

## 2018 年河北省衡水中学高三第一次摸底考试

### 英语试题

本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成，打在本试题上无效。
3. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上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，将答案用 0.5mm 黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
4. 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）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A.£19.15.                      B.£9.18.                      C.£9.15.

答案是 C。

1.What will the man do?

- A.Study with his brother.      B.Take a math exam.      C.Turn down the music.

2.How many new words should the woman learn a week?

- A.10.                              B.20.                              C.30.

3.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A.Father and son.                      B.Teacher and student.      C.Colleagues.

4.What does Mary like to do?

A.Hide something.

B.Speak out whatever she hopes to.

C.Say what others want her to.

5.What day is it today?

A.Monday.

B.Friday.

C.Saturday.

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 woman decide to do?

A.Stay at home and study hard all day.

B.Study first and then go to the beach.

C.Go to the beach now and study later.

7.What did the woman do?

A.Studied for a test.

B.Put the test off.

C.Delayed her study.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8.Why does the woman ask the man for help?

A.She was absent from school.

B.She doesn't study hard at school.

C.She doesn't believe what Sarah said.

9.Why does the man refuse to lend his notes to Jessica?

A.He wants to review them himself.

B.He thinks she should read her own.

C.He doesn't want to share with others.

10.What does the man suggest the woman do?

A.Borrow Sarah's notes.

B.Go over her lessons herself.

C.Invite him to lunch.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11.How are Sunday hours affected by the new schedule?

A.The gym closes later than before.

B.The gym close earlier than before.

C.The Sunday hours have not changed.

12.When does the gym open on weekends now?

A.At 6:00 a.m.

B.At 8:00 a.m.

C.At 10:00 a.m.

13.When does the gym stay open the latest?

A.On Sunday night.

B.On Thursday night.

C.On Saturday night.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14.What does the man think of the rain?

A.It will not be a big problem.

B.It will make them buy raincoats.

C.It will make the hike more interesting.

15.Why is the woman concerned about going on a hike?

A.She is worried they may get wet.

B.She thinks they won't really enjoy the scenery.

C.She is afraid they may not have time to study.

16.What does the woman decide to do?

A.Take more exercise.

B.Get some sunshine.

C.Make an early start.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.Which forms are regarded as the best exercise?

A.Cycling and swimming.

B.Walking and swimming.

C.Doing gymnastics and cycling.

18.Why are we advised to eat less processed foods?

A.They consist of few fruits and vegetables.

B.They have a great deal of salt and sugar.

C.They may lead to serious health problems.

19.What does the speaker advise us to do at the end of the talk?

- A.Have checkups regularly.  
B.Treat health problems in advance.  
C.Do tests to prevent health problems.
- 20.What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A.Balanced diets.            B.Forms of exercise.        C.Ways to keep fit.

## 第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

#### A

### Old Falls Movies

#### June 28th—Beauty & the Beast

Disney's classic takes on a new form,with a widened fairy tale and an all-star cast.A young prince,imprisoned in the form of a beast,can be freed only by true love.What may be his only opportunity arrives when he meets Belle,the only human girl to ever visit the castle since his being turned into a beast.

#### July 12th—The Emoji（表情）Movie

The Emoji Movie unlocks a secret world inside your smartphone.Hidden within the messaging app is Textopolis,a city where all your favorite emojis live with only one facial expression except Gene who has multiple expressions.Determined to become“normal” like the other emojis,Gene asks Hi-5 and Jailbreak to help through the apps on the phone to find the Code that will fix him.

#### July 19th—Jumanji:Welcome to the Jungle

In a new Jumanji adventure,four kids discover an old video game and are drawn into the game's jungle setting,becoming the adult avatars（化身）.To beat the game and return to the real world alive,they'll have to find a map and change the way they think about themselves—or they'll be stuck in the game forever.

#### August 9th—Peter Rabbit

Peter Rabbit,his three sisters and their cousin Benjamin enjoy troubling Mr.McGregor in his vegetable garden until he dies.When one of Mr.McGregor's relatives moves in,he finds much more than he bargained for.What follows is a battle of wills between the new Mr.McGregor and



forever.”可知，要想打败游戏，活着回到现实世界，必须要改变对自己的看法，故 D 项正确。

B

I go out of my way to say“thank you”to my partner frequently,and he’s the same way.We were both raised by parents who valued politeness,and more than that,I want to do all those little things that psychologists say help couples stay together.Expressing gratitude(感谢)is one of those things,so a quick“thanks”seems like an easy one.

But according to a recent study,we’re not at all typical.The study looked at over 1,000 recordings of casual conversations among families and close friends.In only about one out of 20 times were expressions of thanks observed.Phrases that meant“thanks”but weren’t a direct translation of the word were counted,including physical gestures of thanks.

The researchers looked at a wide variety of people from different places,representing eight languages:Polish,Russian,Italy,English,Murrinh-patha (an Aboriginal language),Cha’palaa,Lao and Siwu.

The Brits thanked people close to them the most,about 14.5 percent of the time,and close behind them were the Italians at 13.5 percent.The Murrinh-patha came next at 4.5 percent and following them were the Russians,the Polish,the Laotians and the Siwu speakers.The lowest?Well,the Cha’palaa speakers of Ecuador don’t have a word for“thank you”at all.

As the linguists explained,“Expressing thanks,in some cultures,is more of a linguistic tradition than a true expression of feelings.In cultures where thanks are less often said,it’s because social cooperation is taken for granted,and‘thank you’ isn’t really needed or necessary.”

The idea that you don’t need to thank others because it’s assumed that you’re appreciative is beautiful.But it is a bit hard for me to accept.So I’ll keep saying“thanks”as frequently as I do.But as a frequent traveler,I’ll keep in mind to watch the local custom and follow suit.

4. What might be psychologists’ opinion about expressing thank?

- A. It can show a person’s values.
- B. It is passed down from parents.
- C. It is a little and unnecessary thing.



### 【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的 “The lowest? Well, the Cha’palaa speakers of Ecuador don’t have a word for “thank you” at all.” 可知，厄瓜多尔的查帕拉族的语言中根本就没有谢谢这个词，由此可知他们从来都不说谢谢，故 A 项正确。

### 【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段的 Expressing gratitude (感谢) is one of those things, so a quick “thanks” seems like an easy one. 和下文内容可知，本文由我和丈夫之间经常互相表达感谢入手，介绍了对不同国家的调查发现人们很少对家人和亲密的朋友表达感谢，故 A 项正确。

## C

Like toolmaking, teaching was once thought to be an exclusive capacity of the human mind. It is not actually.

“Teaching” requires this: one individual must take time from their own task to demonstrate and instruct with effort and the student must learn a new skill. That’s a tall order.

When a young chimpanzee watches a skilled adult and then imitates, that’s learning. But the adult has not taken time specifically to instruct, so it is not teaching. In the honeybees’ amazing dance, the dancer takes time to indicate information about a source of food, but observers learn no new skill. They do take time to show, but they do not pass on new skills to learners.

Dolphins teach. Atlantic spotted dolphin mothers sometimes free a caught fish in the presence of their youngsters and let their youngsters chase it, catching it again if it’s getting away. Dolphin youngsters also position themselves alongside mothers who are scanning sandy bottoms for hidden fish, and the mother spends extra time demonstrating.

Other teachers include: housecats who bring back live prey and let their young learn to catch it, and meerkats (猫鼬) who first bring to their growing young dead scorpions (蝎子), then disabled ones, to demonstrate how to remove the poisonous part on their tails.

Like toolmaking and teaching, imitation is also considered to reflect high intelligence. In South Africa lived a baby dolphin named Dolly. One day while she was just six months old, Dolly



was watching a trainer standing at the window smoking a cigarette,blowing puffs of smoke.Dolly swam to her mother,got a mouthful of milk,then returned to the window and released a cloud of milk that surrounded her head.The trainer was“absolutely astonished”.Somehow Dolly came up with the idea of using milk to represent smoke.Using one thing to represent something else isn't just imitation.It is art.

8. What does the underlined phrase“a tall order”probably mean in paragraph 2?

- A. A clear instruction.
- B. A high risk.
- C. A difficult requirement.
- D. useful purpose.

9. What do we know about honeybees'dance?

- A. Presenting.
- B. Learning.
- C. Imitating.
- D. Teaching.

10. What can we infer about animals that can teach?

- A. Bees show their dance to younger generations.
- B. Housecats teach in a way similar to dolphins.
- C. Young dolphins must learn how to free a fish.
- D. Meerkats have poisonous parts on the tails.

11. Why does the author use Dolly's example?

- A. To prove smoking can affect other animals.
- B. To explain dolphins are capable of making art.
- C. To show animals can be surprisingly intelligent.
- D. To stress milk is to dolphins what smoking is to men.

【答案】8. C    9. A    10. B    11. C

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了教学并不是人类独有的能力，动物的聪明程度远超我们的想象，它们也具有教学的能力。

【8 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据画线词前的“'Teaching' requires this: one individual must take time from their own task to demonstrate and instruct with effort and the student must learn a new skill.”可知，教学需要一个人必须从他的任务中抽出时间来努力演示和指导，学生必须学习一项新技能，因此推断这是一个很高的要求，由此可知画线词词义为“一个很高的要求”，故 C 项正确。

**【9 题详解】**

推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*In the honeybees' amazing dance, the dancer takes time to indicate information about a source of food, but observers learn no new skill. They do take time to show, but they do not pass on new skills to learners.*”可知，在蜜蜂的神奇之舞中，舞者花时间指出食物来源的信息，但观察者并没有学到新的技能，它们确实花时间来演示，但不会把新技能传授给学习者，因此蜜蜂的舞蹈不是在教学和学习，只是在演示，故 A 项正确。

**【10 题详解】**

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*Atlantic spotted dolphin mothers sometimes free a caught fish in the presence of their youngsters and let their youngsters chase it, catching it again if it's getting away.*”可知，海豚妈妈会在宝宝面前放一条捉回来的鱼让它们追赶，根据第五段中的“*housecats who bring back live prey and let their young learn to catch it*”可知，家猫妈妈带回活着的猎物让宝宝们捕捉，由此可知海豚和家猫的教学方法相似，故 B 项正确。

**【11 题详解】**

作者意图题。根据最后一段中的“*Like toolmaking and teaching, imitation is also considered to reflect high intelligence.*”可知，模仿也是高智商的体现，而作者举 Dolly 用牛奶代烟雾的例子就是为了证明动物出乎意料地聪明，故 C 项正确。

**【点睛】**科普类说明文是高考阅读理解常用的体裁，这类文章的特点是每段的第一句话一般都是该段的中心句，然后举一个或几个具体的例子加以证明，因此考生在解题时要充分利用段落中心句，例如本篇第 4 题，文章最后一段第一句说像制造工具和教学一样，模仿也是高智商的体现，接下来举 Dolly 的例子就是为了证明这一点，从而得出答案。

**D**

City Transformer, a four-year-old company based outside Tel Aviv, Israel, is ready to shake up the auto industry with their invention.

So what is it that they've created? A car that actually folds while you're driving. It's a neat trick, sure. Perhaps something you'd see in a superhero movie. But it actually serves a practical purpose. With more people choosing to live in urban environments, space can be tight. Picture yourself pulling up to a tiny parking space that's only big enough for a motorcycle. No problem. Hit the button, and your car shrinks to fit into the space.

The car, which is available for pre-order now, is a case study in clean design. It contains only 1,000 parts, compared to the industry standard of about 20,000 in a regular car. It's all electric, and doesn't run on gas, causing no pollution. It's autonomous-ready, which means that one day it will be able to drive itself.

City Transformer is considering a company of foldable cars positioned all across the globe. People who own membership of the car rental company can rent one of the cars wherever they are. What's more, when you get into any of the cars, it will instantly recognize you and adjust the seats, temperature and music to your favorite settings.

Asaf Formoza, the company's founder, believes it's at the right place, at the right time. "It's very important for us to be in Israel, because we have more than 400 companies here just for the automotive departments," he explained. "And we can take some of their proven technologies and adopt them to our car."

"To bring something like that as a solution for cities when so many people around the world are stuck in traffic jams, this is going to be something that I think can really change the experience of drivers," said project manager Itamar Meridor.

12. What is the advantage of the car?

- A. It uses less gas.
- B. It is easier to control.
- C. It takes up less space.
- D. It has a higher speed.

13. What can the car do when a person sits in it?

- A. Drive itself.
- B. Obey any order.
- C. Take his or her temperature.
- D. Provide personalized services.

14. Why does Asaf Formoza say the car is at the right place?

- A. Israel is a large market for cars.
- B. The car company pays no tax in Israel.
- C. The road conditions in Israel are nice for cars.

D. The new technologies are available in Israel.

15. How does Itamar Meridor feel about the future of the car?

A. Uncertain.

B. Hopeful.

C. Concerned.

D. Doubtful.

【答案】12. C    13. D    14. D    15. B

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了以色列的一家公司研制出一种新型汽车，它占用空间更小、更环保，而且还能提供个性化服务，专家认为这种车能够解决大城市的交通堵塞问题，它的未来是光明的。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Picture yourself pulling up to a tiny parking space that’s only big enough for a motorcycle. No problem. Hit the button, and your car shrinks to fit into the space.”

可知，这种车只占用摩托车位大小的空间，故 C 项正确。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的“‘What’s more, when you get into any of the cars, it will instantly recognize you and adjust the seats, temperature and music to your favorite settings.’”可知，坐入车内，它会识别你的身份，把座椅、温度以及音乐调到你最喜欢的设置，由此可知，这种车能够提供个性化服务，故 D 项正确。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“‘It’s very important for us to be in Israel, because we have more than 400 companies here just for the automotive departments,’ he explained. ‘And we can take some of their proven technologies and adopt them to our car.’”可知，以色列有 400 多家公司为汽车部门服务，他们可以把经过验证的技术应用到汽车上，由此可知，Asaf Formoza 这么说是因为以色列已经具备这些新技术，故 D 项正确。

【15 题详解】

观点态度题。根据最后一段 Itamar Meridor 的话可知，他认为这种车的使用能解决城市的交通堵塞问题，由此可知他认为这种车的未来大有希望，故 B 项正确。

【点睛】观点态度题是介绍说明类文章的常见题型，也是难度较大的一种题型，通常需要根据某人的话判断出他的态度，文中通常会出现多个人所说的话，所以千万不要弄错对象，例如本篇第4题，根据最后一段 Itamar Meridor 的话可知，他认为这种车的使用能解决城市的交通堵塞问题，由此可知他认为这种车的未来是有希望的。

## 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。

Thousands of college students have part-time jobs and nobody wants to become a slave to graduation debt. \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ If you are one of those people, here are some small business ideas for you to try out.

### ●Tutoring

Make use of your strong understanding of a specific subject and become a tutor. \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ All you need to do is log in, sign up, and specify the subjects you're good at, and the employer will match you with students. You can work online with learners from middle school to college level.

### ●Blogging

If you wouldn't mind sharing your knowledge or life with other people, then this option is right for you. You can earn some cash by starting a blog. To make your blog a money-making machine, you need to gain much blog traffic. \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ If you succeed in getting a lot of subscribers, you'll start making cash quickly.

### ●Residential and Commercial Cleaning Services

Every business aims to satisfy a particular need of their customers. \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ Before moving into a new place, people usually hire a house cleaner to tidy it up. Some people are just too busy to clean their homes or offices themselves. So, they use cleaning services. This is money waiting to be made.

### ●Graphic Design

\_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ If you're a student majoring in art, design or a relative field, you can start a small design business that can provide such service. The quality of your products and design will

determine the number of customers that will run after you.If you become successful in gaining a lot of returning customers,you might even make this your full time business after college.

A.Tutoring chances are rare in college.

B.There are websites that offer such services.

C.Let people know about your cleaning service.

D.So,look around and find out what that particular need is.

E.Take the topic you're passionate about and provide consistent,unique content.

F.Rather than work for others,some students choose to launch their own businesses.

G.Most small business want to get professional looking logos without spending too much.

【答案】16. F    17. B

18. E    19. D

20. G

### 【解析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了大学生创业的几点建议。

#### 【16 题详解】

上文说很多大学生找兼职工作，下文提供了一些创业的小点子，此处需要一个承上启下的过渡句，既要对应上文提到的工作话题，又要引出下文的建议，故 F 项（一些学生选择自己创业而不是给别人打工）符合语境。

#### 【17 题详解】

根据本空后的 “All you need to do is log in, sign up...” 可知，你要做的就是登录、注册，这是网上操作的流程，故 B 项（有很多网站提供这样的服务）符合语境。

#### 【18 题详解】

根据本空前的 “To make your blog a money-making machine, you need to gain much blog traffic.” 可知，如果你想让博客成为你的赚钱神器就要赚够你的博客浏览量，此处讲的还是关于博客的内容，故 E 项（挑一个你感兴趣的话题，提供连贯、独特的内容）符合语境。

#### 【19 题详解】

根据本空前的 “Every business aims to satisfy a particular need of their customers.” 可知，每一种生意都旨在满足顾客的特殊需要，此处承接上文，说的还是关于特殊需要的话题，故 D 项（环顾四周，找出那种特殊需要是什么）符合语境。

## 【20 题详解】

根据本空后的 “If you’re a student majoring in art, design or a relative field, you can start a small design business that can provide such service.” 可知，如果你是艺术、设计或相关专业的学生，你可以开一家小型设计公司提供这样的服务，此处说的还是关于设计的内容，故 G 项（很多小企业都想在不花费太多钱的情况下获得专业的标识）符合语境。

## 第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

## 第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In 2016, 60-year-old Marshall Reeves got onto his bike in California. He \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ the Race Across America, a 3000-mile \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ than runs from coast to coast.

The \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ was to cross the finish line in Maryland in two weeks. It had \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ him twice. But he didn’t give up. For his third \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_, Reeves had a new source of \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_; He was racing with 3000 Miles to a Cure, which raises money for brain cancer research.

The race is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. Only about half the competitors are able to finish it. \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ other long-distance bike races, it is continuous—once the clock starts in California, it doesn’t stop until Maryland. Therefore, racers have to meet the \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ time cutoffs（截止点）, otherwise it is impossible for them to \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ it.

Racers are typically \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ by a small crew in cars, whose job is to keep the racers not only physically fit, but also mentally \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_. In the early days of the race, when Reeves had time to stop at a hotel, he would be \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ to a full-body massage（按摩）and a good night’s sleep. But after three days, rest was a luxury（奢侈品）as he needed to \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ for over 20 hours a day to achieve his goal.

After crossing the two points where his previous attempts had \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_, Reeves entered an unknown area. With just 25 miles left, Reeves \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ to stay awake, just catching quick naps. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_, he successfully crossed the finish line in 12 days, 13

hours and 52 minutes.

This year, Reeves will \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_ across America again. But this time it's a little \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ —as a road director, he returned the \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_ for his crew's hard work.

- |                   |                |                |              |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 21. A. sponsored  | B. canceled    | C. began       | D. delayed   |
| 22. A. way        | B. journey     | C. road        | D. voyage    |
| 23. A. goal       | B. point       | C. order       | D. rule      |
| 24. A. defeated   | B. interrupted | C. prevented   | D. blocked   |
| 25. A. idea       | B. exam        | C. desire      | D. attempt   |
| 26. A. strength   | B. motivation  | C. method      | D.           |
| experiment        |                |                |              |
| 27. A. rewarding  | B. exciting    | C. challenging | D.           |
| disappointing     |                |                |              |
| 28. A. As to      | B. Except for  | C. Unlike      | D. Beyond    |
| 29. A. suitable   | B. flexible    | C. spare       | D. strict    |
| 30. A. make       | B. get         | C. practice    | D. enjoy     |
| 31. A. controlled | B. followed    | C. directed    | D.           |
| encouraged        |                |                |              |
| 32. A. determined | B. patient     | C. delighted   | D. cautious  |
| 33. A. shown      | B. returned    | C. treated     | D.           |
| delivered         |                |                |              |
| 34. A. run        | B. walk        | C. drive       | D. bike      |
| 35. A. paused     | B. completed   | C. disturbed   | D. ended     |
| 36. A. preferred  | B. struggled   | C. offered     | D.           |
| expected          |                |                |              |
| 37. A. Obviously  | B. Generally   | C. Eventually  | D.           |
| Hopefully         |                |                |              |
| 38. A. set out    | B. call off    | C. come on     | D. give up   |
| 39. A. tough      | B. comfortable | C. normal      | D. different |
| 40. A. honor      | B. favour      | C. respect     | D. praise    |



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

## 【解析】

## 【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了在前两次骑行穿越美国失败的情况下，60岁的Reeves终于在第三次成功完成了长达3000英里的穿越美国之旅，他计划今年再次参加，但这次是以道路主管的身份。

## 【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。A. sponsored 赞助，发起；B. canceled 取消；C. began 开始；D. delayed 推迟。根据本空前的 “In 2016, 60-year-old Marshall Reeves got onto his bike in California.” 可知，Marshall Reeves 骑自行车开始了一段长达3000英里的横穿美国之旅，故C选项切题。

## 【22题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。A. way 方法；B. journey 旅程；C. road 路；D. voyage 航行。他开始了的一段长达3000英里的横穿美国之旅，故B选项切题。

## 【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。A. goal 目标；B. point 分、点；C. order 命令；D. rule 规则。根据本空后的 “was to cross the finish line in Maryland in two weeks.” 可知，他的目标是两周后在马里兰冲过终点线。故A选项切题。

## 【24题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。A. defeated 击败；B. interrupted 打断；C. prevented 阻止；D. blocked 阻挡。根据本空后的 “him twice. But he didn't give up.” 可知，这个目标击败过他两次，但他并没有放弃，故A选项切题。

## 【25题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。A. idea 想法；B. exam 考试；C. desire 愿望；D. attempt 尝试。这个目标击败过他两次，他现在进行第三次尝试，故D选项切题。

**【26 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. strength 力量；B. motivation 动机、动力；C. method 方法；D. experiment 试验。根据本空后的 “He was racing with 3000 Miles to a Cure, which raises money for brain cancer research.” 可知，他的动力来源于为脑癌研究筹集资金，故 B 选项切题。

**【27 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。A. rewarding 值得的；B. exciting 兴奋的；C. challenging 有挑战的；D. disappointing 失望的。根据本空后的 “Only about half the competitors are able to finish it.” 可知，这是世界上最具挑战性的比赛之一，只有一半的参赛者能够完成，故 C 选项切题。

**【28 题详解】**

考查介词（短语）辨析。A. As to 至于；B. Except for 除了；C. Unlike 不像；D. Beyond 超过。根据本空后的 “other long-distance bike races, it is continuous—once the clock starts in California, it doesn't stop until Maryland.” 可知，与其他长途自行车赛不同的是，在加州，时钟一开始就会连续计时，直到马里兰才会停止，故 C 选项切题。

**【29 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。A. suitable 合适的；B. flexible 灵活的；C. spare 空闲的；D. strict 严格的。选手必须满足严格的时间限制，否则他们不可能过关，故 D 选项切题。

**【30 题详解】**

考查固定搭配。句意参考上题解析，make it 表示 “成功做成某事”，故 A 选项切题。

**【31 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。A. controlled 控制；B. followed 跟随；C. directed 指导；D. encouraged 鼓励。根据本空后的 “by a small crew in cars, whose job is to keep the racers not only physically fit, but also mentally” 可知，参赛者后面跟着一小队人，他们的工作是保证参赛者不仅身体上健康，而且意志上坚定，故 B 选项切题。

**【32 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。A. determined 坚决的；B. patient 耐心的；C. delighted 高兴的；D. cautious

谨慎的。他们的工作是保证参赛者不仅身体上健康，而且意志上坚定，故 A 选项切题。

### 【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。A. shown 显示；B. returned 返回；C. treated 对待、治疗；D. delivered 递送。根据本空后的“to a full-body massage and a good night’s sleep.”可知，在宾馆休息时，Reeves 做了全身按摩，睡了个好觉，故 C 选项切题。

### 【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。A. run 跑；B. walk 走；C. drive 开车；D. bike 骑车。根据上文情节可知，这是一场骑行比赛，故 D 选项切题。

### 【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。A. paused 暂停；B. completed 完成；C. disturbed 干扰；D. ended 结束。在超过他之前结束比赛的那两个地方后，他进入了一个未知的区域，故 D 选项切题。

### 【36 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。A. preferred 偏爱；B. struggled 努力、挣扎；C. offered 主动提出；D. expected 希望。根据本空后的“to stay awake, just catching quick naps.”可知，在比赛还剩 25 英里的时候，他努力保持清醒，故 B 选项切题。

### 【37 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。A. Obviously 显然；B. Generally 一般来说；C. Eventually 最后；D. Hopefully 有望。根据本空后的“he successfully crossed the finish line in 12 days,13 hours and 52 minutes.”可知，最后他成功地冲过终点线，故 C 选项切题。

### 【38 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。A. set out 出发、开始；B. call off 取消；C. come on 加油；D. give up 放弃。根据本空后的“across America again.”可知，今年他将再次出发穿越美国。故 A 选项切题。

### 【39 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。A. tough 艰苦的；B. comfortable 舒服的；C. normal 正常的；D. different

不同的。根据本空后的“as a road director”可知,与上次不同的是这次他的身份是道路主管,故 D 选项切题。

**【40 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。A. honor 荣誉; B. favour 赞同、肯定; C. respect 尊重; D. praise 表扬。根据本空后的“for his crew’s hard work.”可知,作为道路主管,他回报了他团队的辛勤工作,故 B 选项切题。

**【点睛】**在完形填空的解题中,同学们一定要注意对一些常用固定搭配的认识和掌握,如本篇第 10 题,很多同学会误选 get,但实则是对 make it 的考查,根据语境可知,在加州,时钟一开始就会连续计时,直到马里兰才会停止,如果选手不满足严格的时间限制,他们就不可能过关,而不是得到它,用 make it 表示“成功”。

**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。

Up to 82 percent of children with healthy mothers are not easy to be obese (肥胖的), according to research. A mother, 41 has a healthy weight, exercises regularly, eats a healthy diet, doesn’t smoke and only 42 (drink) wine in moderation, is significantly less likely 43 (have) a fat child, scientists say.

And research suggests it could be more to do with nurture(养育) 44 nature, as a mother’s lifestyle appears 45 (direct) linked to the health of her child. When both mother and child follow a healthy lifestyle, the risk of obesity 46 (reduce) even more, the study of more than 24,000 children found.

The study examined the medical history and lifestyles of more than 24,000 children aged nine 47 fourteen, born to almost 17,000 women in the US. Researchers looked at the link between overall mother health and likelihood of a child 48 (be) obese.

The mother’s health was judged on her height-to-weight ratio(比例), her diet, amount of physical 49 (active), smoking status and how much alcohol she drank. A healthy weight and diet, regular exercise, no smoking and moderate drinking all reduce the chance of a woman having 50 obese child.

【答案】 41. who

42. drinks      43. to have

44. than      45. directly

46. is reduced

47. to      48. being

49. activity

50. an

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了研究发现健康的体重和饮食，定期锻炼，不吸烟以及适度饮酒都能降低女性生肥胖孩子的几率。

【41 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：专家称，一个体重正常、经常锻炼、饮食健康、不吸烟、适量饮酒的母亲生出肥胖孩子的可能性要小得多。此处为非限定性定语从句，先行词为 *mother*，指人，关系词在从句中作主语，故填 *who*。

【42 题详解】

考查主谓一致和时态。句意参考上题解析。此处与 *has*，*exercises* 和 *eats* 等作并列谓语，时态为一般现在时，应该用第三人称单数形式，故填 *drinks*。

【43 题详解】

考查不定式。句意参考第 1 题解析。*be likely to do* 表示“可能做某事”，故填 *to have*。

【44 题详解】

考查介词。句意：研究表明，这可能更多地与后天因素有关，而不是先天因素，因为母亲的生活方式似乎与孩子的健康直接相关。根据前面的“*more*”判断此处用 *than* 表示比较，故填 *than*。

【45 题详解】

考查副词。句意参考上题解析。修饰 *linked* 用副词，故填 *directly*。

【46 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：这项对 24,000 名儿童进行的研究发现，当母亲和孩子都遵循健康的生活方式时，肥胖的风险甚至会降低更多。描述的是客观事实，*the risk of obesity* 与 *reduce*

之间是被动关系，应该用一般现在时的被动语态，故填 is reduced。

**【47 题详解】**

考查介词。这项研究调查了美国近 17,000 名妇女所生的 24,000 多名 9 到 14 岁的儿童的病史和生活方式。from...to...表示“从……到”，故填 to。

**【48 题详解】**

考查分词作定语。句意：研究人员研究了母亲的整体健康状况与孩子肥胖的可能性之间的关系。child 是逻辑主语，空格处作介词 of 的宾语用动名词，故填 being。

**【49 题详解】**

考查名词。句意：母亲的健康状况由身高体重比、饮食、运动量、吸烟情况和饮酒量等因素决定。此处的运动表示抽象意义，不可数，故填 activity。

**【50 题详解】**

考查冠词。句意：健康的体重和饮食，定期锻炼，不吸烟以及适度饮酒都能降低女性生一个肥胖孩子的几率。此处泛指一个肥胖的孩子，obese 以元音音素开头，故填 an。

**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）**

51.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 we know, experience are of high value in our life. At the first day of my high school, Miss Wang, my English teacher, asked us to introduce us in English. In the beginning, all the students felt shy and dared not to express themselves. Miss Wang was a new teacher so she became embarrassing, not knowing what to do. At that point, I stood up and spoke loudly, what inspired the others a lot. Soon, everyone was in high spirits and we talked confident. Miss Wang praised me highly, say she was proud of me, which has had deep influence on my life. Now I have turned

into a person who like taking lead in life.

【答案】1. experience→experiences

2. At→On

3. 第二个 us→ourselves

4. 删去 dared 后面的 to

5. embarrassing→embarrassed

6. what→which

7. confident→confidently

8. say→saying

9. 在 deep 前加上 a

10. like→likes

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了开学第一天作者在同学们都害羞的情况下，站出来第一个用英语做自我介绍，这大大鼓舞了其他同学，帮年轻的英语老师化解了窘境，老师也因此表扬了作者，这次经历至今对作者都有着很大的影响。

【详解】第一处：考查名词。句意：正如我们所知，经历在我们生活中是很有价值的。experience 表示“经历”时是可数名词，用复数形式表示泛指，故 experience 改为 experiences。

第二处：考查介词。句意：高中第一天，英语王老师让我们用英语做自我介绍。在具体某一天用 on，故 At 改为 On。

第三处：考查代词。句意参考上题解析。介绍我们自己，故第二个 us 改为 ourselves。

第四处：考查情态动词。句意：开始时，所有的同学都感到害羞，不敢表达自己。此处 dared 为情态动词，后面接不带 to 的不定式，故删掉 dared 后面的 to。

第五处：考查形容词。句意：王小姐是一位新老师，所以她感到很尴尬，不知道该怎么办。-ed 结尾的形容修饰人，表示“感到……的”，-ing 结尾的形容词修饰物，表示“令人……的”，故 embarrassing 改为 embarrassed。

第六处：考查非限定性定语从句。句意：这时候我站起来大声说话，这给了其他同学很大的鼓舞。此处为非限定性定语从句，关系词指代前面的内容在从句中作主语，故 what 改为 which。

第七处：考查副词。句意：很快，每个人都情绪高昂，自信地交谈起来。修饰动词 talked 用副词，故 confident 改为 confidently。

第八处：考查非谓语动词。句意：王老师高度表扬了我，说她为我感到骄傲，这对我的生活产生了深远的影响。Miss Wang 与 say 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，表示主动，应该用现在分词作状语，故 say 改为 saying。

第九处：考查冠词。句意参考上题解析。此处的 influence 是可数名词，用不定冠词 a 表示泛指，故在 deep 前加 a。

第十处：考查主谓一致。句意：现在我已经成为一个在生活中起带头作用的人。讲述的是一般情况用一般现在时，此处为定语从句，先行词为 a person，从句中的谓语动词应该用第三人称单数，故 like 改为 likes。

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

52. 假定你是李华，今年 10 月你市将举办国际马拉松赛（International Marathon），目前正在招募志愿者。请用英语写封申请信，内容包括：

1. 写信目的；
2. 个人优势；
3. 希望获准。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头语和结尾语已为你写好。

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【答案】 Dear Sir/Madam,

Knowing from the newspaper that the International Marathon will be held in our city in October and that some volunteers are recruited/needed,I am writing to apply for being a volunteer.

Compared with others,I think that I have good reasons to recommend myself/the following advantages.First,having learned English for more than ten years,I can communicate with native speakers fluently.Besides,I am not only familiar with our city but also willing to offer my service in my spare time.More importantly,I have some working experience as a volunteer,so I know how to get along well with foreign guests.

I am sure I'll be qualified to be a volunteer.I would appreciate it if you could grant/give me the chance.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇应用文，要求写一封书信。

【详解】第1步：根据提示可知，本篇为一封书信；今年10月你市将举办国际马拉松赛，目前正在招募志愿者。你写申请信介绍你的目的，个人优势以及希望获得批准。时态应为一般现在时。

第2步：根据写作要求，确定关键词（组），如：International Marathon（国际马拉松赛），recruit（招募），advantage（优势），apply for（申请），volunteer（志愿者），recommend（推荐），communicate（交流）及qualified（合格的）等。

第3步：根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第4步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，保持卷面的整洁美观。

本文内容完整，思路清晰，结构紧凑，表达准确。另外全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。

【亮点说明】范文语言地道，语篇连贯，词数适当。作者在范文中使用了较多高级词汇和句式，高级词汇有 apply for（申请），Compare with（与……相比），communicate with（与……交流），familiar with（熟悉），get along with（相处）以及 be qualified to（有资格……），而且还使用了宾语从句“Compared with others, I think that I have good reasons to recommend myself/the following advantages.”及“More importantly, I have some working experience as a volunteer, so I know how to get along well with foreign guests.”，并在从句中穿插使用了非谓动词，另外还使用了 I am not only familiar with our city but also willing to offer my service in my spare time 及 I would appreciate it if you could grant/give me the chance.等高级句式。另外，First, Besides 和 More importantly 的使用使文章条理清晰，层次分明，全文没有语法错误，上下句转换自然流畅。

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