got closer, I 49 he had only one leg and the one he did have was dry and 50 with rashes(疹子). He was scratching it 51. I had a lotion(护肤液) in my bag, which seemed to be able to 52 his discomfort. I 53 the lotion to his leg and even the other side as well. It just seemed a 54 thing to do. He doesn't speak English but spoke to me in his home 55, and tears started to come down his face. I 56 his tears with tissues and touched his face 57. He kept talking and looking at me as if I 58. I nodded and listened.

We didn't 59 each other and aren't blood-related and yet, at that moment, we shared a 60 that went beyond blood — heart to heart.

- |                    |                |                 |                   |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. salesmen    | B. secretaries | C. visitors     | D. coaches        |
| 42. A. loving      | B. teaching    | C. believing    | D. sponsoring     |
| 43. A. coming at   | B. dropping by | C. working on   | D. leaving behind |
| 44. A. preparing   | B. refusing    | C. deciding     | D. trying         |
| 45. A. quickly     | B. alone       | C. precisely    | D. comfortably    |
| 46. A. way         | B. direction   | C. mind         | D. consideration  |
| 47. A. rest        | B. back        | C. half         | D. middle         |
| 48. A. friendly    | B. serious     | C. embarrassing | D. desperate      |
| 49. A. guessed     | B. realized    | C. registered   | D. assessed       |
| 50. A. decorated   | B. painted     | C. covered      | D. colored        |
| 51. A. helplessly  | B. delightedly | C. casually     | D. continually    |
| 52. A. ease        | B. fix         | C. appoint      | D. control        |
| 53. A. tied        | B. applied     | C. lent         | D. dropped        |
| 54. A. wonderful   | B. hopeful     | C. difficult    | D. natural        |
| 55. A. alternative | B. sound       | C. language     | D. method         |
| 56. A. absorbed    | B. swept       | C. wiped        | D. cleaned        |
| 57. A. softly      | B. cheerfully  | C. rigidly      | D. gratefully     |
| 58. A. approved    | B. ignored     | C. doubted      | D. understood     |
| 59. A. contact     | B. reach       | C. know         | D. trust          |
| 60. A. connection  | B. hobby       | C. memory       | D. adventure      |

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。

Yellow River Valley was the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization, and for that reason is often called "Mother River." The valley 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (surround) the principal river of northern China and is at the center of thousands of years of Chinese history. At over 5,400 kilometers (3,300 miles) long, the Huang He is China's second 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (long) river. It has a drainage (排水) basin of around 750,000 square



63. \_\_\_\_\_ (kilometre), the third largest basin area in China. It is called the Yellow River because its waters carry earth, 64. \_\_\_\_\_ gives the river its yellow-brown color, and when 65. \_\_\_\_\_ river overflows, it leaves a yellow residue (残留) behind. While the river helps create fertile land that 66. \_\_\_\_\_ (suit) for farming, during certain times of the year the Huang He 67. \_\_\_\_\_ (frequent) overflows. The water damages housing and crops across the North China Plain, an important 68. \_\_\_\_\_ (agriculture) region. Because of this, the Huang He is also nicknamed "China's Sorrow." For thousands of years, the Chinese have carried out major public works projects 69. \_\_\_\_\_ (control) the water from the Huang He. Despite the possibility of flooding, the Huang He Valley basin is home 70. \_\_\_\_\_ a huge population, and many of China's oldest cities are situated along the river. The valley becomes the center of Chinese culture, society, and learning.

#### 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。

As a shy girl in my school, when my teachers told me to stand in front of my classmates and give a speech, I would very afraid and didn't dare to face him. Last week, my English teacher give every student a task to make a performance of a short English story. I was in a group with two other classmate. We practiced many times but they always inspired me. At last, I was able to face my classmates and finished a performance. Though the show was not perfectly, I got over my fear, that was an important step for me. I gained with confidence and had the faith to becoming stronger.

##### 第二节 书面表达(共1题,满分25分)

假设你是李华。为了提高你们的英语水平,学校将举办一场英语晚会(English Evening),请给你校的英语外教Johnson写一封信,邀请他参加并准备一个简短的指导,要点如下:

1. 时间:9月16日晚上6:30至8:30;
2. 地点:教学楼二楼礼堂;
3. 内容:英语剧、英文诗歌朗诵、英语歌曲演唱等。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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2020-2021 学年安徽名校第一学期期末联考

英语参考答案

第一部分：

1-5 CAABA

6-10 BBACA

11-15 CBCCA

16-20 BCBCA

第二部分：

第一节：

21-25 ACDCD

26-30 BBBBC

31-35 BCBBD

第二节：

36-40 CFEBA

第三部分：

第一节：

41-45 CABDB

46-50 CAABC

51-55 DABDC

56-60 CADCA

第二节：

61. surrounds

62. longest

63. kilometers

64. which

65. the

66. is suited

67. frequently

68. agricultural

69. to control

70. to

第四部分：

第一节：

As a shy girl in my school, when my teachers told me to stand in front of my classmates and give a speech, I would ^ very afraid and didn't dare to face him. Last week, my English teacher give every student a task to be them gave make a performance of a short English story. I was in a group with two other classmate. We practiced many times classmates. but they always inspired me. At last, I was able to face my classmates and finished a performance. Though the and the show was not perfectly, I got over my fear, that was an important step for me. I gained with confidence and had perfect which the faith to becoming stronger. become

第二节：Possible version

Dear Mr Johnson,

I'm writing to tell you that an English evening will be held on the second floor of our teaching building from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. on September 16. Varieties of English activities are well prepared, including performing English plays, reciting English poems and singing famous English songs, which will surely give you a surprise.

I sincerely invite you to attend the activity and please prepare a short speech to give us some instructions,



which will be greatly appreciated. So please come if it is convenient to you.

Looking forward to sharing with you the pleasant time in the party!

Yours,

Li Hua

【参考答案解析】

本文是应用文。全文讲述了2020年畅销的四本书。

21.A 细节理解题。从 The top of a hugely ambitious and fast-paced literary project that aims to display the state of the nation with burning immediacy 可知,这是一本反映国家的书。

22.C 细节理解题。从 A beautifully realised novel of mother-daughter relationships and the dark side of fame and adulation 可知,这本书反映了一个女演员的辛酸。

23.D 细节理解题。从 Redhead by the Side of the Road is both a deliciously perfect love story 可知, Redhead by the Side of the Road 是爱情故事。

本文是记叙文。在加油站加油时,作者看到加油站里面两位老人害怕黄蜂。尽管有儿时的可怕经历,作者还是战胜恐惧,将黄蜂驱赶,帮助了两位老人。

24.C 细节理解题。从 Five yellow jackets had started to build a nest around their gas cap.可知,五只黄蜂将巢建在了她们的帽子上,她们害怕被黄蜂咬。

25.D 细节理解题。从 They are the reason I never repair my lawn in shorts anymore.可知,修建草坪时,他从不穿短裤。

26.B 推理判断题。从童年被黄蜂一遍遍叮咬,作者哭喊着去找母亲处理可知,这次经历是悲惨的。

27.B 细节理解题。从 I reached into my back pocket for a paper towel I had there, tore out the nest and stepped on it while the angry wasps buzzed around me.可知,作者用纸包住蜂巢,然后把它取下来了。

本文是说明文。全文说明了孩子们语言的发展。他们从几个月开始读懂人们的身体语言,一直到学校一直进行语言学习。

28.B 细节理解题。根据 they “read” gestures and facial expressions 选 B。

29.B 主旨大意题。第二段主要讲述了儿童将图画与实际事物联系的过程。

30.C 细节理解题。从第三段 In home and child care situations, children go through many different resources and types and degrees of support ..., others only occasionally.可知, Considerable diversity in children’s oral and written language 因人而异。

31.B 细节理解题。从最后一段 Rather, good teachers bring into play a variety of teaching strategies that can involve the great diversity of children in schools.可知教学策略应因人而异。

本文是一篇说明文,在网上搜索答案可能会给你的家庭作业带来更好的成绩,但一项研究表明,它不一定能帮助你学习。这里主要介绍心理学家 Amold Glass 的做法以及发现。

32. C 推理判断题。根据这一段的 Do you guess or search for the answer? Searching online for the answer may get you a better grade on the homework. But a study suggest it won’t necessarily help you learn, 由此推断,仔细思考问题对你是有帮助的,故选 C。

33. B 细节理解题。根据第二段 The day before a lesson, students answered homework questions about the upcoming material. They answered similar questions in class a week later and again on the exam.可知考试内容就是作业内容,故选 B。

34. B 词义猜测题。根据前面说到结果好,而现在不好,再结合下文的 His students tend to blame themselves and He suspects 可推断知此处表示奇异的,故选 B。

35. D 主旨大意题。全文讲述了对猜测答案与网上搜寻答案所产生的不同效果,因此 D 最能概括。本文是说明文。全文说明了如何做一个成功的演讲家。

36.C 从空后的 Here are some principles of public speaking...可知,本空在问有效的公众演讲的秘诀在哪里。

英语参考答案 第2页(共5页)





37.F 结合空前后的 In the routine conversations we have every day, we have no problem being ourselves.和 We focus on the “public” at the expense of the “speaking”.可知, 与平时的说话不同, 公共场合的演讲情况就不同了。

38.E 本段首句 When you make a mistake, no one cares but you.本句的 after making a mistake 与首句重合。

39.B 结合 Winners in all aspects of life have this in common: they practice visualization to achieve their goals.和 Athletes close their eyes and imagine themselves making that basket, hitting that home run, or breaking that record.此段首先讲述各个职业的人的目标。

40.A 从文章最后 Remember, even world champion athletes practice every day. Try taking a class where you practice giving speeches.可知, 本段讲述练习的重要性。

本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者去养老院看望祖母时被养老院里人们互相帮助、互相爱护的情景所感动的故事。

41.C 根据空后的 So sad. However, they keep 22 (loving) each other and keep being kind.及后文内容可知, 此处应用 visitors (访问者)。

42.A 根据后文 Earlier he had been 24 (trying) to push Jean... from his wheelchair.可知, 养老院里的人们互相爱护、互相帮助。

43.B 根据全文内容可知, 此处指这是作者经常拜访 (drop by) 的地方

44.D 根据后文 with his head, from his wheelchair 可知, 此处指他努力 (try) 去推 Jean。

45.B 根据结合前文 who has cerebral palsy 可知, Jean 无法独自移动很远。

46.C come to one's mind 想到, 符合文意。

47.A 由后文的 I thanked him for helping and pushed Jean back to her room down the hall.可知, “我”推着 Jean 走过剩余的路, 把她送回了她的房间。

48.A 根据前文 the man smiled 可知, 此处应指他友好地 (friendly) 笑着说了一声“谢谢”。

49.B 根据后文 he had only one leg...可知, 此处指“我”意识到 (realize) 他只有一条腿。

50.C 此处指他腿上长满了疹子。

51.D 根据前文 He was scratching it 和后文 which seemed to be able to 32 (ease) his discomfort 可知, 此处指他因不舒服而不停地 (continually) 挠腿。

52.A 根据后文 I 33 (applied) the lotion to his leg and even the other side as well.可知, 我的护肤液应该可以缓解 (ease) 他的难受。

53.B 根据后文可知, 此处指我把护肤液涂到他的腿上。apply... to... 把...涂到...上。

54.D 根据上下文的情境可知, 我做这件事是非常自然而然的 (natural)。

55.C 根据前文 He doesn't speak English but spoke to me in his home 可知, 此处指他用家乡的语言 (language) 跟我说话。

56.C 根据后文 his tears with tissue 可知, 我应是给他擦 (wipe) 眼泪。

57.A 根据语境可知, 我轻柔地 (softly) 擦去他的泪水。

58.D 由上文可知, 虽然我们之间语言不通, 但他还是一直在跟我诉说, 就好像我能听懂一样。

59.C 结合上下文内容, 我和这个男人素不相识, 也没有血缘关系, 但我们却有了一次超越血缘的联系——心灵的沟通。

60.A 根据前文 We didn't know each other and aren't blood-related 可知, 虽然我们互不相识, 也没有血缘关系, 但在此刻, 我们之间却有一种超越血缘的联系 (connection)。本文是说明文。全文介绍了中华母亲河——黄河。

61.surrounds 考查主谓一致。主语 The valley 是单数, 且全文用一般现在时, 因此用单数。

62.longest 考查形容词最高级。从空前的 second 看, 此处表达“第二长”。

63.kilometers 考查名词复数。空前有 750,000 square, 因此用复数形式。

64.which 考查定语从句。此处 which 引导非限定性定语从句, 修饰 earth。

英语参考答案 第3页 (共5页)



65. the 考查冠词。the river 指 Yellow River, 因此是特指。  
66. is suited 考查时态语态。全文用一般现在时, 且 land 与 suit 之间为被动关系。  
67. frequently 考查副词。此处为副词作状语, 修饰动词。  
68. agricultural 考查形容词。此处为形容词作定语, 修饰 region。  
69. to control 考查非谓语动词。此处为不定式作目的状语, 表达 have carried out major public works projects 的目的。  
70. to 考查介词。home to 为固定搭配, 意思是“……的家”。

【听力录音原文】

Text 1

M: You have made much progress in playing the piano. Do you attend any piano classes?

W: Yes, I take piano lessons twice a week, but from next week on, I will go to the class on Saturday evenings too.

Text 2

M: Think it over carefully. Since it isn't in your bag, you must have left it somewhere else.

W: But the problem is that I have to have it now. I need it to start my car.

Text 3

M: Stop feeding those birds on our potato chips!

W: I don't think they want our ice cream! Look, they stopped. Now they are asking those people for their bread!

Text 4

M: I'll have a glass of wine please, and my friend will have a beer.

W: Would you like them now or during your meal?

M: Bring them to us now, please.

Text 5

W: Wow, you are all wet! Didn't you know there would be a thunderstorm today?

M: I knew there would be a shower, but I didn't realize it would rain cats and dogs today. I'd better take a hot shower right now. I don't want to get sick and then see a doctor.

Text 6

W: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

M: No, please help yourself. I haven't seen you here before. Are you new in engineering?

W: Yeah, I just switched from computer science. There's too much math!

M: Well, don't expect it to be any better here!

W: Oh, here comes the professor. What's his name, by the way? Scary, or something like that?

M: James Murphy. But we call him "Big Jim" because he's so short.

Text 7

M: Excuse me, Miss. My camera is missing. Could you tell me where to report the loss?

W: You may report it to the school guard if you aren't sure where exactly it disappeared.

M: Could you tell me where the school guard is? I'm a stranger here, you know.

W: Well, walk down this road till you see that big tree. The school guard is in a small house just in its shadow. You can't miss it.

M: Thanks a lot. One other word, please. I'm sure I've left my camera in classroom 109 of that building, and it must have been there.

W: In that case, why don't you check the Lost & Found office first? Maybe someone has turned it in.

M: That's a good idea. Thank you.

Text 8

英语参考答案 第4页(共5页)





W: Dr. Anderson, some of us are a little bit confused about the final examination.

M: Well, you have two options in this course. You can either take a final examination or you can write a research paper.

W: What kind of research paper did you have in mind? A study, a book review or a report?

M: A report. A summary really, based upon current research in the field.

W: How long should the report be?

M: At least five pages. You should finish it in three days. Are you considering writing a paper, Jane?

W: I'm not sure. I think I'd like to know a little bit more about the examination.

M: All right. It will be one hundred multiple-choice questions covering both the lectures and the outside readings.

W: Didn't you say that you would give us one hour to finish it?

M: Yes, I did.

W: That must be difficult. I'm going to do the research paper.

Text 9

W: I hear you are teaching English in Asian countries. Tell me about it. Do you like it?

M: Oh, yes, it is very interesting.

W: What are schools like?

M: Oh, I don't teach in schools. I teach after school. I teach in a training centre.

W: Do you teach children?

M: Yes. After their school day is over, they go to the training centre where I work to study math or English.

W: Hmm. That sounds too much for the kids. Don't they ever relax?

M: Of course they do. You know, Eliza, before I went there, I thought the same thing. I thought that maybe kids studied too much. But now I am working there. I feel it is a good thing. Their parents are very concerned about their education. The students can also learn painting, singing, dancing, etc. after class.

W: Asian cultures value learning very much. I know that. But aren't the kids tired out? I mean, they go to school all day, and then they go to school in the evening.

M: As an English teacher, I try to make the lessons as fun as possible. The students often enjoy them.

W: I see. You do quite well.

M: Thanks.

Text 10

M: Hospitals have not always been clean, quiet places. Long ago they were dirty and crowded. Nurses were never taught how to look after their patients and many people died. This is the story of Florence Nightingale, who changed all this.

Florence was born in 1820 and died in 1910. Growing up, she was a quiet and serious young girl. She spent a lot of time playing with her dolls. She would pretend that the dolls were sick and she was their nurse. People would bring sick or injured animals for her to look after. She even mended a dog's broken leg when she was a young girl. She often went with her mother to visit the poor people. They took food and medicine to the sick. It was these visits that first gave her the idea of becoming a nurse.

Her chance came in 1854 when Britain went to war against Russia in a place called the Crimea. Florence was asked to take a group of nurses to look after the sick and wounded soldiers. The hospitals were dirty. Florence and her team cleaned the hospital rooms and beds. Florence worked so hard that she became ill.

After the war, Florence returned to London as a national hero. She started a school to teach nurses how to look after their patients. She never really got better from the illness that she had in the Crimea and she died later.

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