**绝密★启用前**

**2024届新高三开学摸底考试卷（课标全国专用）01**

**英 语 （原卷版）**

（考试时间：120分钟试卷满分：150分）

注意事项：

1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

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

3．考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman suggest doing?

A. Going on a diet. B. Having some ice cream. C. Seeing a play.

**【答案】B**

**【原文】**

**W: Oh, it’s so hot today. We should stop for some ice cream after the play.**

**M: I’d really love to, but I’m on a diet.**

2. What is the man doing?

A. Showing a way. B. Asking for directions. C. Making an invitation.

**【答案】A**

**【原文】**

**W: Which direction is Gate 12?**

**M: Go down those stairs right over there and turn left; you’ll see the signs directing you to Gate 12. You won’t miss it.**

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a theater. B. In a shop. C. In a children’s park.

**【答案】B**

**【原文】**

**M: Should I put this sign in the window with the new sale prices?**

**W: No. The sale of the children’s clothing is more important right now. I want people to see it as soon as possible.**

4. Why does the man call the woman?

A. To buy a plane ticket. B. To book a hotel room. C. To leave a message for someone.

**【答案】C**

**【原文】**

**W: Pioneer Hotel.**

**M: Can I leave a message for a Mr. Jack Hudson?**

**W: Sure.**

**M: Ask him to call All Canada Airlines, at 604-551-0973.**

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A teacher. B. A task. C. A movie.

**【答案】B**

**【原文】**

**M: Did your teacher give you a task for Monday?**

**W: There is nothing to read in the textbook, but we have to see a movie and write a short report about it.**

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. What does the man want to do?

A. Check in. B. Check out. C. Book a room.

7. How much will the man pay for the room?

A. $70. B. $280. C. $400.

**【答案】6. C7. B**

**【原文】**

**W: Good morning. Can I help you?**

**M: Good morning. I’d like to book a single room with a bath.**

**W: I’m afraid the single room has been booked out. How about the double room with a bath?**

**M: That’s OK. How much is the fee per night?**

**W: $70. When will you be arriving and leaving, sir?**

**M: From Monday, October 22nd to Friday, October 26th, for 4 nights.**

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What does the woman say about the man’s sunglasses?

A. They made the man look strange.

B. They made the man look energetic.

C. They cost more than she had expected.

9. How long did the woman keep the computer?

A For about six months. B. For about four months. C. For about two months.

**【答案】8. A9. C**

**【原文】**

**W: You gave your sunglasses to Mark? But ... you only got them in July! How much were they?**

**M: Fifty pounds.**

**W: They were more like a hundred and fifty. Why did you buy them if you were never going to wear them?**

**M: I thought they’d make me look cool, but you said they made me look like a spy.**

**W: Well, they did. What a waste!**

**M: At least I’m not the one who spent a fortune on a computer.**

**W: What? I thought I needed it for work.**

**M: Right. You got it in February and all you did was play a game on it and then sell it in April for a loss.**

**W: Oh, give it a rest. Work gave me a new one so I didn’t need it.**

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How does the man react to his daughter’s smoking?

A. He does his best to stop her smoking.

B. He doesn’t care about it at all.

C. He doesn’t know what to do.

11. Why does the man’s daughter smoke?

A. To be in good shape.

B. To become a model or an actress.

C. To ask for more attention from her parents.

12. What is the woman’s opinion on teenagers’ smoking?

A. Smoking advertisements should be banned.

B. Disciplines related to smoking should be established.

C. Teenagers should refuse to see the movies about smoking.

**【答案】10. C11. A12. B**

**【原文】**

**W: I don’t know what to do about my daughter’s smoking.**

**M: I know how you feel. My daughter also smokes. But I really don’t think there is anything we can do.**

**W: What? We must stop them smoking before they get hopelessly addicted. They’re only teenagers.**

**M: So what can we do? You know teenagers will go against us if we say no to anything. Actually I believe it is largely the fault of advertisements and movies. All those beautiful, slim models and actresses. I know my daughter probably starves herself and then makes up for hunger by smoking. It does make me upset. It’s so dangerous and poisonous, but I think if I force her to stop she will go against me and smoke even more.**

**W: I see where you are coming from but I think discipline is needed and is lacking in society.**

**M: Well, let’s handle it in our own different ways and we can discuss the progress.**

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What month is it now?

A. July. B. August. C. September.

14. What is the woman going to do this September?

A. Start teaching. B. Join a club. C. Go to college.

15. Where did the woman teach children before?

A. In Prague. B. In London. C. In Manchester.

16. What does the woman’s father probably think of her being a teacher?

A. Satisfying. B. Unwise. C. Strange.

**【答案】13. A14. C15. A16. B**

**【原文】**

**M: Hi, Kathy, when are you going back to London?**

**W: I’m going back on the 30th of July. Four weeks from today, I’ll be on the plane, on my way home.**

**M: When you go home, what are you going to do?**

**W: Ah, in September I’m going back to college because I want to be a primary school teacher in Manchester, so I have to do a one-year-course to qualify and then hopefully I’ll start teaching next September back in Manchester.**

**M: It sounds like you like kids very much.**

**W: Yeah, when I worked in Prague I taught some children classes and I really, really enjoyed them, so hopefully I will like it in Manchester as well.**

**M: What made you decide to become a teacher?**

**W: I’m not really sure because my father was a teacher and he’s really trying hard to talk me out of doing it because he thinks it has too much work but I enjoy talking to people and being around children and teaching, so hopefully it will be nice for me.**

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What can listeners in the center do after the speech?

A. Work as a guide. B. Visit the center. C. Choose the instructors.

18. Who will teach jazz?

A. Diana. B. Jim. C. Steve.

19. When can students have baseball classes?

A. On Friday afternoons. B. On Saturday afternoons. C. On Sunday afternoons.

20. Which course is for beginners?

A. Badminton. B. Table tennis. C. Baseball.

**【答案】17. B18. A19. C20. A**

**【原文】**

**W: Good morning, everyone, and thank you for coming to the new Teen Program here at the Park Hill Leisure Center. I’d like to take you through the program, the classes available, describe the building itself, and then give you some information about how to sign up for the sports and activities we offer. Afterwards, you’ll have an opportunity to take a tour of the center, and also have some time with our instructors.**

**Let’s go through the classes first. As you can see from the Teen Program handout in your pack, we have lots of classes on offer. Our instructors are highly qualified and have lots of experience of training young people. Diana is our dance instructor, and she gives classes in jazz on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Jim usually takes the football practice, but this year he will be running the baseball practice. This class has been changed from Saturday to Sunday afternoons. Steve will take the table tennis class on Monday evening. The badminton course is for beginners, and this will be taken by Stella, who was last year’s under-21 badminton winner, so you’ll be in good hands with her expert advice. The day of this course is still to be arranged but it’s likely to be Tuesday. We’ll confirm the day by the end of this week.**

**第二部分 阅读(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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**STEM Summer Programs for High School Students**

STEM is a term that stands for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Here is a list of some of the best STEM summer camps for high school students.

**Future Matters Program**

It is an eight-week paid summer research experience for high school students. This is a hands-on program for worldwide students interested in going after a career in medical research. Students will attend seminars led by faculty and participate in discussions with peers.

**Simons Summer Research**

It is a seven-week program located at Stony Brook University. Students will have the opportunity to participate in special workshops, tours and events. They will conclude the program by producing a written research abstract and research poster.

**Research Science Institute**

It is the first cost-free program of its kind. During this seven-week program, students will dive deeper into the world of science and engineering by experiencing the entire research cycle. In this program, students attend classes conducted by famous professors and prepare oral presentations to present their research.

**Program in Math for Young Scientists**

This program is a six-week intensive mathematics program designed for students across the globe. Unlike common programs, it offers a great deal of independence for students to choose their own schedules and decide what they want to study. Besides learning, there is also “mandatory (强制)fun time” built into the weekly schedule so that students are able to have non-math related activities.

21. Which program will be summarized with written material?

A. Future Matters Program. B. Simons Summer Research.

C. Research Science Institute. D. Program in Math for Young Scientists.

22. What do Simons Summer Research and Research Science Institute have in common?

A. Expense. B. Requirement. C. Duration. D. Content.

23. What’s special in Program in Math for Young Scientists?

A. Cultivating independent sill. B. Attending non-math activities.

C. Enrolling international students. D. Tailoring personal schedules.

**【答案】21. B 22. C 23. D**

**【导语】这是一篇应用文，文章主要介绍了一些适合高中生的STEM夏令营。**

**21.细节理解题。根据Simons Summer Research部分中“They will conclude the program by producing a written research abstract and research poster.(他们将通过制作书面研究摘要和研究海报来结束项目。)”可知，该项目需要用书面材料总结。故选B。**

**22.理解理解题。根据Simons Summer Research部分中“It is a seven-week program located at Stony Brook University.(这是一个为期七周的项目，位于石溪大学。)”和Research Science Institute部分中“During this seven-week program(在这七周的课程中)”可知，这两个项目的共同点是时长都是7周。故选C。**

**23.细节理解题。根据Program in Math for Young Scientists部分中“Unlike common programs, it offers a great deal of independence for students to choose their own schedules and decide what they want to study.(与普通课程不同的是，它为学生提供了很大的独立性，可以选择自己的时间表并决定他们想学什么)”可知，该项目的特殊之处在于它允许定制个人的时间表。故选D。**

**B**

When I was 13, I climbed my first mountain--a fairly gentle 3,900-foot peak. I was overweight at the time and out of breath when I reached the summit. But I loved challenging myself. Soon I’d climbed nearly 100 peaks. My parents were happy I’d finally found a hobby.

I often go climbing with my friend Mel Olsen. She and I drove to tackle 11, 240-foot Mount Hood. It’s safer to start winter climbs at night when there’s less risk of the sun melting the snowpack. That day, we started at 3 a. m. At around9 a. m., we reached an ice step. It was about three or four feet tall and sloped al a 75-degree angle. 1 volunteered to go first. I placed my left foot on the ice step.

I gained a sense of the ice when 1 stuck my ax and crampons (鞋底钉) into it, and it felt good. Confident I was safe, I put my full weight on it. Suddenly, I heard a crack, and as the snowpack became thinner, a whole piece of ice broke off the step, right under my foot.

In an instant, I fell backward, bouncing off the rock face and rolling down the mountain as if I were a character in a video game. I remember thinking, This is it. You’re done. I stuck out my arms and legs, grabbing at anything. That stopped my rolling down the mountain, but I was still sliding, After 2 few seconds, I came to a stop on a shallow slope.

I asked myself: Where are you? Mount Hood. What’s the date? December 30. Good. My brain was functioning. Then I checked my body to see where I was hurt. For the most part, I was fine, except that I was suffering from a sharp pain in my left leg. Later I’d learn that I’d broken my femur (大腿骨) and that the bone was slicing into my skin and muscle.

At the bottom of Mount Hood, I was loaded into an ambulance and taken to a hospital. The doctors told me it would be a year before I could climb again, but I was back on the trails within six months.

24. Why did the author and her friend set out at 3 a. m. ?

A. It was the best time to enjoy scenery. B. It was more challenging to climb at night.

C. They wanted to finish the climb before sunset. D. They hoped to avoid some possible dangers.

25. Why is “a character in a video game” mentioned in paragraph 4?

A. To show her strong character. B. To make her idea more convincing.

C. To help readers imagine the scene. D. To add to the humor of the description.

26. How did the author make sure she could still think clearly?

A. By recalling what had happened. B. By checking whether she was injured.

C. By calling an ambulance for rescue. D. By asking herself some factual questions.

27. What can we learn about the author?

A. She is too brave to pay attention to any danger.

B. R She has a strong desire for professional knowledge.

C. Setbacks can’t stop her from challenging herself.

D. The love for nature sets her apart from her friends.

**【答案】24. D 25. C 26. D 27. C**

**【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述作者喜欢爬山，喜欢挑战自己，虽然在一次爬山中，出了意外，但是好了以后又重新踏上了登山之路，表明困难和挫折不能阻挡作者挑战自我的脚步。**

**24.细节理解断题。根据第二段“It’s safer to start winter climbs at night when there’s less risk of the sun melting the snowpack. (在夜间开始冬季攀登比较安全，因为太阳融化积雪的风险较小。)”说明相比夜晚，白天爬山时，太阳融化积雪的风险较大，因此作者和朋友选择凌晨3点出发来回避可能的危险，故选D。**

**25.推理判断题。根据第四段“In an instant, I fell backward, bouncing off the rock face and rolling down the mountain as if I were a character in a video game. (刹那间，我向后摔倒，从岩壁上弹回来，滚下了山，就好像我是电子游戏里的一个角色。)”，作者使用as if虚拟句式让读者结合自己的经验想象自己当时遭遇的危险状况，故选C。**

**26.细节理解题。第五段的两个问题“Where are you?”“What’s the date?”都属于事实类问题，作者用自问自答的方式确定自己的大脑在事故后的意识状况，故选D。**

**27.推理判断题。从第一段作者表明自己喜欢挑战，到最后一段“The doctors told me it would be a year before I could climb again, but I was back on the trails within six months. (医生告诉我，我需要一年的时间才能再次登山，但我在六个月内就重新踏上了登山之路。)”中可看出困难和挫折不能阻挡作者挑战自我的脚步，故选C。**

C

Cancer is caused by gene mutations (突变) that accumulate in cells over time, yet long-lived animals that have lots of cells, such as elephants and whales, hardly ever get it. Why?

For elephants, at least, part of the answer may be the gene commonly known as p53, which also helps humans and many other animals repair DNA damaged during replication (复制). Elephants have an amazing 20 copies of this gene. Those copies, each with two variations produce a total of 40 proteins, compared with humans’ (and most animals’) single copy producing two proteins.

In mammals, p53 plays a crucial role in preventing mutated cells from turning into tumors (肿瘤). It works by pausing replication and then either initiating repair or causing cells to self-destruct if the damage is too extensive. Without action from p53, cancer can easily take hold: in more than half of all human cancers, the gene’s function has been lost through random mutations.

The scientists virtually modeled and studied carefully elephants’ 40 p53 proteins, finding two ways the gene could help elephants avoid cancer. First, the fact that elephants possess multiple copies lowers the chance of p53 no longer working because of mutations. Additionally, elephants’ p53 copies activate in response to varying mutations and so respond to damaged cells differently, which likely gives an edge when detecting and getting rid of mutations.

These “remarkable” results imply that elephants have a series of means though which p53 can operate, says Sue Haupt, a cell biologist who was not involved in the work. This points to “exciting possibilities for exploring powerful new approaches to cancer protection in humans,” she adds.

Study co-author Robin Fahraeus and his colleagues are now following up on these results using blood samples from an African elephant at the Vienna Zoo. They are exploring how its p53 proteins interact with damaged cells and plan to compare those findings with results from human cells.

28. What does the underlined word “initiating” mean in paragraph 3?

A. Delaying. B. Indicating. C. Stopping. D. Starting.

29. How do p53 copies free elephants from cancer?

A. By preventing the replication thoroughly.

B. By providing precise response continuously.

C. By lowering the chance of mutations in advance.

D. By repairing the damaged cells in the same way.

30. What can we conclude from the last 2 paragraphs?

A. The results need further tests.

B. More biologists will participate in the study.

C. The results throw light on humans’ fighting cancer.

D. Researchers have new findings in African elephants.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. Why elephants don’t get cancer.

B. What contributes to elephants’ long life.

C. Where the anticancer breakthrough lies.

D. How the key cancer-fighting gene works.

**【答案】28. D 29. B 30. C 31. A**

**【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了为什么长寿的动物们不会患癌症的问题。**

**28.词句猜测题。根据第三段第一句及划线词所在句“In mammals, p53 plays a crucial role in preventing mutated cells from turning into tumors (肿瘤). It works by pausing replication and then either initiating repair or causing cells to self-destruct if the damage is too extensive.(在哺乳动物中，p53在防止突变细胞变成肿瘤方面起着至关重要的作用。它的工作原理是暂停复制，然后要么initiating修复，要么在损伤过于广泛时导致细胞自我毁灭)”可知，对于损伤过于广泛的细胞，p53会让细胞自我毁灭，因而对于可以修复的细胞，p53则会开始修复它。由此可知，划线词此处为“开始”含义。故选D。**

**29.细节理解题。根据第四段“The scientists virtually modeled and studied carefully elephants’ 40 p53 proteins, finding two ways the gene could help elephants avoid cancer. First, the fact that elephants possess multiple copies lowers the chance of p53 no longer working because of mutations. Additionally, elephants’ p53 copies activate in response to varying mutations and so respond to damaged cells differently, which likely gives an edge when detecting and getting rid of mutations.(科学家们实际上建立了大象40种 p53蛋白的模型，并仔细研究了这些蛋白，发现了这种基因可以帮助大象避免癌症的两种方式。首先，大象拥有多个p53的副本的事实降低了 p53由于突变而不再起作用的可能性。此外，大象的 p53的副本对不同突变的反应也不同，因此对受损细胞的反应也不同，这可能在检测和消除突变方面有优势)”可知，p53对不同的突变的作用是不同的，即p53通过持续的针对不同的突变作出准确的回应，进而帮助大象避免癌症。故选B。**

**30.推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“These “remarkable” results imply that elephants have a series of means though which p53 can operate, says Sue Haupt, a cell biologist who was not involved in the work. This points to “exciting possibilities for exploring powerful new approaches to cancer protection in humans,” she adds.(没有参与这项工作的细胞生物学家苏 · 豪普特(Sue Haupt)说，这些“非凡”的结果意味着，大象有一系列的方法可以让 p53起作用。她补充说，这表明“探索强有力的人类癌症防护新方法的令人兴奋的可能性”)”可知，这些非凡的结果意味着“探索强有力的人类癌症防护新方法的令人兴奋的可能性”。由此推知，这些结果的发现为人类对抗癌症提供了线索。故选C。**

**31.主旨大意题。通读全文，根据第一段“Cancer is caused by gene mutations (突变) that accumulate in cells over time, yet long-lived animals that have lots of cells, such as elephants and whales, hardly ever get it. Why?(癌症是由基因突变引起的，随着时间的推移，基因突变积累在细胞中，然而长寿的动物有很多细胞，如大象和鲸鱼，几乎从来不会有癌症。为什么？)”及第二段中“For elephants, at least, part of the answer may be the gene commonly known as p53, which also helps humans and many other animals repair DNA damaged during replication (复制).(至少对大象来说，部分答案可能是通常被称为 p53的基因，它也帮助人类和许多其他动物修复复制过程中受损的 DNA)”可知，本文主要讲述了为什么长寿的动物们不会患癌症的问题。故选A。**

**D**

The impact of the man-made climate crisis on Antarctica is scientifically undeniable: stable ice shelves are retreating, air temperature increased by 3 degrees Celsius. krill(磷虾)numbers are declining, melting ice is contributing to sea level rise, and polar bears and seals are getting displaced. “Antarctic biodiversity could decline substantially by the end of the century if we continue with business as usual.” Jasmine Rachael Lee, lead author of the University of Queensland study says.

Published in the journal PLOS Biology, the study finds population declines are likely for 65% of the continent’s plants and wildlife by the year 2100. The most vulnerable(脆弱的)species is the Emperor penguins. In October 2022, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed Emperor penguins as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act(ESA), as experts predict the flightless seabird will see a 26% to 47% dip in its population by 2050. “This listing reflects the growing extinction crisis and highlights the importance of the ESA and efforts to conserve species before population declines become irreversible(不可逆转).” said Service Director Martha Williams at the time.

Aside from Emperor penguins, other Antarctic specialists, like the Adélie penguin and dry soil nematodes, were also highly vulnerable. We urgently need a combination of global and local conservation action to best conserve Antarctic species. Global action and global voices to help relieve climate change—because the biggest threat to Antarctica is coming from outside of it. And then we need local actions to help protect biodiversity against local threats and give them the best chance of adapting to climate changes. This will help to save our iconic(代表性的)species like the Emperor penguins and all of Antarctica’s unique and highly adapted inhabitants. It will also help humankind, as we rely heavily on the priceless services the Antarctic provides in regulating our climate and capturing sea level in its ice sheets.

32. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

A. The impact of climate crisis is usually denied.

B. Conservation efforts are badly needed.

C. Air temperature on Antarctic increases 3℃ annually.

D. Sea level rise results in seabirds losing their habitats.

33. Why is the Emperor penguin mentioned in Paragraph 2?

A. To serve as a call to protect wildlife on Antarctic

B. To reflect the growing population of wild species.

C. To prove the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act.

D. To highlight the severe impact of rising temperature.

34. What is probably the best conservation policy?

A. Reducing the chances of making a trip to Antarctic.

B. Making joint efforts to relieve climate change.

C. Attempting to provide essential nutrients to the ecosystem.

D. Continuing to carry forward the Endangered Species Act.

35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Plants and Wildlife on Antarctica Will Decline Quickly

B. Antarctic Species Are Vulnerable to Human Threats

C. More Action Should Be Taken to Protect Wildlife on Antarctica

D. The Best Conservation Strategy Will Be Carried Out Soon

**【答案】32. B 33. A 34. B 35. C**

**【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述的是研究发现，到2100年，南极洲65%的植物和野生动物将减少，现有的保护工作不足以保护南极生态系统，我们迫切需要结合全球行动，以最好地保护南极物种。**

**32.推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Antarctic biodiversity could decline substantially by the end of the century if we continue with business as usual.(如果我们继续照常营业，到本世纪末，南极生物多样性可能会大幅下降。)”可知，这样继续下去，南极的生物多样性会急剧下降，由此可推知，保护工作是迫切需要的。故选B项。**

**33.细节理解题。根据第二段中的““This listing reflects the growing extinction crisis and highlights the importance of the ESA and efforts to conserve species before population declines become irreversible(不可逆转).” said Service Director Martha Williams at the time.( “这一名单反映了日益严重的物种灭绝危机，凸显了ESA的重要性，以及在种群数量下降不可逆转之前保护物种的努力。”当时的服务主管玛莎·威廉姆斯说。)”可知，气候变化正在对世界各地的物种产生深远影响，帝企鹅列人名单是一个行动号召，来保护南极洲野生动物。故选A项。**

**34.细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“We urgently need a combination of global and local conservation action to best conserve Antarctic species. Global action and global voices to help relieve climate change—because the biggest threat to Antarctica is coming from outside of it.(我们迫切需要全球和地方保护行动相结合，以最好地保护南极物种。全球行动和全球声音帮助缓解气候变化——因为南极洲面临的最大威胁来自外部。)”可知，我们迫切需要结合全球和地方保护行动，这有助于缓解气候变化。故选B项。**

**35.主旨大意题。根据首段中的““Antarctic biodiversity could decline substantially by the end of the century if we continue with business as usual.” Jasmine Rachael Lee, lead author of the University of Queensland study says.(“如果我们继续一切照旧，到本世纪末，南极的生物多样性可能会大幅下降。”昆士兰大学这项研究的主要作者Jasmine Rachael Lee说。)”引出本文讲述的话题，根据第二段中的“Published in the journal PLOS Biology, the study finds population declines are likely for 65% of the continent’s plants and wildlife by the year 2100.(这项发表在《公共科学图书馆生物学》杂志上的研究发现，到2100年，非洲大陆65%的植物和野生动物的数量可能会下降。)”可知，研究发现，到2100年, 南极洲65%的植物和野生动物将减少，结合下文中对这一研究发现以及对解决这一问题的迫切性的分析可知，本文主要讲述的事一项研究发现，要采取更多的行动来保护南极的野生物种，所以文本的题目为“应采取更多行动保护南极洲的野生动植物”与文章内容吻合，且概括了本文的主题。故选C项。**

**第二节(共5小题；每小题2分, 满分10分)**

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We often try to save money for a variety of different reasons. It might be to save up for a new computer or put money aside into a rainy-day fund. 36 , but a recent study showed that over half of all 22~29-year-olds living in the UK have no savings at all. Did they max out on too many things, or are there other factors? And how can we become better savers?

First, put a stop to those impulse buys. 37 , even if it is on sale or looks like a bargain. Impulse buys are done in the heat of the moment and without thought for what it’s costing you. Encouraging yourself to question your purchase before you buy allows you to process what you are doing.

 38 . Withdraw cash before you go to a restaurant or shopping and set a fixed budget you must stick to. Also, any change that comes from your transactions when you’re using cash can be put in jar and deposited into your account.

Finally, be disciplined. 39 . It’s about sticking to it, too. You shouldn’t be dipping into your savings every time you feel like it. Setting up a standing order from your current account into your savings the moment you receive your salary will ensure you keep up the habit. 40 .

Just as the old saying goes: “A penny saved is a penny earned.” These are some of the actions we can take to help us all become better savers.

A. Learning how to save is important

B. Ask about discounts and pay in cash

C. It’s not just about creating that budget

D. Sometimes, saving money can be difficult

E. Another way is to use cash rather than card

F. Ask yourself if you really need to buy something

G. Successful savers stick to their plans and watch the money pile up

**【答案】36. A37. F38. E39. C40. G**

**【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了储蓄的重要性以及如何成为更好的储蓄者。**

**36.根据后文“but a recent study showed that over half of all 22~29-year-olds living in the UK have no savings at all. Did they max out on too many things, or are there other factors? And how can we become better savers?( 但最近的一项研究表明，超过一半的22至29岁的英国人根本没有储蓄。是他们在太多事情上达到了极限，还是有其他因素？我们怎样才能成为更好的储蓄者？)”可知，后文but表示转折，提到超过一半的22至29岁的英国人根本没有储蓄以及如何成为更好的储蓄者，由此推知，空处提出储蓄很重要。故A选项“学会如何存钱很重要”符合语境，故选A。**

**37.根据上文“First, put a stop to those impulse buys.(首先，停止冲动购买)”以及后文“even if it is on sale or looks like a bargain. Impulse buys are done in the heat of the moment and without thought for what it’s costing you. Encouraging yourself to question your purchase before you buy allows you to process what you are doing.(即使它正在打折或看起来很便宜。冲动购物是在一时冲动下完成的，没有考虑到你会付出什么代价。鼓励自己在购买之前质疑自己的购买行为，可以让你对自己正在做的事情进行处理)”可知，本段的主旨是停止冲动购买，后文提到了“即使它正在打折或看起来很便宜”，说明要思考自己是否真正需要买东西，而不是在意价格，故F选项“问自己是否真的需要买东西”符合语境，故选F。**

**38.根据后文“Withdraw cash before you go to a restaurant or shopping and set a fixed budget you must stick to. Also, any change that comes from your transactions when you’re using cash can be put in jar and deposited into your account.(在你去餐馆或购物之前提取现金，并设定一个你必须坚持的固定预算。此外，当你使用现金时，交易产生的任何变化都可以放在罐子里存入你的账户)”可知，本段的主旨是使用现金来多储蓄。故E选项“另一种方法是用现金而不是信用卡”符合语境，故选E。**

**39.根据上文“Finally, be disciplined.(最后，要自律)”以及后文“It’s about sticking to it, too. You shouldn’t be dipping into your savings every time you feel like it. Setting up a standing order from your current account into your savings the moment you receive your salary will ensure you keep up the habit.(这也是关于坚持的问题。你不应该每次想要的时候就动用你的存款。在你拿到工资的那一刻，从你的活期账户中建立一个定期存款账户，这样可以确保你保持这个习惯)”可知，后文提到了自律也是坚持的问题，说明储蓄不仅仅是创建预算，而是要执行并且坚持。故C选项“这不仅仅是关于创建预算”符合语境，故选C。**

**40.根据上文“Setting up a standing order from your current account into your savings the moment you receive your salary will ensure you keep up the habit.(在你拿到工资的那一刻，从你的活期账户中建立一个定期存款账户，这样可以确保你保持这个习惯)”可知，上文提到了坚持储蓄的习惯，本句为本段最后一句，应承接上文说明这么做的感受：坚持他们的计划，看着钱越积越多。故G选项“成功的储蓄者坚持他们的计划，看着钱越积越多”符合语境，故选G。**

**第三部分语言运用(共两节，满分45分)**

**第一节(共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分)**

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was a cold, sunny December day when I set out for a run in Moab, Utah, with my dog, Taz. About an hour into my 41 along a remote canyon (峡谷) trail, I hit a patch of black ice (透明薄冰) and then 42 60 feet into the canyon. I wasn’t paralyzed, but I was in great 43 . Taz had managed to 44 his way back to me, so there must be a way out of the canyon, but I couldn’t 45 or even crawl.

I shouted for help and was intent on 46 myself to the bottom of the canyon. Every inch was an effort. It 47 me five hours to go a quarter of a mile. 48 , it got so dark that I had to stay where I was for the night, next to a puddle (水坑) of water. At night the temperature dropped below 49 . Taz stayed with me, 50 some warmth. The next morning, I couldn’t move at all. I tried to stay 51 \_. The second night in the canyon seemed even 52 and colder. The puddle turned to ice, and I had to 53 it to get water.

On the third day, I felt myself growing weaker. I was coming to terms with the fact that I might 54 . In a last 55 , I called Taz over and told him to go and get help. Taz took off through the canyon and I lay there thinking about my family and friends. There was more that I wanted from life.

Taz returned, 56 . Then I heard an engine in the distance. I cried with joy. It 57 that Taz had found a search and 58 team. I was airlifted to the hospital, where doctors found I had lost almost half the 59 in my body. If the rescue team had arrived later, I wouldn’t have 60 it. I was grateful to my faithful friend -Taz.

41. A. move B. march C. walk D. run

42. A. fell B. jumped C. broke D. headed

43. A. loss B. shock C. pain D. need

44. A. push B. locate C. find D. confirm

45. A. stand B. escape C. cry D. shout

46. A. pushing B. dragging C. lifting D. pulling

47. A. took B. cost C. wasted D. gave

48. A. Temporarily B. Eventually C. Fortunately D. Initially

49. A. normal B. boiling C. freezing D. average

50. A. admiring B. repeating C. delivering D. providing

51. A. humble B. confident C. positive D. negative

52. A. quieter B. longer C. shorter D. louder

53. A. sharpen B. adopt C. appreciate D. crack

54. A. agree B. help C. leave D. die

55. A. effort B. trial C. chance D. break

56. A. alive B. asleep C. awake D. alone

57. A. came out B. turned out C. proved out D. worked out

58. A. survey B. interview C. rescue D. sports

59. A. blood B. cells C. water D. sweat

60. A. entered B. made C. reached D. got

**【答案】41. D42. A43. C44. C45. A46. B47. A48. B49. C50. D51. C52. B53. D54. D55. A56. D57. B58. C59. A60. B**

**【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者外出跑步时摔下了山崖，苦苦挣扎了三天后，作者让狗去寻求帮助，最终得救的故事。**

**41.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我沿着一条偏僻的峡谷小道跑了大约一个小时后，撞上了一块黑色的冰，然后从60英尺高的峡谷里掉了下来。A. move移动；B. march前进；C. walk散步；D. run奔跑。呼应上文“I set out for a run”指作者跑步，故选D。**

**42.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我沿着一条偏僻的峡谷小道跑了大约一个小时后，撞上了一块黑色的冰，然后从60英尺高的峡谷里掉了下来。A. fell落下；B. jumped跳跃；C. broke打破；D. headed前往。根据后文“60 feet into the canyon”指作者从60英尺高的峡谷里掉了下来。故选A。**

**43.考查名词词义辨析。句意：我没有瘫痪，但是很疼。A. loss失去；B. shock震惊；C. pain痛苦；D. need需要。根据上文“I wasn’t paralyzed, but I was in great”中but表示转折，说明作者摔下山崖十分疼痛。故选C。**

**44.考查动词词义辨析。句意：塔兹设法找到了回到我身边的路，所以一定有办法离开峡谷，但我站不起来，甚至爬不动。A. push推；B. locate定位；C. find找到；D. confirm确认。根据后文“his way back to me”可知，作者的狗设法找到了回到作者身边的路，find one's way to，找到去……的路，故选C。**

**45.考查动词词义辨析。句意：塔兹设法找到了回到我身边的路，所以一定有办法离开峡谷，但我站不起来，甚至爬不动。A. stand站立；B. escape逃走；C. cry哭泣；D. shout叫喊。根据后文“I shouted for help”可知，作者只能呼救，说明站不起来，甚至爬不动。故选A。**

**46.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我大声呼救，一心要把自己拖到峡谷底部。A. pushing推；B. dragging拖拉；C. lifting举起；D. pulling拉。根据后文“myself to the bottom of the canyon”可知，作者想要把自己拖到峡谷底部。故选B。**

**47.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我花了五个小时才爬了四分之一英里。A. took带走、花费时间；B. cost花费；C. wasted浪费；D. gave给予。根据后文“me five hours to go a quarter of a mile”可知此处为句型it took sb.+一段时间+to do sth.，表示“做某事花费某人多少时间”。故选A。**

**48.考查副词词义辨析。句意：最后，天太黑了，我不得不呆在原地，在一滩水旁边过夜。A. Temporarily暂时地；B. Eventually最后；C. Fortunately幸运地；D. Initially首先。根据后文“it got so dark that I had to stay where I was for the night, next to a puddle of water”可知，爬到最后，作者因为天黑只能停在原地。故选B。**

**49.考查名词词义辨析。句意：夜间气温降至冰点以下。A. normal常态；B. boiling煮沸；C. freezing冰点；D. average平均。根据上文“It was a cold, sunny December day”可知，夜间气温降至冰点以下。故选C。**

**50.考查动词词义辨析。句意：塔兹陪着我，给我一些温暖。A. admiring钦佩；B. repeating重复；C. delivering递送；D. providing提供。根据后文“some warmth.”可知，狗为作者提供了一些温暖，故选D。**

**51.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我努力保持乐观。A. humble谦虚的；B. confident自信的；C. positive积极（乐观）的；D. negative消极的。结合后文作者积极求生，可知还在努力保持乐观。故选C。**

**52.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：峡谷里的第二个夜晚似乎更长更冷了。A. quieter更安静的；B. longer更长的；C. shorter更短的；D. louder更大声的。根据后文“and colder”指夜晚漫长且寒冷。故选B。**

**53.考查动词词义辨析。句意：水坑结冰了，我不得不撬开它取水。A. sharpen变锋利；B. adopt采取；C. appreciate欣赏；D. crack砸碎。根据上文“The puddle turned to ice”可知，水坑结冰了，所以不得不撬开它取水。故选D。**

**54.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我开始接受我可能会死的事实。A. agree同意；B. help帮助；C. leave离开；D. die死亡。根据上文“On the third day, I felt myself growing weaker.(第三天，我感到自己越来越虚弱)”可知，作者开始接受自己可能会死的事实。故选D。**

**55.考查名词词义辨析。句意：我做了最后的努力，把塔兹叫过来，让他去找人帮忙。A. effort努力；B. trial实验；C. chance机会；D. break休息。上文提到作者变得虚弱，所以让狗去找人帮忙是最后的努力。故选A。**

**56.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：塔兹独自回来了。A. alive活着的；B. asleep睡着的；C. awake醒着的；D. alone独自的。根据后文“Then I heard an engine in the distance.(然后我听到远处有发动机的声音)”可知，狗先独自回到了作者这里。故选D。**

**57.考查动词短语辨析。句意：原来塔兹找到了一个搜救队。A. came out出版；B. turned out结果是；C. proved out证明；D. worked out锻炼。后文作者得救，可知原来塔兹找到了一个搜救队。故选B。**

**58.考查名词词义辨析。句意：原来塔兹找到了一个搜救队。A. survey调查；B. interview采访；C. rescue救援；D. sports体育。呼应后文“the rescue team”指搜救队。故选C。**

**59.考查名词词义辨析。句意：我被空运到医院，医生发现我几乎失去了一半的血液。A. blood血液；B. cells细胞；C. water水；D. sweat汗水。结合上文，作者摔下山崖严重受伤，因此是失血过多。故选A。**

**60.考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果救援队来得晚一点，我就挺不过去了。A. entered进入；B. made制作、成功；C. reached到达；D. got得到。根据上文“If the rescue team had arrived later, I wouldn’t have”可知为虚拟语气，表示“挺不过去”，应用make it（好转、成功）。故选B。**

**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。

Scientists first discovered the two species in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in 2021. They later 61 (confirm) that they were new orchid and primrose species. And then, the tiny orchid, Gastrochilus heminii, 62 (list) as a data-deficient species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, meaning more information to assess its risk of 63 (extinct).

The primrose species, another data-deficient flora, grows on cliffs at an altitude of 3,400 meters. So far, scientists have only found one patch of this flower in the wild, 64 (make )it exceptionally rare.

China boasts some of the 65 (rich) biodiversity in the world and has a relatively fine flora protection system, according to a white paper on China’s biodiversity protection.

The reasons for the wealth of 66 (discovery) are new transportation infrastructure and technology enabling scientists to go deep into uncharted regions. The second reason is that as scientists’ understanding of taxonomy deepens, some flora species 67 were found in the past were later reclassified as new species. The third reason is that China’s massive ecological restoration programs have helped 68 number of some endangered species to reappear.

As of 2021, China had around 200 conservation botanical gardens, safeguarding more than 23,000 species of flora. Rare native plants hold research value and can also serve 69 the poster child for conservation efforts and get the public 70 (interest) in science and nature.

**【答案】61. confirmed 62. was listed 63. extinction 64. making65. richest 66. discoveries 67 that##which68. a69. as 70. Interested**

**【导语】本文是一篇说明文。科学家们于2021年首次发现了两个新的植物品种。这两个新的植物品种的出现的背后不仅有国家政策的大力支持而且还得益于经济的发展使科学家能够深入未知地区。**

**61.考查时态。句意：他们后来证实，它们是新的兰花和樱草花品种。分析句子成分可知，空处应为谓语动词。照应句意以及“later”可知，应为一般过去时。故填confirmed。**

**62.考查时态和语态。句意：然后，国际自然保护联盟将这种名为Gastrochilus heminii的小型兰花列为数据不足的物种，这意味着有更多的信息来评估其灭绝的风险。分析句子成分可知，空处应为谓语动词。照应时间状语“then”以及主语“the tiny orchid”可知，应为一般过去时，且用单数。故填was listed。**

**63.考查名词。句意：然后，国际自然保护联盟将这种名为Gastrochilus heminii的小型兰花列为数据不足的物种，这意味着有更多的信息来评估其灭绝的风险。照应空前的介词“of”可知，应为名词extinction作宾语，为不可数名词。故填extinction。**

**64.考查非谓语动词。句意：到目前为止，科学家们只在野外发现了一小块这种花，这使得它非常罕见。分析句子成分可知，空处应为非谓语动词。结合句意，应为doing形式作结果状语，表示自然而然地结果。故填making。**

**65.考查形容词最高级。句意：根据《中国生物多样性保护白皮书》，中国拥有世界上最丰富的生物多样性，并拥有相对完善的植物保护体系。根据空后的名词“biodiversity”以及空前定冠词“the”可知，应为形容词最高级修饰名词。故填richest。**

**66.考查名词的数。句意：能够大量发现的原因是新的交通基础设施和使科学家能够深入未知地区的技术。根据空前短语“the wealth of”可知，“大量的发现”，所以提示词应为复数。故填discoveries。**

**67.考查定语从句的关系代词。句意：第二个原因是，随着科学家对分类学认识的加深，一些过去发现的植物物种后来被重新分类为新物种。分析句子成分可知，空处应为限制性定语从句的关系代词指代先行词“some flora species”，为物，且在从句中充当主语，故应为that或which。故填that/which。**

**68.考查冠词。句意：第三个原因是中国大规模的生态恢复计划帮助一些濒危物种重新出现。固定搭配a number of“许多”。故填a。**

**69.考查介词。句意：稀有的本地植物具有研究价值，也可以作为保护工作的典范，让公众对科学和自然产生兴趣。固定搭配serve as“作为……；充当……”。故填as。**

**70.考查形容词。句意：稀有的本地植物具有研究价值，也可以作为保护工作的典范，让公众对科学和自然产生兴趣。分析句子成分可知，空处应为形容词作宾语补足语，说明宾语“the public”的状态。故填interested。**

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 love reading. I love it so much that no matter where I go, and I will put a book in my bag. And I will take it out and read a couple of page when I am free. However, so a good habit also has its disadvantages. Once my mother had anything urgent to deal with and can’t spare time to cook. I promised her that I would cook. But thinking it was still earlier, I picked up a book to read. Soon I got lost in the story. Not until my mother came back I realize I forgot to cook the meal. In my relief, she didn’t blame me. She just reminded me to pay attention to protect my eyesight. What the good mother!

**【答案】1. 去掉and 2. page→pages 3. so→such 4. anything→something 5. can’t→couldn’t 6. earlier→early 7. back后加did 8. In→To 9. protect→protecting 10. the→a**

**【导语】本文是应用文。讲述了作者喜欢读书，但是有时这样的好习惯也有它的缺点。**

**【详解】1. 考查连词。句意：我非常喜欢它，所以无论我去哪里，我都会在书包里放一本书。分析句子结构可知，本句是no matter where引导的地点状语从句，后句是状语从句的主句，连接词是no matter where，无需and连接。故将and去掉。**

**2. 考查名词。句意：当我有空的时候，我会把它拿出来读几页。分析句子结构可知，page意为“(书刊或纸张的)页”，为可数名词，根据a couple of可知，此处应用复数形式。故将page改为pages。**

**3. 考查固定搭配。句意：然而，这样的好习惯也有它的缺点。分析句子结构可知，so不能修饰名词，而such可以。such的用法：such+ adj.+ 可数名词/不可数名词。故将so改为such。**

**4. 考查代词。句意：有一次我妈妈有急事要处理，抽不出时间做饭。分析句子结构可知，something的基本意思是“某物，某事”，主要用于肯定句中，在否定句或疑问句中通常用anything，本句是肯定句，应该用something。故将anything改为something。**

**5. 考查动词时态。句意：有一次我妈妈有急事要处理，抽不出时间做饭。分析句子结构可知，本句是and连接的并列句，前句用的是一般过去时，根据句意，后句也需用一般过去时。故将can’t改为couldn’t。**

**6. 考查形容词。句意：但想到时间还早，我就拿起一本书来读。根据句意可知，此处只是表达“时间还早”之意，没有和谁比较之意，用形容词原级即可。故将earlier改为early。**

**7. 考查倒装句。句意：直到妈妈回来，我才意识到我忘记做饭了。分析句子结构可知，本句以Not until开头，所以需部分倒装，结构是：Not until+从句/表时间的词+助动词+(主句)主语+谓语+...，所以I前需加助动词did。故在back后加did。**

**8. 考查介词。句意：令我宽慰的是，她没有责怪我。分析句子结构可知，此处考查固定搭配：to one’s relief意为“令人宽慰的是”。故将In改为To。**

**9. 考查非谓语。句意：她只是提醒我要注意保护我的视力。分析句子结构可知，短语pay attention to中的to为介词，后应接名词或者动名词。故将protect改为protecting。**

**10. 考查冠词。句意：多好的妈妈啊!分析句子结构可知，what引导的感叹句，句型为：What + a/an +形容词+可数名词单数+主语+谓语!，本句中省略了主语和谓语，mother前应用不定冠词修饰，good为辅音音素开头。故将the改为a。**

第二节(满分25分)

假定你是学生会主席李华，你校网站计划开设一个关于健康饮食的栏目(column)：营养在线(Nutrition Online)。请你给外教Mr．Smith写封邮件，邀请他担任栏目顾问。内容包括：

1．发出邀请；

2．介绍情况；

3．表达期待。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Smith,

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

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】

**Dear Mr. Smith,**

**How are you doing? We are planning to set up a new column on our school website. I’m writing to invite you to be our column consultant.**

**This column is to get the students to pay attention to the benefits of healthy eating. So our column will mainly focus on students’ healthy diets. Named Nutrition Online, the new column will be composed of three parts: Readers’ Letters, Healthy Recipes and Dietary Recommendation. And we hope you can give us some advice on this column. What’s more, because of our limited knowledge, we would like you to help check our drafts at your convenience before we upload them to our website. We would be really grateful if you could help us.**

**We are looking forward to your early reply.**

**Yours sincerely,**

**Li Hua**

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给外教Mr．Smith写封邮件，邀请他担任健康饮食的栏目(column)：营养在线(Nutrition Online)的顾问。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

注意：pay attention to→focus on

组成：be composed of→consist of

建议：advice→suggestion

另外：what’s more→in addition

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Named Nutrition Online, the new column will be composed of three parts: Readers’ Letters, Healthy Recipes and Dietary Recommendation.

拓展句：The new column will be composed of three parts: Readers’ Letters, Healthy Recipes and Dietary Recommendation, which is named Nutrition Online。

【点睛】[高分句型1]And we hope you can give us some advice on this column.(省略that的宾语从句)

[高分句型2]We would be really grateful if you could help us.(if引导的条件状语从句)