

江苏省 2024 年普通高中学业水平合格考试

英语仿真模拟试卷 01

第一部分：英语知识运用(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

1. The _____ dealer wanted to make a profit from selling the ancient vase to the museum.

- A. grocery B. antique C. welfare D. fashion

【答案】B 考查名词词义辨析。句意：古董商想把这个古花瓶卖给博物馆来赚钱。

A. grocery 食品杂货店；B. antique 古董；C. welfare 福利；D. fashion 时尚。根据后文“selling the ancient vase”可知是古董商。

2. A great hall has been _____ in order to ease the problem of dining congestion (拥挤) in our school.

- A. put up B. taken up C. set up D. looked up

【答案】C

考查动词短语辨析。句意：为了缓解我们学校用餐拥挤的问题，已经建了一个大厅。

A. put up 张贴；B. taken up 占据；C. set up 建立；D. looked up 查找。根据空前 A great hall 可知，此处一个新的大厅被建立。

3. A recent study found that the number of smartphone users _____ sharply so far.

- A. has increased B. have increased
C. is increasing D. are increasing

【答案】A

考查现在完成时。句意：最近的一项研究发现，到目前为止，智能手机用户的数量

急剧增加。根据 so far 可知，句子用现在完成时；the number of 意为“……的数量”，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

4. More trees _____ on both sides of the road in our city this coming winter holidays.

- A. are planted B. were planted
C. will be planted D. have been planted

【答案】C

考查一般将来时的被动语态。句意：在即将到来的寒假里，更多的树木将会被种植在我们城市的道路两旁。根据句中“this coming winter holidays”可知，此处种植树木是将来要发生的事情，且 trees 与 plant 之间是逻辑上的被动关系，所以此处使用一般将来时的被动语态，结构为 will be done。

5. Later, the medicine was tested on malaria patients, most of _____ recovered. A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

【答案】C

考查定语从句。句意：后来，该药物在疟疾患者身上进行了测试，大部分都康复了。分析句子结构和意思可知，空格处引导定语从句，先行词 patients 在从句中作介词 of 的宾语，指人，用关系代词 whom 引导。

6. All the restaurants are listed on the paper _____ you can choose one to have lunch easily.

- A. although B. because C. so that D. if

【答案】C

考查连词词义辨析。句意：所有的餐馆都列在纸上，这样你就可以很容易地选择一个吃午饭。A. although 虽然；B. because 因为；C. so that 以便于；D. if 如果。由“All the restaurants are listed on the paper”和“you can choose one to have lunch easily”可知，句子表示“所有的餐馆都列在纸上，这样你就可以很容易地选择一个吃午饭”，空格处意为“以便于”，用 so that 引导目的状语从句。

7. Linguists and editors are now at work on a new dictionary _____ next year.

- A. to publish B. being published C. published D. to be published

【答案】D

考查不定式和被动语态。句意：语言学家和编辑们正在编撰一部新词典，将于明年出版。句中谓语是 are，空格处用非谓语动词，由 next year 可知，空格处用不定式表将来，dictionary 和 publish 之间是逻辑动宾关系，因此空格处用不定式的被动语态，因此空格处是 to be published。

8. _____ from her friends and her beloved ice hockey team, Cathy started to feel lonely and helpless.

- A. Separating B. Separated C. Being separated D. Had separated

【答案】B

考查非谓语动词。句意：与朋友和心爱的冰球队分离，凯茜开始感到孤独和无助。“separate from her friends and her beloved ice hockey team”在句中作原因状语，separate 是非谓语动词，与逻辑主语 Cathy 之间是被动关系，用过去分词 separated 表被动。故选 B 项。

9. The sun shines brightly in the sky_ us light and heat.

- A. that give B. having given C. to give D. giving

【答案】D

考查非谓语动词。句意：太阳在天空中明亮地照耀着，给我们光和热。主语为 the sun 与动词之间为主谓关系，因此需要用现在分词。

10. —I'm really nervous about the coming competition.

—I'm sure you can do it well.

- A. I agree with you B. Good idea C. Take it easy

【答案】C

考查情景交际。句意：——我对即将到来的比赛感到很紧张。——别紧张。我相信你能做好的。A. I agree with you 我同意；B. Good idea 好主意；C. Take it easy 别紧张。根据语境可知，前者提到对将要到来的比赛有些紧张，所以此处应使用take it easy”对前者表示安慰。故选 C 项。

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

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

When Judy, Susan's daughter, took her first steps in life, Susan was in tears. The disease that had developed ___ 11 ___ left her blind, and Judy's ___ 12 ___ of the world around her could be held back by Susan's shortage of confidence in her mobility. "I even felt unsafe to do something as ___ 13 ___ as take her to the park," Susan said. "I have the courage to get across streets alone but the thought of doing it with my baby was ___ 14 ___ to me." So Susan decided to ___ 15 ___ a guide dog. "I expected by having a guide dog I'd feel safe to ___ 16 ___ the streets to take Judy to the park. I had no idea that having a guide dog would ___ 17 ___ me to do so much more and how it would ___ 18 ___ my life." Susan's first guide dog, Hero, ___ 19 ___ 17-month-old Judy's safety as her job, though Susan knew Hero's only job was to safely ___ 20 ___ her. "Sometimes

Judy would walk beside me and when we 21 Hero would laid herself across my body to 22 Judy between us.” With Hero at her 23, Susan took Judy to the park, restaurants and stores. “Having Hero made me 24 to take Judy out, so being able to do these things gave me a sense of 25 that I didn’t think I’d have again.”

Susan advised other blind people preparing for parenthood to hug the chances that having a guide dog can 26. “Having a dog teaches children to respect and 27 animals. There was 28 that I couldn’t do with my daughter 29 Hero. The connection between us was so deep and so strong that words can’t 30 what the dog meant to me.”

11. A. formally B. smoothly C. actually D. quickly
 12. A. exploration B. challenge C. comfort D. responsibility
 13. A. obvious B. odd C. simple D. special
 14. A. terrifying B. exciting C. confusing D. annoying
 15. A. help B. train C. get D. search
 16. A. cross B. watch C. clean D. choose
 17. A. warn B. remind C. allow D. intend
 18. A. change B. save C. enrich D. damage
 19. A. got on B. took on C. turned on D. carried on
 20. A. consider B. manage C. control D. lead
 21. A. ran B. drove C. stopped D. slept
 22. A. protect B. greet C. observe D. ignore
 23. A. home B. side C. feet D. end
 24. A. negative B. attracted C. confident D. stressed
 25. A. honor
 B. humour C. balance D. independence
 26. A. leave B. create C. admire D. hold
 27. A. leave alone B. give away C. look into D. care for
 28. A. nothing B. something C. anything D. everything
 29. A. rather than B. thanks to C. apart from D. instead of
 30. A. recognize B. record C. describe D. settle

【答案】

11. D 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. A
 19. B 20. D 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. C 25. D 26. B
 27. D 28. A 29. B 30. C

本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了失明的母亲在导盲犬的帮助下，重拾勇气，改变生活的故事。

11. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：这种疾病发展得很快，导致她失明了，苏珊对自己的行动能力缺乏信心，这可能会阻碍她对周围世界的探索。A. formally 正式地；B. smoothly 平稳地；C. actually 事实上；D. quickly 快速地。根据下文“left her blind (导致她失明)”可知，这种疾病发展得很快，故选 D 项。

12. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：这种疾病发展得很快，导致她失明了，苏珊对自己的行动能力缺乏信心，这可能会阻碍朱迪对周围世界的探索。A. exploration 探索；B. challenge 挑战；C. comfort 宽慰；D. responsibility 责任。根据下文“I even felt unsafe to do something as _____ as take her to the park (我甚至觉得带她去公园这样简单的事情不安全)”可知，这里说的是苏珊对自己行动能力缺乏信心，阻碍了朱迪对周围世界的探索，故选 A 项。

13. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：苏珊说：“我甚至觉得带她去公园这样简单的事情不安全。”。A. obvious 明显的；B. odd 古怪的；C. simple 简单的；D. special 特殊的。根据文中的“take her to the park (带她去公园)”可知，这里说的是这样简单的事情，故选 C 项。

14. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我有勇气独自穿过街道，但一想到要和我的孩子一起穿过街道，我就很害怕。A. terrifying 可怕的；B. exciting 令人兴奋的；C. confusing 令人困惑的；D. annoying 令人烦恼的。根据上文“I even felt unsafe to do something as _____ as take her to the park (我甚至觉得带她去公园这样简单的事情不安全)”可知，这里说的是害怕带她过马路，故选 A 项。

15. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：于是苏珊决定养一只导盲犬。A. help 帮助；B. train 训练-低价打印小程序-九四印；C. get 得到；D. search 寻找。根据下文的“I expected by having a guide dog I'd feel safe to _____ the streets to take Judy to the park. (我希望有了导盲犬，我就可以安全地穿过街道带朱迪去公园了)”可知，这里说的是要去得到一只导盲犬，故选 C 项。

16. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我希望有了导盲犬，我就可以安全地穿过街道带朱迪去公园了。A. cross 横过；B. watch 观看；C. clean 打扫；D. choose 选择。根据下文的“I have the courage to get across streets alone but the thought of doing it with my baby was _____ (我有勇气独自穿过街道，但一想到要和我的孩子一起穿过街道，我就很害怕)”已经语境可知，这里说的是之前苏珊自己有勇气独自穿过街道，现在有了导盲犬，可以安全地带朱迪穿过街道去公园，故选 A 项。

17. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我不知道有了导盲犬可以让我做更多的事情，也不

知道它会如何改变我的生活。A. warn 警告; B. remind 提醒; C. allow 使可能; D. intend 打算。根据下文“With Hero at her _____, Susan took Judy to the park, restaurants and stores.(有 Hero 在她身旁, 苏珊带着朱迪去了公园, 餐馆和商店)”可知, 导盲犬使得苏珊能够做更多的事情, 故选 C 项。

18. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 我不知道有了导盲犬可以让我做更多的事情, 也不知道它会如何改变我的生活。A. change 改变; B. save 节省; C. enrich 使丰富; D. damage 损害。根据下文“Having Hero made me _____ to take Judy out, so being able to do these things gave me a sense of _____ that I didn't think I'd have again.(Hero 让我有信心把朱迪带出去, 所以能够做这些事情给了我一种我认为我不会再拥有的独立感)”可知, 导盲犬给苏珊的生活带来了改变, 故选 A 项。

19. 考查动词短语辨析。句意: 苏珊的第一只导盲犬 Hero 负责照顾 17 个月大的朱迪的安全, 尽管苏珊知道 Hero 唯一的工作就是安全地为她领路。A. got on 上车; B. took on 承担; C. turned on 打开; D. carried on 继续。根据下文“17-month-old Judy's safety as her job (照顾 17 个月大的朱迪的安全)”可知, 这里说的是承担起这项工作, 故选 B 项。

20. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 苏珊的第一只导盲犬 Hero 负责照顾 17 个月大的朱迪的安全, 尽管苏珊知道 Hero 唯一的工作就是安全地为她领路。A. consider 考虑; B. manage 管理; C. control 控制; D. lead 领路。根据上文“I expected by having a guide dog I'd feel safe to _____ the streets to take Judy to the park.(我希望有了导盲犬, 我可以安全地穿过街道带朱迪去公园了)”可知, 在苏珊看来, 导盲犬的唯一的的工作就是安全地为她领路, 故选 D 项。

21. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 有时候朱迪会走在我身边, 当我们停下来时, Hero 会趴在我们之间保护朱迪。A. ran 跑; B. drove 驾驶; C. stopped 停止; D. slept 睡觉。根据上文“Hero would laid herself across my body to _____ Judy between us.(Hero 会趴在我们之间保护朱迪)”以及常识可知, 当作者和朱迪停下来时, Hero 会趴在两人之间保护朱迪, 故选 C 项。

22. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 有时候朱迪会走在我身边, 当我们停下来时, Hero 会趴在我们之间保护朱迪。A. protect 保护; B. greet 问候; C. observe 观察; D. ignore 忽视。根据上文“Susan's first guide dog, Hero, _____ 17-month-old Judy's safety as her job (苏珊的第一只导盲犬 Hero 负责照顾 17 个月大的朱迪的安全)”可知, 这里说的是导盲犬会趴在两人之间保护朱迪, 故选 A 项。

23. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 有 Hero 在身边, 苏珊带着朱迪去了公园、餐馆和商店。A. home 家; B. side 近旁; C. feet 脚; D. end 结尾。根据上文“Sometimes Judy would

walk beside me and when we _____ Hero would laid herself across my body to Judy between us.(有时候朱迪会走在我身边,当我们停下来时,Hero 会趴在我们之间保护朱迪)可知,这里说的是有 Hero 在身边,苏珊可以带着朱迪出去了,故选 B 项。

24. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:让我有信心把朱迪带出去,所以能够做这些事情给了我一种我认为我不会再拥有的独立感。A. negative 消极的; B. attracted 被吸引的; C. confident 自信的; D. stressed 有压力的。根据上文“With Hero at her _____, Susan took Judy to the park, restaurants and stores.(在 Hero 的陪伴下,苏珊带着朱迪去了公园、餐馆和商店)可知,这里说的是作者从最初的害怕带朱迪出去,到现在有信心带她出去了,故选 C 项。

25. 考查名词词义辨析。句意:Hero 让我有信心把朱迪带出去,所以能够做这些事情给了我一种我认为我不会再拥有的独立感。A. honor 荣誉; B. humour 幽默; C. balance 平衡; D. independence 独立。根据上文“being able to do these things(能够做这些事情)可知,这里说的是能够独自带朱迪出去,让作者有一种独立感,故选 D 项。

26. 考查动词词义辨析。句意:苏珊建议其他准备为人父母的盲人抓住导盲犬带来的机会。A. leave 离开; B. create 创造; C. admire 钦佩; D. hold 举办。根据上文“Having Hero made me _____ to take Judy out, so being able to do these things gave me a sense of ___ that I didn't think I'd have again.(Hero 让我有信心把朱迪带出去,所以能够做这些事情给了我一种我认为我不会再拥有的独立感)可知,苏珊从中受益,所以会建议其他的盲人父母,抓住导盲犬创造的机会,故选 B 项。

27. 考查动词短语辨析。句意:养狗教会孩子们尊重和照顾动物。A. leave alone 不打扰; B. give away 赠送; C. look into 调查; D. care for 照顾。根据上文的“having a dog (养狗)可知,这里说的是尊重和照顾动物,故选 D 项。

28. 考查代词词义辨析。句意:多亏了 Hero,我和女儿没有什么不能做的。A. nothing 没有什么; B. something 某事; C. anything 任何事情; D. everything 所有事物。根据上文“I had no idea that having a guide dog would _____ me to do so much more (我不知道拥有一只导盲犬可以让我做那么多的事情)可知,这里说的是在导盲犬的帮助下没有什么是作者和女儿不能做的,故选 A 项。

29. 考查介词短语辨析。句意:多亏了 Hero,我和女儿没有什么不能做的。A. rather than 而不是; B. thanks to 幸亏,由于; C. apart from 除了; D. instead of 代替。根据上文““There was _____ that I couldn't do with my daughter (我和女儿没有什么不能做的)可知,作者能做很多事都是多亏了有导盲犬 Hero,故选 B 项。

30. 考查动词词义辨析。句意:我们之间的联系是如此深刻和牢固,以至于言语无法形容狗对我意味着什么。A. recognize 认出; B. record 记录; C. describe 描述; D.

settle 定居。根据上文中的“words (语言)”可知，这里说的是言语难以描述，故选 C 项。

第二部分：阅读理解 (共 15 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

It's school time again! You're probably feeling excited and maybe a little sad that summer is over. Some kids feel nervous or a little scared (害怕的) on the first day of school because of all the new things: new teachers, new friends, and even a new school. Luckily, these “new” worries only stay for a little while. Let's find out more about going to a new school.

Most teachers kick off the new school year by introducing themselves and talking about all the things you'll be doing that year. Some teachers give students a chance to tell something about themselves to the rest of the class, too. When teachers do the talking on the first day, they often go over classroom rules and school rules so you'll know what's allowed and what's not. Please pay close attention.

You might already know a lot of people in your class on the first day, but it's a great day to make new friends, so try to say hello to kids you know and the new ones that you don't. Make the first move and you'll be glad you did, and so will your new friends!

Seeing old friends can make the first day an exciting one. You can make the day special by wearing clothes that you really like. Maybe you got a great T-shirt on one of your vacations, or a pair of shoes. It also can make you feel good to be prepared and have all the things you need, such as pencils, folders, and whatever else you'll be needing. But make sure that you pack (打包) them the night before in case you don't have time in the morning.

31. What does the the underlined phrase “kick off” in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Discuss. B. Experience. C. Explain. D. Start.
32. How do you probably feel if you happen to see an old friend on the first day of school?
A. Nervous. B. Lucky. C. Happy. D. Upset.
33. What do you usually do on the first day of school according to the text?
A. Learn about school rules. B. Visit your former teachers.
C. Pack your new clothes up. D. Go over your new lessons.
34. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?
A. What to know about a new school.
B. How to prepare for a new school.

C. What to do on your first day of school.

D. How to make friends on your first day of school.

【答案】31. D 32. C 33. A 34. B

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在新学期的第一天我们可能遇见的事情，以及我们可以为新学期做的准备。

31. 词义猜测题。根据第二段“Most teachers kick off the new school year by introducing themselves and talking about all the things you'll be doing that year. (大多数老师会通过自我介绍，并谈论你这一年要做的所有事情 kick off 新学年。)”以及常识可知，大多数老师一般会用这样的方式来开始新的学年，推测划线短语表示“开始”，与 start 同义。故选 D 项。

32. 细节理解题。根据第四段“Seeing old friends can make the first day an exciting one. (见到老朋友可以让第一天变得激动人心。)”可知，第一天碰巧见到老朋友，你可能会很快乐。故选 C 项。

33. 细节理解题。根据第二段“Some teachers give students a chance to tell something about themselves to the rest of the class, too. When teachers do the talking on the first day, they often go over classroom rules and school rules so you'll know what's allowed and what's not. (一些老师也给学生一个机会，让他们向全班同学介绍自己。当老师在第一天做演讲时，他们通常会复习课堂规则和学校规则，这样你就知道什么是允许的，什么是不允许的。)”以及第三段“You might already know a lot of people in your class on the first day, but it's a great day to make new friends (第一天你可能已经在班里认识了很多同学，但今天是结交新朋友的好日子)”可知，开学第一天学生可能会自我介绍、学习校规、结交新朋友，故选 A 项。

34. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段“Seeing old friends can make the first day an exciting one. You can make the day special by wearing clothes that you really like. Maybe you got a great T-shirt on one of your vacations, or a pair of shoes. It also can make you feel good to be prepared and have all the things you need, such as pencils, folders, and whatever else you'll be needing. But make sure that you pack (打包) them the night before in case you don't have time in the morning. (见到老朋友可以让第一天变得激动人心。你可以穿上你真正喜欢的衣服，让这一天变得特别。也许你在度假时得到了一件很棒的 T 恤，或者一双鞋子。它还能让你感觉很好，准备好你需要的所有东西，比如铅笔、文件夹和其他你需要的东西。)”可知，最后一段介绍了在学期开始前要做的几方面的准备，即主要介绍了如何为新学校做准备，故选 B 项。

Four beautiful trips combining bikes and trains

Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail (小径)

The trail is an 87-mile pathway from Cleveland to Bolivar in Northeast Ohio. The Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad (CVSR) stretches out separately along the trail from Akron to Thornburg Station, a 31-mile stretch that passes through Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The trail hugs the outline of the original Ohio and Erie Canal. Today, the trail passes many landmarks, including bridges, museums, and villages.

Danube Cycle Path

It is a path that follows the Danube River for about 745 miles, from Donaueschingen, Germany to Budapest, Hungary. The path is most popular in Austria featuring 245 scenic miles serviced by local and long-distance trains. Most cyclists choose to ride from west to east with the flow of the river, to take advantage of the natural slope (斜坡) of bicycle traffic.

Lehigh Gorge Rail Trail

The trail extends for 25 miles through woodlands next to the Lehigh River. A historic tourist railway called the Lehigh Gorge Scenic Railway follows the trail, allowing cyclists to create a one-way ride rather than backtracking. The rail trail is mostly flat and passes through Lehigh Gorge State Park. While the train operates most days, the bike service is only offered one weekend a month from May to November.

Cinder Track

The Cinder Track is a 21-mile broken-stone pathway along the coast of Yorkshire, England. The towns of Scarborough and Whitby, where the trail begins and ends, both have train stations near the trail. The train journey is not a direct pathway between the two towns—in fact, the tracks of the original direct pathway were removed to create the trail. The trail, meanwhile, hugs the Yorkshire coast, with views of seaside bluffs (峭壁), fishing villages, etc.

35. What is special about the Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail? A. It offers a chance to visit museums.
B. It goes past many cities and villages.
C. It shares most of its trail with CVSR.
D. It provides cyclists with a view of the sea.
36. What's the disadvantage of the Lehigh Gorge Rail Trail for cyclists?
A. The numerous sharp slope. B. The extremely rough path.
C. The connection with a railway. D. The time limit of bike service.
37. Which of the following covers the longest distance?

- A. The Cinder Track.
- B. The Danube Cycle Path.
- C. The Lehigh Gorge Rail Trail.
- D. The Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail.

【答案】35. A 36. D 37. B

本文是说明文。介绍了四次结合自行车和火车的美丽旅行。

35. 细节理解题。根据小标题 Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail (小径)下的段落中“The Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad (CVSR) stretches out separately along the trail from Akron to Thornburg Station, a 31-mile stretch that passes through Cuyahoga Valley National Park. The trail hugs the outline of the original Ohio and Erie Canal. Today, the trail passes many landmarks, including bridges, museums, and villages.”可知, Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail 的特别之处是提供了参观博物馆的机会。故选 A 项。

36. 细节理解题。根据小标题 Lehigh Gorge Rail Trail 下的段落中“While the train operates most days, the bike service is only offered one weekend a month from May to November.”可知, Lehigh Gorge Rail Trail 的缺点是自行车服务的时间是受限制的。故选 D 项。

37. 细节理解题。根据小标题 Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail (小径)下的段落中“The trail is an 87-mile pathway from Cleveland to Bolivar in Northeast Ohio.”; 根据小标题 Danube Cycle Path 下的段落中“it is a path that follows the Danube River for about 745 miles, from Donaueschingen, Germany to Budapest, Hungary.”; 根据小标题 Lehigh Gorge Rail Trail 下的段落中“The trail extends for 25 miles through woodlands next to the Lehigh River.”以及根据小标题 Cinder Track 下的段落中“The Cinder Track is a 21-mile broken-stone pathway along the coast of Yorkshire, England: The towns of Scarborough and Whitby, where the trail begins and ends, both have train stations near the trail.”可知, 四条路线中 The Danube

Cycle Path.是路线最长的。故选 B 项。

C

“I feel lonely and hopeless, ” said Lisa, a bright teenager from a loving home. “It seems that nobody wants to become my friend. What’s wrong with me?”

Like Lisa, many of us experience loneliness. The truth is that all people, no matter what their age or character-even the most outgoing, wealthy and popular-experience loneliness at least sometimes. It’s healthy and natural to want to be around people who care. After all, we’ve all heard “No man is an island.” That’s true. We all need others in our lives.

Solomon, the wisest man who ever lived, explains that if we want friends, we must be friendly and reach out to others. But it has risk. Because we are often afraid of rejection, many of us are unwilling to reach out to others. We take a safer way and wait for others to make friends with us. But if we want friends, we’ve got to get beyond this.

If making friends is your goal as well, you need to consider taking some measures.

Be willing to take the initiative (主动). If you see someone whom you would like to know, don’t wait for her to make the first move. Get close to her and begin a conversation. Let her know in a non-aggressive (无攻击性的) way that you are interested in being friends with her.

Reach out to those who are lonely. When you see someone at school sitting alone, go over and talk to her. And don’t let popularity decide whom you reach out to. You’ll often be surprised at the beautiful qualities behind a shy appearance. Ask questions. Start your first conversation by asking this possible friend what she likes to do or asking about her family. Be sure to ask questions that cannot be replied with “yes” or “no”. For example, don’t ask “Do you have a dog?” Instead, say “So, tell me about your pets. ” Avoiding asking “yes” or “no” questions makes your possible friend not end your communication with a one-word answer.

38. Why does the author begin the text with Lisa’s worry?

- A. To set a sad tone.
- B. To share Lisa’s pain.
- C. To teach readers a lesson.
- D. To introduce the topic.

39. What can be a risk caused by reaching out to others according to the passage?

- A. Putting ourselves in danger.
- B. Being treated in a rude way.
- C. Being refused by others.

D. Losing interest in communicating. 40. What can we know from Paragraph 5?

- A. Popular people are often easy-going.
- B. Just waiting for chances will help you make friends.
- C. Shy people are hard to talk to.
- D. A suitable way is important in making friends.

41. Why does the author suggest not asking “yes” or “no” questions?

- A. It is considered unfriendly.
- B. It isn't good for keeping a conversation going.
- C. It will leave a bad first impression.
- D. It shows the poor quality of the speaker.

【答案】38. D 39. C 40. D 41. B

本文是一篇说明文，这篇文章主要介绍了孤独及交友的问题。文章指出，每个人都会感到孤独，而想要交朋友就需要主动地去接触他人，并且要关心他人的需求。文章还提到了一些交友的措施，如主动接近感兴趣的人，关心孤独的人，以及避免问是“或“否”的问题。

38. 推理判断题。根据第一段中“I feel lonely and hopeless,” said Lisa, a bright teenager from a loving home. (“我感到孤独和绝望，”丽莎说，她是一个聪明的少女，来自一个充满爱的家庭。)以及第二段Like Lisa, many of us experience loneliness. The truth is that all people, no matter what their age or character—even the most outgoing, wealthy and popular—experience loneliness at least sometimes. It’s healthy and natural to want to be around people who care. (像丽莎一样，我们中的许多人都经历过孤独。事实是，所有的人，无论他们的年龄或性格如何——即使是最外向、最富有和最受欢迎的人——至少有时也会经历孤独。想和关心自己的人在一起是健康和自然的。)可知，文章开篇通过提及丽莎的例子，是为了引出文章的主题即每个人都经历过孤独，无论年龄或者性格。39. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“Solomon, the wisest man who ever lived, explains that if we want friends, we must be friendly and reach out to others. But it has risk. Because we are often afraid of rejection, many of us are unwilling to reach out to others. (Solomon 是有史以来最聪明的人，他解释说，如果我们想要朋友，我们必须友好地主动联系他人。但它也有风险。因为我们经常害怕被拒绝，我们中的许多人都愿意与他人接触。)可知，主动联系他人，与他人结交的过程中是有风险的，该风险就是会被他人所拒绝。

40. 推理判断题。根据第五段中“Be willing to take the initiative (主动). If you see someone whom you would like to know, don’t wait for her to make the first move. Get

close to her and begin a conversation. Let her know in a non-aggressive (无攻击性的) way that you are interested in being friends with her.(愿意主动采取行动。如果你看到一个你想认识的人，不要等她先行动。靠近她，开始一场对话。以一种非攻击性的方式让她知道你对与她成为朋友感兴趣。)”可知，本段主要讲述的是合适的交友方式很重要，即主动采取行动去认识自己想认识的人，不要被动等待，而是主动行动，以无攻击性的方式让对方知道你对与她成为朋友是感兴趣的。

41. 细节理解题。根据最后一段中“**A**voiding asking “yes” or “no” questions makes your possible friend not end your communication with a **one-word answer**. (避免问“是”或“否”的问题可以让你的潜在朋友不会以一个词的答案结束你的交流。)”可知，避免提出一些“是”或“否”的问题会有助于保持对话继续进行，而不是以简短的一个词的回答结束你与对方的交流。故询问“是”或“否”的问题不利于保持谈话进行。

D

Today, you can buy a pair of sneakers (运动鞋) partially made from carbon dioxide pulled out of the atmosphere. But measuring the carbon-reduction benefits of making that pair of sneakers with carbon dioxide is complex. There’s the carbon dioxide that stayed in the ground, a definite carbon reduction. But what about the energy cost of cooling the carbon dioxide into liquid form and transporting it to a production facility? And what about when your kid outgrows the shoes in six months and they can’t be recycled into a new product because those systems aren’t in place yet?

Researchers are trying to help companies figure out how to account for each step in a product’s life.

As companies try to reduce their carbon footprint, many are doing life cycle assessments to measure the full carbon cost of products, from the obtaining of materials to energy use in manufacturing, from product transport to users’ behavior and end-of-life disposal (处理). It’s an impressively complex measurement, but such bean-counting is needed to hold the planet to a livable temperature, says low-carbon systems expert Andrea Ramirez Ramirez of the Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands.

Carbon use can be reduced at many points along the production chain—by using renewable energy in the manufacturing process, for instance, or by adding atmospheric carbon dioxide to the product. But if other points along the chain like transporting consume more energy or give off more carbon dioxide, Andrea notes, the final record may show a decrease rather than a reduction. A product is carbon-reduction only when its production actually removes carbon from the environment, temporarily or permanently. In the rush to create products that can fight climate change, however, some companies have been charged with “greenwashing”—making products appear more environmentally

friendly than they really are. Examples include labeling (用标签表明) plastic garbage bags as recyclable when their whole purpose is to be thrown away; using labels such as “eco-friendly” or “100% Natural” without official certification; and claiming a better carbon footprint without acknowledging the existence of even better choices.

42. How does the author lead in the topic of the text?
- A. By listing specific figures. B. By putting up questions.
C. By referring to documents. D. By offering some solutions.
43. What does Andrea think of measuring the carbon cost of products?
- A. Difficult but meaningful. B. Expensive but promising.
C. Energy-saving and affordable. D. Time-consuming and valueless.
44. What can be defined as reducing carbon use in the production chain?
- A. Using renewable energy in production.
B. Changing carbon dioxide into material.
C. Reducing carbon footprint in products' life.
D. Cutting down carbon dioxide in transporting.
45. What can we know from the last paragraph?
- A. Companies are sparing no efforts to reduce carbon use.
B. Plastic garbage bags must be labeled as “eco-friendly”.
C. Most products are less environmentally friendly than before.
D. There is a long way to cut some companies' “greenwashing”.

【答案】42. B 43. A 44. C 45. D

本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了怎样才能真正做到减碳、减少碳足迹。

42. 推理判断题。根据第一段的问题“**But what about the energy cost of cooling the carbon dioxide into liquid form and transporting it to a production facility? And what about when your kid outgrows the shoes in six months and they can't be recycled into a new product because those systems aren't in place yet?**（但是，将二氧化碳冷却成液态并将其运送到生产设施的能源成本如何呢？如果你的孩子在6个月后就穿不下了，而这些鞋子又不能回收制成新产品，因为这些系统还没有到位，那该怎么办？）”可知，作者是通过提问题来引入话题的。故选B项。

43. 细节理解题。根据第三段的句子“**It's an impressively complex measurement, but such bean-counting is needed to hold the planet to a livable temperature, says low-carbon systems expert Andrea Ramirez Ramirez of the Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands.**（荷兰代尔夫特理工大学的低碳系统专家 Andrea Ramirez 说，这是一项

令人印象深刻的复杂测量，但要将地球保持在适宜居住的温度，需要这样的计算。）”可知，Andrea 认为测量产品的碳成本是困难但有意义。故选 A 项。

44. 细节理解题。根据第四段的句子“Carbon use can be reduced at many points along the production chain—by using renewable energy in the manufacturing process, for instance, or by adding atmospheric carbon dioxide to the product.（碳的使用可以在生产链的许多环节上减少——例如，通过在制造过程中使用可再生能源，或者通过向产品中添加大气中的二氧化碳。）”和“A product is carbon-reduction only when its production actually removes carbon from the environment, temporarily or permanently.（一种产品只有在其生产过程中暂时或永久地从环境中去除碳时，才算减碳。）”可知，减少产品中的碳足迹才可以被定义为减少生产链中的碳使用。故选 C 项。

45. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“In the rush to create products that can fight climate change, however, some companies have been charged with “greenwashing”—making products appear more environmentally friendly than they really are. Examples include labeling (用标签表明) plastic garbage bags as recyclable when their whole purpose is to be thrown away; using labels such as “eco-friendly” or “100% Natural” without official certification; and claiming a better carbon footprint without acknowledging the existence of even better choices.（然而，在急于创造能够对抗气候变化的产品的过程中，一些公司被指控“漂绿”——使产品看起来比实际更环保。例如，当塑料垃圾袋的全部用途是扔掉时，却将其标记为可回收；在没有官方认证的情况下，使用“环保”或“100%天然”等标签；在不承认存在更好的选择的情况下，声称有更好的碳足迹。）”可以推论出，要减少一些公司的“漂绿”行为还有很长的路要走。故选 D 项。

第三部分：阅读表达理解(共 5 题 每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

阅读下列短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题所给的具体要求，完成对该问题作答。

In the fall of 1985, I was a bright-eyed girl heading off to Howard University, aiming at a legal career and dreaming of sitting on a Supreme Court bench somewhere. Twenty-one years later I am still a bright-eyed dreamer and one with quite a different tale to tell.

My grandma, an amazing woman, graduated (毕业) from college at the age of 65. She was the first in our family to reach that goal. But one year after I started college, she developed cancer. I made the choice to give up college to care for her. It meant that school and my personal dream would have to wait.

Then I got married with another dream: building my family with a combination of adopted (收养) and biological children. In 1999, we adopted our first son. To lay eyes on him was fantastic — and very emotional. A year later came our second adopted boy.

Then followed son No. 3. In 2003, I gave birth to another boy.

You can imagine how fully occupied I became, raising four boys under the age of 8. Our home was a complete zoo — a joyous zoo. Not surprising, I never did make it back to college full-time. But I never gave up on the dream, either. I had only one choice: to find a way. That meant taking as few as one class each semester.

The hardest part was feeling guilty about the time I spent away from the boys. They often wanted me to stay home with them. There certainly were times I wanted to quit, but I knew I should set an example for them to follow through the rest of their lives.

In 2007, I graduated from the University of North Carolina. It took me over 21 years to get my college degree!

I am not special, just single-minded. It always struck me that when you're looking at a big challenge from the outside it looks huge, but when you're in the midst of it, it just seems normal. Everything you want won't arrive in your life on one day. It's a process. Remember: Little steps add up to big dreams.

46. Why did the author give up her education when she was young?(no more than 10 words)
47. What prevented her going back to college full time?(no more than 10 words)
48. For what reason did the author insist on having a college education?(no more than 10 words)
49. The underlined word "occupied" in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.(no more than 5 words)

50. According to this passage, how would you deal with a challenge if you were faced with one?(no more than 10 words)

【答案】46. Because her grandma was ill and she had to look after her. 47. That she had 4 little children to take care of. 48. She wanted to set an example for her children. 49. busy 50. By taking small steps, we can deal with the challenge little by little.

本文是一篇记叙文。作者年轻时因为各种原因没有完成大学学业，但作者没有放弃大学的梦想，一边照顾孩子们一边坚持学习，在 21 年后拿到了大学学位。

46. 考查细节理解。根据第二段 My grandma, an amazing woman, graduated (毕业) from college at the age of 65. She was the first in our family to reach that goal. But one year after I started college, she developed cancer. I made the choice to give up college to care for her. It meant that school and my personal dream would have to wait.(我的奶奶，一个了不起的女人，65 岁从大学毕业。她是我们家第一个达到这个目标的人。但在我上大学一年后，她得了癌症。我决定放弃大学学业来照顾她。这意味着学校和我的个



人梦想将不得不等待)”可知，作者当时放弃她的学业是因为她的奶奶病了，她不得不照顾她的奶奶。故答案为 **Because her grandma was ill and she had to look after her.**

47. 考查细节理解。根据第四段的句子“**You can imagine how fully occupied I became, raising four boys under the age of 8. Our home was a complete zoo — a joyous zoo. Not surprising, I never did make it back to college full-time.**(你可以想象我有多忙，抚养四个不到 8 岁的男孩。我们家简直就是个动物园——一个欢乐的动物园。毫不奇怪，我再也没有重返全日制大学)”可知，作者没有重返全日制大学是因为她要照顾 4 个孩子。故答案为 **That she had 4 little children to take care of.**

48. 考查细节理解。根据第五段**The hardest part was feeling guilty about the time I spent away from the boys. They often wanted me to stay home with them. There certainly were times I wanted to quit, but I knew I should set an example for them to follow through the rest of their lives.**(最难的部分是对我离开孩子们的时间感到内疚。他们经常要我呆在家里陪他们。当然有几次我想放弃，但我知道我应该为他们树立一个榜样，让他们在余生中追随)”可知，作者坚持接受大学教育的原因是她想为孩子们树立榜样。故答案为 **She wanted to set an example for her children.**

49. 考查词句猜测。根据划线词后面的部分“**raising four boys under the age of 8**(抚养 4 个 8 岁以下的男孩)”及常识可知，作者要抚养 4 个 8 岁以下的男孩，所以作者一定很忙，划线单词“**occupied**”的意义为 **busy**。故答案为 **busy**。

50. 开放性。言之有理，注意词数限制。根据最后一段的句子“**It always struck me that when you’re looking at a big challenge from the outside it looks huge, but when you’re in the midst of it, it just seems normal. Everything you want won’t arrive in your life on one day. It’s a process. Remember: Little steps add up to big dreams.**(当你从外面看一个巨大的挑战时，它看起来很巨大，但当你身处其中时，它就显得很正常。你想要的一切不会在某一天就出现。这是一个过程。记住：小步骤累积大梦想)”可知，面对挑战时，我们可以通过采取小步骤，可以一点一点地应对挑战。故答案可为 **By taking small steps, we can deal with the challenge little by little.**

第四部分 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

51. 你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以身边值得尊敬和爱戴的人为题，写一篇短文参赛，内容包括：1. 人物简介；2. 尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 短文题目和首句已为你写好。

The person I respect

There are many respectable people around us

【答案】 There are many respectable people around us. They may be our teachers, parents or one of our elders. As for me, my father is the person I respect most. My father is a teacher who loves his work and his students very much. He works very hard every day but he will also spare some time to accompany me and share many funny things with me about his work.

When I come across the problems of learning in my study, my father will listen to me patiently and encourage me to overcome the difficulties bravely. He achieved a lot in his work, respected by his students. So, in my mind my father is the person I respect most and I love him deeply.

本篇是应用文写作。要求考生以身边值得尊敬和爱戴的人为题，写一篇短文参加英语作文比赛。

1. 词汇积累

工作: work→job

抽出: spare→spend

鼓励: encourage→inspire

有趣的: funny→interesting

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: He works very hard every day but he will also spare some time to accompany me and share many funny things with me about his work.

拓展句: Although he works very hard every day, he will also spare some time to accompany me and share many funny things with me about his work.

[高分句型 1] My father is a teacher who loves his work and his students very much. (who 引导的定语从句)

[高分句型 2] When I come across the problems of learning in my study, my father will listen to me patiently and encourage me to overcome the difficulties bravely. (when 引导的时间状语从句)

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