

2020—2021 学年第二学期高二期末考试英语试题

本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟

第 I 卷（选择题 共 100 分）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man think of Linda's husband?

A. Clever. B. Unfriendly. C. Quiet.

2. What will the weather be like on Friday?

A. Rainy. B. Windy. C. Sunny.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A hotel. B. An airport. C. A hospital.

4. What does the man suggest doing?

A. Going fishing. B. Staying at home. C. Buying some books.

5. What is in the man's bag?

A. Some CDs. B. Some bottles. C. Some books.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman usually do on Saturdays?

A. She goes swimming. B. She plays basketball. C. She goes shopping.

7. When does the woman usually go to the cinema with friends?

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

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What was the relationship between the woman and Jim in the past?

A. Relatives. B. Classmates. C. Colleagues.

9. What is the woman?

A. A film actress. B. An art director. C. A magazine editor.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the woman live now?

A. In Canada. B. In America. C. In Japan.

11. What language is the woman good at?

A. Italian. B. French. C. Spanish.

12. What does the woman teach in a school?

A. Medicine. B. English. C. Maths.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a park. B. At a hotel. C. In the street.

14. What is the weather like today?

A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.

15. How will the man probably go to Wrigley Field?

A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By subway.

16. What time is it probably now?

A. 3:00 p.m. B. 4:00 p.m. C. 5:00 p.m.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where does the speaker have breakfast if the weather is fine?

A. In the garden. B. In the kitchen. C. In the living room.

18. When does the speaker usually go to work?

A. At 2:00 p.m. B. At 6:00 p.m. C. At 6:30 p.m.

19. How does the speaker usually go home from the restaurant?

A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By train.

20. What do we know about the speaker?

A. She is a violinist. B. She often eats alone after work.

C. She often reads the newspaper at night.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 60 分）

第一节（共 15 小题，每小题 3 分，满分 45 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上

将该项涂黑。

A

Want to plan a kid-friendly vacation? Children will love to see their favorite cartoon characters come to life in the Disneyland Park. Attractions include magical fireworks display, roller coaster rides and live theater performances. The activities are various and suitable for both young children and adults. But with every attraction, there is a high price to match. Follow a few simple steps to make your Disneyland vacation affordable and fun for the whole family.

Step 1

Travel in the off-season. The busiest times at Disneyland are the summer months and around Christmas. Plan a trip in March or October to catch the cool weather and avoid large crowds. Tickets, as well as hotels and flights, are discounted during the off-season to encourage tourism.-

Step 2

Find a hotel with free shuttle service. Several nearby hotels offer free transportation to and from Disneyland. This will save on rental cars, fuel and taxi costs.

Step 3

Bring your own meals and snacks. Food inside the park can be very expensive. Plan ahead by packing a backpack of lunches for your whole family. Be sure to bring plenty of bottled water.

Step 4

Buy a Disneyland Package. Websites such as MouseSavers.com offer special tickets prices (such as family tickets at kid's rates), lodging costs (like fourth night free), and discounted transportation when purchased together.

Step 5

Purchase souvenirs outside the park. Prices for souvenirs inside Disneyland are expensive. Look for vendors (销售商) just outside the park to find the same goods with greatly discounted prices.

Step 6

Look for coupons (优惠券). Hotels, travel agencies, vacation websites, fan clubs, and Disney partner companies offer coupons for discounted entries, food and special exhibits.

1. What's the best time to visit Disneyland, according to the text?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. The summer months. | B. During the Christmas holiday. |
| C. In May. | D. In October. |

2. To reduce travel costs, you are advised _____.

- A. to avoid buying a Disneyland Package

- B. to buy souvenirs from travel agencies
- C. to have meals and buy souvenirs outside the park
- D. to find coupons from travel-related organizations

3. What's the text mainly about?

- A. How to make your Disneyland trip fun.
- B. How to save money on your trip to Disneyland.
- C. Some interesting attractions at Disneyland.
- D. The proper way to travel around Disneyland.

【答案】1. D 2. D 3. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇应用文。文章主要是讲如何在迪斯尼乐园之旅中省钱。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Step 1”部分第三句“Plan a trip in March or October to catch the cool weather and avoid large crowds.”(计划在3月或10月出行,趁着凉爽的天气,避开拥挤的人群。)可知,10月是去迪士尼最好的时间。故选D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Step 6”部分第二句“Hotels, travel agencies, vacation websites, fan clubs, and Disney partner companies offer coupons for discounted entries, food and special exhibits.”(酒店、旅行社、度假网站、粉丝俱乐部和迪士尼合作公司都提供打折入口、食物和特别展览的优惠券。)可知,为了降低旅行成本,建议你从旅游相关机构获取优惠券。故选D。

【3 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句“Follow a few simple steps to make your Disneyland vacation affordable and fun for the whole family.”(遵循以下几个简单的步骤,让你的迪士尼假期负担得起,并为全家带来乐趣。)可知,文章主要是讲如何在迪斯尼乐园之旅中省钱。故选B。

B

Brie Fainblit in California does her homework by candlelight whenever the power gets cut off. If the water goes, she fills empty bottles at school to wash her hair. She is used to not having what other people have. Mostly, the 19-year-old student just accepts it.

But she won't do that for prom (毕业舞会).

She wants to be Highland High School's prom queen and turn heads.

Fainblit lives with her mother, who is disabled, and her aunt, who works two part-time jobs to support them.

There is never enough money for new clothes. Usually, Fainblit finds what she can at the local Goodwill, but the prom dresses there are too big and too old.

So, back in September, with the dance a distant dot (点) on the calendar, she decided to make a dress for herself—out of soda-can tabs (拉环), for free.

For months, Fainblit's aunt, Sylvia Davalos, has asked everyone at her jobs to help. Together with Fainblit and her friends, they have turned her dining room table into an assembly line.

But who knew that tabs came in so many colors, shapes and sizes, or that some have holes and some don't? Who knew that many would have sharp edges that would need to be smoothed out?

And who knew that it would take many months to get enough perfectly shaped, identical (同样的) silver tabs for one prom dress?

Fainblit's mother and aunt haven't been able to buy her much. But they have tried to make up for that by emphasizing creativity over cash. For her dress, using thick black thread, Fainblit stitches (缝制) tab to tab in row after perfect row.

The dress is not finished The tabs have taken their toll: Fainblit and her mother both have Band-Aids on their fingers.

Other girls in Fainblit's class will have gone to the mall to pick out their dresses. Some will ride in cars from their homes to the school, where a bus will take them all to the prom.

Brie will have no special chariot (座驾) and no pocket money to burn.

But she'll be a proud Cinderella in soda tabs, with her soda tab prince by her side.

4. What does the underlined pronoun "that" in the second paragraph refer to?

- A. Accepting whatever life has to offer.
- B. Being unhappy with one's living conditions.
- C. Copying what others are doing.
- D. Doing one's best to impress others.

5. Why did Brie Fainblit decide to make her prom dress out of soda can tabs?

- A. Because she wasn't satisfied with the prom dresses at local stores.
- B. Because it cost almost nothing and made her unique at the prom.
- C. Because her prom partner encouraged her to do so.
- D. Because she wanted to show off her clothes-making skills and her creativity.

6. What can we learn about Brie Fainblit?

- A. She kept the soda-can tabs dress a secret from her friends.
- B. She has to take part-time jobs to make her soda can tabs dress.
- C. She spent months collecting the material needed for her prom dress.

D. She is used to designing and making her own clothes.

7. The underlined phrase “taken their toll” probably means _____.

A. caused damage

B. drawn attention

C. proved successful

D. fallen apart

【答案】4. A 5. B 6. C 7. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了一位名叫 Brie Fainblit 的大学生为了省钱，在毕业舞会成为人们瞩目的亮点，花费数月收集材料，用苏打罐拉环制作舞会裙子的故事。

【4 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据文章首段 “She is used to not having what other people have. Mostly, the 19-year-old student just accepts it. (她已经习惯了无法拥有别人享有的富足的生活。大部分情况下，这位 19 岁的学生乐于接受自己现有的生活)” 可知，代词 that 指代上文中这位 19 岁的大学生满足于自己的生活的淡然知足的人生态度。故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “She wants to be Highland High School’s prom queen and turn heads.(她想要成为高校毕业晚会上众人瞩目的女王)” 和第六段 “she decided to make a dress for herself—out of soda-can tabs (拉环), for free. (她决定自己用苏打罐拉环制作一件裙子。完全不用花钱)” 可知，Brie Fainblit 用苏打罐拉环制定毕业舞会上穿的裙子是为了省钱，并且让自己穿着的衣服独一无二，令人瞩目。故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第九段 “And who knew that it would take many months to get enough perfectly shaped, identical (同样的) silver tabs for one prom dress? (谁能知道，为了制作一件毕业舞会裙子，Fainblit 要在数月中收集多少形状合适、同样的银色拉环？)” 可知，为了制作一件舞会的裙子，Fainblit 需要花费数月时间收集合适的苏打罐拉环。故选 C 项。

【7 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据倒数第四段 “Fainblit and her mother both have Band-Aids on their fingers. (Fainblit 和她的妈妈两人手指上都贴了好几个创可贴)” 可知，Fainblit 和她的妈妈为了赶制这条特殊的裙子，手指都受了很多伤，都是由边缘锋利的拉环造成的。故 take their toll 应翻译为 “造成损伤或损失”。故选 A 项。

C

When we think of flavor, it is our noses and taste buds that we think of first. Isn’t it obvious that taste and smell are the dominant senses when we enjoy food and drink? Well, perhaps not.

“Years ago, flavor was a table with two legs — taste and odor (气味),” Terry E. Acree, PhD, who is with

Cornell University's Department of Food Science, told National Geographic. "Now we are beginning to understand that flavor depends on parts of the brain that involve not only taste, smell and touch, but vision. These signals, plus our emotions and past experiences, result in perception (感受) of flavors, and decide whether we like or dislike foods."

A good example of "the first bite is taken with the eye" is that if we were shown two plates of strawberries, one red and the other pinkish, the majority of us would be attracted to red because "it signals ripeness, sweetness and calories", explained The Guardian.

The findings of a German study seem to back this up. Its subjects said wine tasted 50 percent sweeter if drunk under red light, rather than under blue or white.

In another study published in the journal *Flavour*, scientists found that the color of your coffee mug (马克杯) can change the way your coffee tastes, reported The Washington Post. And it is not just the color of the food that matters.

Specifically, a white mug was associated with a more "intense" (or bitter) tasting cup of coffee, while a clear glass mug was not.

A blue mug, meanwhile, was "kind of an intermediate (中等的)", Charles Spence, an experimental psychologist at Oxford University, told the newspaper.

The opposite was true for perceived sweetness — the participants tasted less sweetness when they drank from a white mug than they did when they drank from both a blue mug and a clear glass mug.

It's also possible that certain colors are associated with certain experiences. In the case of coffee, the researchers believe the color brown might be something people associate with bitterness.

"A white mug may have affected the perceived brownness of the coffee and this, in turn, may have affected the perceived intensity (and sweetness) of the coffee," the researchers wrote.

8. Which of the following statements might Terry E. Acree agree with most?

- A. The flavor of food mainly depends on taste and smell.
- B. The link between flavor and vision has not been proved yet.
- C. Our emotions can influence the flavor of the food we are eating.
- D. Our perception of flavor has nothing to do with our past experiences.

9. What does the strawberry experiment in Paragraph 3 show?

- A. We are usually tricked by our eyes about the flavor of food.
- B. Food flavor varies greatly between different people.
- C. The color of food can affect the way we perceive its flavor.

D. Food flavor is closely associated with our past experiences

10. According to the article, it might help people who want their coffee sweet to serve it in a _____ mug.

A. black

B. red

C. clear

D. white

11. What is the article mainly about?

A. Methods that can help to make food taste better.

B. Factors that affect our perception of flavor.

C. How coffee mugs influence the taste of coffee.

D. A new study about our perception of flavor.

【答案】8. C 9. C 10. C 11. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了几个影响人们对食物味道判断的因素：食物颜色、过往经历、甚至是盛放食物的器具的颜色等。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “These signals, plus our emotions and past experiences, result in perception (感受) of flavors, and decide whether we like or dislike foods. (这些信号，除了我们的情绪和过往的经历，会影响我们对食物的感受，并且决定我们对事物的好恶)” 可知，我们的情绪会影响我们对食物的味觉。故选 C 项。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “if we were shown two plates of strawberries, one red and the other pinkish, the majority of us would be attracted to red because “it signals ripeness, sweetness and calories”, (如果我们面前由两盘草莓，一盘盛放红色的草莓，一个盛放粉色草莓，我们大部分人会选择红色的那盘，因为它表明成熟、甜蜜和卡路里)” 可知，食物的颜色会影响我们对食物味道的判断。故选 C 项。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第六段 “Specifically, a white mug was associated with a more “intense” (or bitter) tasting cup of coffee, while a clear glass mug was not. (尤其是，一个白色马克杯往往让人联想到味道更苦涩的咖啡，而一个透明的马克杯则不会让人有这样的感觉)” 可知，顾客点餐之后，可以选用透明的杯子盛放咖啡，让人不会感到它很苦。故选 C 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段 “These signals, plus our emotions and past experiences, result in perception (感受) of flavors, and decide whether we like or dislike foods. (这些信号，除了我们的情绪和过往的经历，会影响我们对食物的感受，并且决定我们对事物的好恶)” 和第五段 “In another study published in the journal Flavour,

scientists found that the color of your coffee mug (马克杯) can change the way your coffee tastes, (另一项发表在《味道》月刊上的研究表明, 马克杯的颜色会改变你感受到的咖啡的味道)”可知, 本文主要关于几个影响我们对食物味道判断的因素。故选 B 项。

D

Many of us have heard of or seen *My Fair Lady* (1964), a classic movie starring British actress Audrey Hepburn. The film is an adaptation of *Pygmalion*, a comic play by the Irishman George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950).

However, the musical version of *My Fair Lady* is even older, and has been entertaining audiences since 1956. In fact, a new Broadway version of the musical was nominated for 10 Tony awards.

The story of Eliza Doolittle, a working-class flower seller from London, and the snobbish Professor Higgins, who teaches her “proper English”, has never showed any signs of dying out since it was introduced.

But why do people still queue up around the block for tickets when a new production of the play is announced?

The answer is simple: The musical has a wonderful story. Everyone can identify with Doolittle’s desire to live a more satisfying life; all she wants is to get rid of her accent so she can get a job in a store and not on the streets. However, it seems that people like Higgins are always looking down on Doolittle for not being from a fancy family, which is something that many of us can relate to.

Besides Doolittle’s background, the story and the songs in the musical are also what make it so popular. Audience members are moved when Eliza and her fellow flower sellers imagine what it’d be like to live as a rich person does. This is perfectly summed up in the lyric, “Wouldn’t it be lovely?”

The musical also makes people think. It doesn’t make sense that one kind of accent can be considered good and another bad. Eliza and her father speak “badly” because they were born poor, while Higgins speaks “proper English” because he was born a “gentleman”. That reflects the unfairness of class divisions – a kind of unfairness that still sadly exists today.

12. The underlined word “nominated” in paragraph 2 can be replaced by _____.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. appointed | B. selected |
| C. proposed | D. directed |

13. People like Broadway’s musical *My Fair Lady* mainly because _____.

- A. it’s considered the best adaptation of *Pygmalion*.
- B. it offers a good chance to learn proper English
- C. it was nominated for 10 Tony awards
- D. they can relate to the story

14. What message does My Fair Lady convey?
- A. Don't judge people by appearance.
 - B. Women's status has been greatly improved in the UK.
 - C. Social class division is deeply rooted in British society.
 - D. One's language ability and manner are the key to success.
15. What can we know about the story of the musical?
- A. Higgins is described as a kindhearted man.
 - B. Eliza was born poor but fights for a better life.
 - C. Higgins and Eliza get along well since they first meet.
 - D. Eliza finally changes Higgins' prejudice against the poor.

【答案】12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是说明文。介绍了广受观众喜欢的音乐剧《窈窕淑女》，分析了人们喜爱它的原因。

【12 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文 “However, the musical version of My Fair Lady is even older, and has been entertaining audiences since 1956.(然而，《窈窕淑女》音乐版年龄更大，自 1956 年以来一直在娱乐观众)”，因此推断这部音乐剧很受观众欢迎，划线句句意“事实上，这部音乐剧的一个新百老汇版本获得了 10 项托尼奖的 nominated。”说明这部音乐剧的成功，获得了许多奖项的提名，因此划线词词义与 C 项“推荐；提名”词义相近。故选 C 项。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段的 “The answer is simple: The musical has a wonderful story. Everyone can identify with Doolittle's desire to live a more satisfying life (答案很简单：这部音乐剧有一个精彩的故事。每个人都能认同杜利特尔想要过上更令人满意的生活的愿望)” 和 “However, it seems that people like Higgins are always looking down on Doolittle for not being from a fancy family, which is something that many of us can relate to.(然而，像希金斯这样的人似乎总是瞧不起不是来自高级家庭的杜利特尔，这是我们很多人都能理解的事情。)” 可推断，人们喜欢百老汇音乐剧《窈窕淑女》主要因为他们可以理解这个故事。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句 “That reflects the unfairness of class divisions – a kind of unfairness that still sadly exists today.(这反映了阶级划分的不公平——一种至今仍然悲哀地存在的不公平。)” 可知，《窈窕淑女》传递了一种信息：社会阶级划分深植于英国社会。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段的“Everyone can identify with Doolittle’s desire to live a more satisfying life(每个人都能认同杜利特尔想要过上更令人满意的生活的愿望)”以及最后一段的“Eliza and her father speak “badly” because they were born poor(伊丽莎和她的父亲说得“不好”，因为他们生来就很穷)”可知，伊丽莎生来很穷，但却在为更好的生活而奋斗。故选 B 项。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 15 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。

Your third year of high school is probably a tough and busy time. 16 We all know that not getting enough sleep is not good for our health, but it has been found that less sleep could even cause us to have fewer friends.

According to researchers from the University of California, people who don’t get enough sleep are less willing to socialize with others. 17

The researchers carried out a small study. They tested 18 young people who had just had a good night’s sleep, and tested them again after a sleepless night. 18 When each person on the video got too “close”, the participants could choose to stop the video.

The results showed that the participants kept each person at a distance of 60 percent further back if they hadn’t gotten enough sleep. 19 But when the participants got a good night’s sleep, they allowed the person to get much closer to them.

According to lead researcher Matthew Walker, the less sleep you get, the less you want to socialize with others. In turn, other people may think you’re weird and stay away from you. 20

So if you want to be a more sociable and popular person, sleeping well might help. “One night of good sleep makes you feel more outgoing and socially confident,” Walker said.

- A. They are simply too tired to go out.
- B. The participants watched videos of people walking toward them.
- C. Too little sleep makes us get sick easily.
- D. You may have trouble getting enough sleep.
- E. This can make you feel lonely and cause you to sleep even less.
- F. Here are some tips to help you beat your sleep problems.
- G. They felt that their personal space was being taken over.

【答案】16. D 17. A 18. B 19. G 20. E

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文，主要介绍了针对睡眠不足的危害进行的科学研究。研究表明，睡眠不足的危害

不仅仅关乎我们的健康，甚至是导致我们社交方面的障碍。

【16 题详解】

根据后文 “We all know that not getting enough sleep is not good for our health, but it has been found that less sleep could even cause us to have fewer friends. (我们所有人都知道，睡眠不足会给我们的健康带来损害，但有研究表明，睡眠不足甚至会导致我们朋友变少)” 可知，后文引出睡眠不足带来的严重问题。空格处句子应承接上文信息：高三学习压力大、节奏快，自然引出很多学生可能出现的睡眠不足的现象，D 项符合文意。故选 D 项。

【17 题详解】

根据前文 “people who don’t get enough sleep are less willing to socialize with others. (睡眠不足的人不愿意去社交)” 可知，A 项 “They are simply too tired to go out. (他们太疲倦了，根本没有精力外出)” 进一步阐明睡眠不足的人不热衷社交的原因：心有余而力不足。故选 A 项。

【18 题详解】

根据前文 “The researchers carried out a small study. They tested 18 young people who had just had a good night’s sleep, and tested them again after a sleepless night. (这些研究者进行了一个小研究。他们对一些 18 岁的年轻人进行充足睡眠和睡眠不足情况下的测试)” 可知，该段主要介绍了针对睡眠不足危害的研究的整个过程。故选 B 项。

【19 题详解】

根据前文 “The results showed that the participants kept each person at a distance of 60 percent further back if they hadn’t gotten enough sleep. (研究结果表明，如果实验对象睡眠不足，他们会保持站在他人后面 60% 更远的距离)” 可知，研究发现，实验对象在睡眠不足情况下，在社交场合的行为特点。G 项承接上文，进一步解释他们与其他人保持距离的原因。故选 G 项。

【20 题详解】

根据前文 “In turn, other people may think you’re weird and stay away from you. (反过来，其他人可能认为你很奇怪，对你敬而远之)” 可知，你越是远离社交，人们越是会疏远冷落你。E 项 “This can make you feel lonely and cause you to sleep even less. (这会让你感到孤独，并让你更加难以入眠)” 承接上文，进一步阐明你躲避社交带来的坏处。故选 E 项。

第三部分 英语知识应用（共两节，满分 55 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 12 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Your true love for something may got appreciated and bring you a surprise. My fiance (未婚夫) and I were

excited about shopping for our first home. But our funds were ____21____, and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory.

One agent ____22____ a house in particular. Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was ____23____ our range, so we declined. But she kept urging us to have a look ____24____.

We finally did and it was ____25____ at first sight. It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake. Walking through the rooms and talking with the owners, a nice elderly couple, we felt the warmth and happiness of the marriage within that home. As perfect ____26____ it was, the price remained too high for us. But every day, we would sit by the lake, looking at the house and dreaming of ____27____ it would be like to live there.

Days later, we made a(n) ____28____—far below the asking price. Surprisingly, they didn't ____29____ us. They renewed their offer ____30____. It was also much more than we could afford, but far ____31____ than the original asking price.

The next day, we got a ____32____ message that another buyer had offered a much higher price. Even so, we decided to talk with the ____33____ directly. We made our final offer, which ____34____ was thousands of dollars less than the other buyer's bid. We knew it, ____35____ we had to try.

"Sold!" said the owner. Then he ____36____: He'd seen us sitting by the lake all those times; he knew how much we loved the place and that we'd ____37____ the years of work they had put into their home; he realized he would take a ____38____ by selling it to us, but it was worthwhile; we were the people they wanted to live there. He told us to consider the ____39____ in the price "an early wedding present."

That's how we found our home and how I learned that when people are ____40____ they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. needed | B. enough | C. limited | D. large |
| 22. A. decorated | B. recommended | C. sold | D. rented |
| 23. A. below | B. within | C. between | D. beyond |
| 24. A. at least | B. at most | C. at times | D. at hand |
| 25. A. relief | B. concern | C. love | D. curiosity |
| 26. A. although | B. since | C. as | D. if |
| 27. A. what | B. why | C. that | D. which |
| 28. A. effort | B. profit | C. promise | D. offer |
| 29. A. come across | B. laugh at | C. depend on | D. look after |
| 30. A. indeed | B. instead | C. aside | D. apart |
| 31. A. worse | B. less | C. better | D. higher |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 32. A. relaxing | B. regular | C. pleasant | D. disappointing |
| 33. A. agents | B. buyers | C. managers | D. owners |
| 34. A. still | B. already | C. generally | D. ever |
| 35. A. so | B. or | C. for | D. but |
| 36. A. apologized | B. complained | C. blamed | D. explained |
| 37. A. appreciate | B. analyze | C. check | D. ignore |
| 38. A. loss | B. risk | C. chance | D. lead |
| 39. A. increase | B. interest | C. difference | D. mistake |
| 40. A. kind | B. polite | C. smart | D. energetic |

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

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文，主要讲了作者和未婚夫看中了一套房子，但却买不起，所以就每天去看那套房子并憧憬着自己住进去将会是怎样的，房主因此被打动，虽然有一位出价更高的人想要买这套房子，房主还是把这套房子以更低的价格卖给了他们。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但我们的资金有限，在我们的价格范围内，似乎没有一所房子令人满意。A.needed 需要的；B.enough 足够的；C.limited 有限的；D.large 大的。由下文“none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory.”可知，作者的资金有限，似乎没有一所房子令人满意。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一房屋中介人员特别推荐了一所房子。A.decorated 装饰；B.recommended 推荐；C.sold 卖；D.rented 出租。根据下文“her description sounded wonderful”和常识可以判断出，房屋中介人员肯定是推荐客户让他们买房子。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：尽管他的描述听起来很棒，但价格超出了我们的预算范围，所以我们拒绝了。A.below 在……下面；B.within 在……之内；C.between 在……之间；D.beyond 超过……。由“so we declined (拒绝)”可知，价格超出了作者预算范围。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查固定短语词义辨析。句意：但是她一直催促我们至少去看一看。A.at least 至少；B.at most 最多；C.at times 有时；D.at hand 在手边，即将来临。由下文“We finally did”可知，中介人员催促他们至少去看一看，所以作者最终去看了看。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们终于去看了看房子，而且对它是一见钟情。A.relief 减轻；B.concern 担心；C.love 爱；D.curiosity 好奇。由下文的描述“It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake.Walking through the rooms and talking with the owners, a nice elderly couple, we felt the warmth and ___ 6 ___ of the marriage within that home.”可推断，他们对房子一见钟情。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：尽管它很完美，但价格对我们来说还是太高了。A.although 尽管；B.since 因为；C.as 尽管，如同；D.if 如果。由下文“the price remained too high for us.”可推断，尽管房子完美无瑕，但售价对我们来说依然太高。上下文是让步关系，分析句子可知，表语“perfect”提前，句子是倒装句，as 引导的让步状语从句，需用倒装句。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查连接词辨析。句意：每天我们都会坐在湖边，看着那个房子，想象着如果在那里居住会是什么样子的。A.what 什么；B.why 为什么；C.that 作连接词时无意义；D.which 哪一个。of 后接宾语从句，what...be like“.....是怎么样的”是固定句型。what 作 like 的宾语。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：数天后，我们给出了我们的报价。A.effort 努力；B.profit 利益；C.promise 诺言；D.offer 提供，报价。由下文“We made our final offer”可知，他们给出了报价。make an offer“出价”。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：令人吃惊的是，他们并没有嘲笑我们。A.come across 明白，理解；B.laugh at 嘲笑；C.depend on 依靠；D. look after 照顾。由上文“But our funds were ___ 1 ___, and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory”和“a nice elderly couple”可知，作者和未婚夫没有太多钱，出价很低，但是这对善良的老夫妇没有嘲笑他们。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他们重新给出了报价。A.indeed 确实；B.instead 代替，反而；C.aside 在.....一边；D.apart 分开。由“It was also much more than we could afford”可知，他们没有嘲笑我们，反而老夫妇重新提出了报价。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词比较级辨析。句意：他们再次给出的价钱虽然远超出我们的预算，但比最初的要价少多了。A.worse 更坏的；B.less 更少的；C.better 更好的；D.higher 更高的。由上文“It was also much more than we could afford, but...than the original asking price”可知，他们再次给出的价钱虽然远超作者的预算，但比最初的要价少多了。故选 B。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：第二天，我们收到了一个令人失望的消息，说是另一个买主出了一个高得多的价钱。A.relaxing 令人放松的；B.regular 有规律的；C.pleasant 让人舒心的；D.disappointing 让人失望的。由“another buyer had offered a much higher price.”可知，作者对房子很中意，别的买主给了更高的价格对他们来说是一个令人失望的消息。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：即便如此，我们还是决定与房主直接谈谈。A.agents 代理人；B.buyers 买者；C.managers 经理；D.owners 拥有者，主人。由下文““Sold!” said the owner”可知，作者夫妇是与房主进行了交谈。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我们给出了我们最后的报价，但仍然比另外一个买主的报价低了数千美元。A.still 仍然；B.already 已经；C.generally 大体上；D.ever 曾经，永远。由“thousands of dollars less than the other buyer’s bid”可知，作者和未婚夫给出的价格仍然比另外一个买主的报价低了上千美元。 故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我们给出了我们最后的报价，但仍然比另外一个买主的报价低了上千美元。A.so 所以；B.or 或者；C.for 为了；D.but 但是。前后语意转折。故选 D。

【36 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后他解释道:他看见我们一直坐在湖边;他知道我们有多喜欢这个地方，也知道我们会感激他们多年来为他们的家付出的努力;他意识到把它卖给我们会有损失，但这是值得的。A.apologized 道歉； B.complained 埋怨； C.blamed 责备； D.explained 解释。下文“He’d seen us sitting by the lake all those times; he knew how much we loved the place and that we’d ____17____ the years of work they had put into their home; he realized he would take a ____18____ by selling it to us, but it was worthwhile; we were the people they wanted to live there.”是老人解释的内容。故选 D。

【37 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后他解释道:他看见我们一直坐在湖边;他知道我们有多喜欢这个地方，也知道我们会感激他们多年来为他们的家付出的心血;他意识到把它卖给我们会有损失，但这是值得的。A.appreciate 赞美，感激； B.analyze 分析； C.check 核查； D.ignore 忽视。由“he knew how much we loved the place”可知，房主知道他们有多爱那个房子，因此知道他们很感激老夫妇为这个房子所付出的多年的心血。故选 A。

【38 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后他解释道:他看见我们一直坐在湖边;他知道我们有多喜欢这个地方，也知道我们会感激他们多年来为他们的家付出的努力;他意识到把它卖给我们会有损失，但这是值得的。A.loss 丢

失，失去；B.risk 风险；C.chance 机会；D.lead 领导。由下文“selling it to us, but it was worthwhile”可知，作者和未婚夫以低的价格买下了房子，对于房主来说就是有损失的。故选 A。

【39 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他告诉我们把价格上的差价当作新婚礼物送给我。A.increase 增加；B.interest 兴趣；C.difference 不同，差异；D.mistake 错误。由上文“thousands of dollars less than the other buyer's bid”可知，房主以低价将房子卖给了作者，这与最初的价格是存在差价的。故选 C。

【40 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这就是我们如何找到我们的家的，我们知道，当人们心怀善良的时候，他们不是陌生人，是朋友，只是我们还没有见过面而已。A.kind 善良的；B.polite 有礼貌的；C.smart 聪明的；D.energetic 有活力的。由“they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met.”可知，作者写这篇文章的目的就是赞扬房主的善良，所以这里应该是当人们心怀善良的时候，就不是陌生人了。故选 A。

第 II 卷（非选择题 共 50 分）

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Can the dinosaurs be brought back to life? The possibility of cloning fierce and extinct wild animals has always excited film makers. And they are not the only ones. The 41 (popular) of films such as Jurassic park, in which a scientist clones several kinds of extinct dinosaurs, proves how the ideas struck a mixture of fear and excitement into people's hearts. But in fact we are a long way from being able to clone extinct animals. Scientists are still experimenting with cloning mammals, and the cloning of mammals is still 42 new science.

From time 43 time people suggest that cloning can 44 (possible) make extinct animals like dinosaurs come back to life. Unfortunately, with what we know now, this is either impossible 45 unsuitable. There are three main reasons. Firstly, perfect DNA, which 46 (provide) information for how cells are to grow, is needed and must be obtained. Secondly, there must be enough diversity in a group which means the genes of animals are arranged in different ways and thus of help for them to overcome 47 (illness), while the disadvantage of cloning a group of animals is that they would all have the same arrangement of genes and so may not survive the same illness. Thirdly, it would be really difficult 48 (find) a suitable habitat for dinosaurs to live in.

Based on 49 we know now, you cannot clone animals that have been extinct longer than ten thousand years. Actually dinosaurs disappeared 65,000,000 years ago. So the chance of dinosaurs ever 50 (return) to the earth is merely a dream.

【答案】41. popularity

42. a 43. to

44. possibly

45. or 46. provides

47. illnesses

48. to find

49. what 50. returning

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了恐龙的回归这一话题。克隆凶猛和灭绝的野生动物的可能性一直使电影制片人感到兴奋。然而事实上，要想克隆像恐龙这样的已经灭绝的动物，就我们现在所知道的而言，是不可能的。所以说恐龙回归地球的可能性仅仅是个梦想罢了。

【41 题详解】

考查名词。句意：在《侏罗纪公园》这部影片中，有一位科学家克隆了几种不同的绝种恐龙，类似这样的电影的很受欢迎证明了这一想法使人们感到既兴奋又恐惧。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填名词，popular 的名词形式为 popularity。故填 popularity。

【42 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：科学家现在还在进行克隆哺乳动物的实验，这是因为克隆哺乳动物还是一门新的科学。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填冠词，表示一种，new 是以辅音音素开头的词，应填 a。故填 a。

【43 题详解】

考查介词。句意：不时地会有人提议，克隆技术将有可能使地球上已经灭绝的动物如恐龙复活。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填介词，from time to time 表示“不时，偶尔”，所以应填 to。故填 to。

【44 题详解】

考查副词。句意：不时地会有人提议，克隆技术将有可能使地球上已经灭绝的动物如恐龙复活。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填副词修饰动词 make。所以应填 possibly。故填 possibly。

【45 题详解】

考查连词。句意：不幸的是，据我们现在所知这是不可能的，也是不合适的。either...or...表示“要么……要么……，或者……或者……”，用于连接句子中并列的成分，所以空格处应填 or。故填 or。

【46 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：首先要求你有完好的 DNA，它提供有关细胞将如何生长的信息。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填谓语动词，结合本句中所给的其他谓语动词可知应用一般现在时，且与主语 which(指代 DNA) 之间的关系为主动，谓语动词用单数形式，所以应填 provides。故填 provides。

【47 题详解】

考查名词。句意：其次，某个动物群体必须有足够的多样性，也就是说动物的基因排列方式不同，因此能帮助他们战胜疾病，然而，经过克隆的动物群体的最大缺点是：它们的基因排列有可能完全相同，因而它们有可能会死于同一种疾病。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填名词作宾语，结合所给句意可知，此处应填名词复数形式表示泛指，所以应填 illnesses。故填 illnesses。

【48 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：第三，找到合适恐龙生活的栖息地很难。分析句子成分可知，it 作形式主语，动词不定式为真正的主语，所以应填 to find。故填 to find。

【49 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：就我们现在所知道的而言，不可能克隆那些已经绝种了一万年以上的动物。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填宾语从句的引导词，且从句中缺少宾语，所以应填 what，指代“我们知道的事情”。故填 what。

【50 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：所以说恐龙回归地球的可能性仅仅是个梦想罢了。分析句子成分可知，空格处应填动名词作介词 of 的宾语，且与逻辑主语 dinosaurs 之间的关系为主动，所以应填 returning。故填 returning。

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限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Despite the three largest state in the USA, California has the largest population and becomes the most multicultural society, having attracted immigrants from all over the world, among which are the Spanish. Of the first Spanish to go to California, the majority were religious man, whose the ministry was to teach the Catholic religion to the natives. In the eighteenth century, California ruled by Spain. In 1821, the people of Mexico gained their independent from Spain. California then became part of Mexico. In 1846, the United States declared war to Mexico, and after lose the war, Mexico had to give California to the USA. Therefore, there is still a strong Spanish influence. Today over forty percent of the Californians speak Spanish as our first or second language.

【答案】1.three→third;

2.which→whom;

3.man→men;

4.去掉 whose 后的 the;

5.在 ruled 前加 was;

6.independent→independence;

7.to→on;

8.lose→losing;

9.Therefore→However;

10.our→their

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了加利福尼亚和西班牙的渊源及西班牙文化对加利福尼亚的深刻影响。

【详解】1.考查序数词。句意：尽管加州是美国第三大州，但它拥有最多的人口，成为最多元文化的社会，吸引了来自世界各地的移民，其中就有西班牙人。主语为 California，所以此处是指尽管加州是美国第三大州，所以应用序数词 third。故将 three 改为 third。

2.考查定语从句。句意：尽管加州是美国第三大州，但它拥有最多的人口，成为最多元文化的社会，吸引了来自世界各地的移民，其中就有西班牙人。在非限制性定语从句中，关系词作介词 among 的宾语，且先行词为 immigrants，所以应用关系代词 whom。故将 which 改为 whom。

3.考查名词复数。句意：在第一批前往加利福尼亚的西班牙人中，大多数是信教的人，他们的工作是向当地人传授天主教。根据主语 the majority 可知，此处 man 应用复数。故将 man 改为 men。

4.考查冠词。句意：在第一批前往加利福尼亚的西班牙人中，大多数是信教的人，他们的工作是向当地人传授天主教。在定语从句中，whose 后不能用定冠词。故将 the 去掉。

5.考查一般过去时的被动语态。句意：在十八世纪，加利福尼亚是由西班牙统治的。根据 “In the eighteenth century” 可知，此处应用一般过去时。根据 “by Spain” 可知，此处应用被动语态。主语 California 为第三人称单数。故在 ruled 前加 was。

6.考查名词。句意：1821 年，墨西哥人民脱离西班牙获得独立。作动词 gain 的宾语应用名词。名词 independence 意为“独立”。故将 independent 改为 independence。

7.考查介词和固定搭配。句意：1846 年，美国对墨西哥宣战，在输掉战争后，墨西哥不得不把加利福尼亚给了美国。declare war on 意为“对……宣战”，为固定搭配，所以应用介词 on。故将 to 改为 on。

8.考查动名词。句意：1846 年，美国对墨西哥宣战，在输掉战争后，墨西哥不得不把加利福尼亚给了美国。在介词 after 后应用动名词作宾语。故将 lose 改为 losing。

9.考查副词。句意：然而，西班牙的影响仍然很大。“there is still a strong Spanish influence”和“Mexico had to give California to the USA”构成转折关系，所以应用副词 however 表示“然而”。故将 Therefore 改为 However。

10.考查形容词性物主代词。句意：今天，超过 40%的加利福尼亚人把西班牙语作为他们的第一或第二语言。根据“over forty percent of the Californians”可知，此处是指把西班牙语作为他们的第一或第二语言，所以应用形容词性物主代词 their 表示“他们的”。故将 our 改为 their。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

52. 假定你是李华。你刚从英国回国，结束了为期五天的旅游，感谢好友 Rick 的款待。得知他对中国文化非常感兴趣，特别是端午节，请你写一封信介绍中国的端午节。内容包括：

1. 感谢他的招待；
2. 介绍中国的端午节（时间，意义，风俗等）；
3. 欢迎他明年来中国过端午。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头和结尾已写好，不计入总字数。

Dear Rick,

How is everything going?

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Rick,

How is everything going? I had a five-day trip to London last week. I would like to express my gratitude for your hospitality and kindness when I was in London.

Knowing that you take a great fancy to Chinese culture, especially the Dragon Boat Festival, I would love to introduce it to you. The Dragon Boat Festival, one of the most traditional festivals in China, falls on the May 5th in the lunar calendar. People celebrate this festival in memory of Qu Yuan, who was a Chinese poet. Besides, people in China will also hold a variety of activities to honor him, such as dragon boat racing, eating zongzi and so on.

Welcome to China. You will have an unforgettable experience if you come to China and enjoy this festival

next year.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给英国笔友 Rick 写封信，向她介绍中国端午节的相关习俗，并邀请他明年来中国亲自体验这个节日。

【详解】1.词汇积累

感激：appreciation→gratitude

纪念：in honor of=in memory of

各种各样的：different kind of= a variety of

对...感兴趣：be interested in = take a great fancy to

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：I had a five-day trip to London last week.

拓展句：I had a five-day trip to London last week, when you showed me around some famous attractions in London.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Knowing that you take a great fancy to Chinese culture, especially the Dragon Boat Festival, I would love to introduce it to you. (运用了现在分词作状语)

[高分句型 2] People celebrate this festival in memory of Qu Yuan, who was a Chinese poet. (运用了 who 引导的非限定性定语从句)