

江苏省徐州市 2025 届新高三双基测试

英语试题

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

略

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Coding(编码) apps and programming apps for kids are becoming increasingly popular. Here are some of the best apps for teaching kids to code.

Scratch

Scratch is by far the most popular coding app for kids, and it is now used in many schools all over the world. It is available for free on the web as well as for Android and iOS, which is why it is so popular. Created in 2003 by MIT students and staff, its coding language is designed for children aged 7 to 16.

The language employs visual blocks or bricks that can be dragged and dropped on a workspace to construct logical chains. As a result, the child will have a better understanding of the fundamental principles of coding.

Daisy the Dinosaur

Daisy the Dinosaur is a free iPad and iPhone programming app. What distinguishes it from the rest is that it is designed specifically for children aged 4 to 7. The app was developed by the same team that created the Hopscotch coding app for kids. If you've ever used that app, Daisy the Dinosaur has a similar user-friendly interface with limited features that is best for beginners.

Cargo-Bot

Cargo-Bot is a free coding app that is available for both Android and iOS devices. It is appropriate for children aged 10 and up. This app specialises in puzzle challenges involving a robotic arm that must be programmed to perform various tasks, most notably moving coloured boxes to create a specific design or pattern.

Kodable

Another relatively well-known coding app for kids is Kodable.’ It is free for: both the iPhone and iPad, but there is no option for Android or the web. Kodable is appropriate for both younger children and older teenagers (from 8 years old and up). It is also remarkable for guiding users from a basic to a complex level of coding.

The approach is very game-like, with users able to select a character to guide them through the levels.

1. Why is Scratch so popular?

- A. It can be adjusted by students in school.
- B. It was developed at the earliest time.
- C. It is free to use on several platforms.
- D. It helps children understand coding principles.

2. Which app is suitable for learners of 5 years old?

- A. Scratch. B. Daisy the Dinosaur. C. Cargo Bot. D. Kodable.

3. What can be known about Kodable?

- A. It has different levels.
- B. It has many difficult puzzles.
- C. It uses visual blocks or bricks to perform tasks.
- D. Its development team created the Hopscotch coding app.

【答案】1. C 2. B 3. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。为孩子编写应用程序和编程应用程序正变得越来越流行。本文介绍了一些教孩子编写代码的最佳应用程序。

【1 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 Scratch 部分“‘It is available for free on the web as well as for Android and iOS, which is why it is so popular. (它在网络上以及 Android 和 iOS 上都可以免费使用，这就是为什么它如此受欢迎的原因。)’”可知，Scratch 如此受欢迎是因为它可以在多个平台上免费使用。故选 C。

【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 Daisy the Dinosaur 部分“‘What distinguishes it from the rest is that it is designed specifically for children aged 4 to 7. (它与其他产品的区别在于，它专门为 4 至 7 岁的儿童设计。)’”可知，Daisy the Dinosaur 适合 5 岁的学习者。故选 B。

【3 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 Kodable 部分“*It is also remarkable for guiding users from a basic to a complex level of coding. (它还可以指导用户从基本编码到复杂编码。)*”可知，Kodable 有不同的层次。故选 A。

B

Climbing, I once thought, was a very manly activity, but as I found my way into this activity, I came to see that something quite different happens on the rock.

Like wild swimming, rock climbing involves you into the landscape. On the rock, I am fully focused. Eyes pay close attention, ears are alert, and hands move across the surface. Unlike walking, where I could happily wander about absent-mindedly, in climbing, attentive observation is essential.

As an arts student studying English literature, I discovered a new type of reading from outdoor climbing. Going out on to the crags (悬崖), I saw how you could learn to read the rocks and develop a vocabulary of physical movements. Good climbers knew how to adjust their bodies on to the stone. Watching them, I wanted to possess that skillful “language”.

My progress happened when I worked for the Caingorms National Park Authority. Guiding my explorations into this strange new landscape was Nan Shepherd, a lady too. Unlike the goal-directed mindset of many mountaineers, she is not concerned with peaks or personal achievement. Shepherd sees the mountain as a total environment and she celebrates the Caingorms as a place alive with plants, rocks, animals and elements. Through her generous spirit and my own curiosity, I saw that rock climbing need not be a process of testing oneself against anything. Rather, the intensity of focus could develop a person into another way of being.

Spending so much time in high and stony places has transformed my view on the world and our place in it. I have come into physical contact with processes that go way beyond the everyday. Working with gravity, geology (地质学), rhythms of weather and deep time, I gain an actual relationship with the earth. This bond lies at the heart of my passion for rock climbing. I return to the rocks, because this is where I feel in contact with our land.

4. What does the writer find important in climbing?

- A. Balance. B. Concentration.
C. Determination. D. Perseverance.

5. What does the writer learn from Nan Shepherd?

- A. Climbing goes together with nature.
B. Every mountain top is within reach.
C. The best climber is the one having fun.
D. You can not achieve high unless you change.
6. What does the underlined word “it” in the last paragraph refer to?
A. Time. B. Transformation. C. The world. D. My view.
7. Why does the author like rock climbing?
A. It challenges her to compete with men.
B. It allows her a unique attitude toward rock.
C. It teaches her how to possess a new language.
D. It makes her feel connected with the earth.

【答案】4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了作者喜欢攀岩，以及作者对攀岩的理解和从攀岩中得到的感悟。

【4题详析】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“On the rock, I am fully focused. Eyes pay close attention, ears are alert, and hands move across the surface. Unlike walking, where I could happily wander about absent-mindedly, in climbing, attentive observation is essential.”(在岩石之上，我全神贯注。眼睛密切注视，耳朵警觉倾听，双手在表面游走。与行走时可以心不在焉地悠然漫步不同，攀岩时，专注观察至关重要)”可知，作者发现攀岩时专注很重要。故选 B 项。

【5题详析】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段“‘Shepherd sees the mountain as a total environment and she celebrates the Caingorms as a place alive with plants, rocks, animals and elements.’(Shepherd 将山视为一个完整的环境，并且她赞美凯恩戈姆山是一个充满植物、岩石、动物和自然元素的地方)”可知，作者从 Shepherd 身上学到攀登与大自然融为一体。故选 A 项。

【6题详析】

词句猜测题。根据划线词所在句子“Spending so much time in high and stony places has transformed my view on the world and our place in it.”(在多处多石的地方呆了这么长时间，改变了我对世界和我们在其中的地位的看法)”可知，此处指作者通过爬山改变了对世界和自身在世界中的地位的看法，it 指代前文的“世界”。故选 C 项。

【7 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Working with gravity, geology, rhythms of weather and deep time, I gain an actual relationship with the earth. This bond lies at the heart of my passion for rock climbing. I return to the rocks, because this is where I feel in contact with our land.(与重力、地质、气候节奏及深远的时间长河合作，我与地球建立起一种实际的关系。这种纽带正是我对攀岩热情的核心所在。我回归岩石，因为在这里，我能感受到与我们脚下这片土地的联系)”可知，攀岩使她感到与大地相连。故选 D 项。

C

The Mona Lisa is one of the most famous paintings in the world. Painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 16th century, it has captivated audiences for centuries with its mysterious smile and masterful technique.

The painting is housed in the Louvre Museum in Paris, France, and attracts millions of visitors each year. However, the Mona Lisa's history is not without controversy. There have been numerous attempts to steal or deface the painting, and its conservation has been a subject of great concern.

Leonardo da Vinci's use of sfumato, a technique that blends colors and tones seamlessly, gives the painting a soft and hazy appearance. The sitter's expression, which seems to change depending on the viewer's angle and mood, adds to the intrigue of the work.

8. What is the main subject of the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. The Louvre Museum. | B. Leonardo da Vinci. |
| C. The Mona Lisa. | D. Painting techniques. |

9. What technique did Leonardo da Vinci use in the Mona Lisa?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. Sfumato. | B. Pointillism. |
| C. Cubism. | D. Surrealism. |

10. Why is the Mona Lisa's conservation a concern?

- A. Because of its age.
- B. Because of the number of visitors.
- C. Because of past attempts to damage it.
- D. All of the above.

11. What makes the Mona Lisa's expression intriguing?

- A. Its constant smile.

B. Its changing appearance depending on the viewer.

C. Its similarity to other paintings.

D. Its mysterious and captivating smile.

【答案】8. C 9. A 10. C 11. D

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍莱昂纳多·达·芬奇名画——《蒙娜丽莎》。

【8题详析】

主旨大意题。由文章第一段“The Mona Lisa is one of the most famous paintings in the world. Painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 16th century, it has captivated audiences for centuries with its mysterious smile and masterful technique.(《蒙娜丽莎》是世界上最著名的画作之一。这幅画由达在16世纪初绘制，几个世纪以来以其神秘的微笑和精湛的技巧吸引了观众。)”以及下文可知，文章主要介绍莱昂纳多·达·芬奇名画——《蒙娜丽莎》。故选C项。

【9题详析】

细节理解题。由文章第三段“Leonardo da Vinci’s use of sfumato, a technique that blends colors and tones seamlessly, gives the painting a soft and hazy appearance.(莱昂纳多·达·芬奇使用sfumato,一种无缝融合颜色和色调的技术,使这幅画呈现出柔和而朦胧的外观。)”可知,达·芬奇在《蒙娜丽莎》画作中应用了sfumato技法。故选A项。

【10题详析】

细节理解题。由文章第二段“‘There have been numerous attempts to steal or deface the painting, and its conservation has been a subject of great concern.(有许多人试图偷窃或污损这幅画,它的保护一直是一个备受关注的问题。)’”可知,蒙娜丽莎的保护成为一个令人担忧的问题是因为过去有人试图破坏它。故选C项。

【11题详析】

推理判断题。由文章第一段“The Mona Lisa is one of the most famous paintings in the world. Painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 16th century, it has captivated audiences for centuries with its mysterious smile and masterful technique.(《蒙娜丽莎》是世界上最著名的画作之一。这幅画由达在16世纪初绘制,几个世纪以来以其神秘的微笑和精湛的技巧吸引了观众。)”以及最后一段“The sitter’s expression, which seems to change depending on the viewer’s angle and mood, adds to the intrigue of the work.(画中人的表情似乎会随着观众的角度和情绪而变化,这增加了作品的趣味性。)”可知,它神秘迷人的微笑让蒙娜丽莎的表情变得迷人。故选D项。

D

“A moth (飞蛾) to a flame” is often used to indicate an inescapable attraction, yet it is a strange example of animal behavior that continues to confuse people today. Scientists have raised a number of theories over the years to explain why. One holds that insects flying at night are following their nature to fly toward the brightest spot in their field of vision, which they mistake for the sky. Another suggests that insects are trying to warm themselves with the heat produced by the light. The most popular theory, though, is that insects are confusing lights with the moon or other celestial bodies (天体) that they normally use to navigate (导航).

To find out the real reason, the team carried out a first set of experiments in an insect flight area. The researchers used eight high-speed infrared (红外线) cameras equipped with motion-capture technologies to track 30 insects from three moth and two dragonfly species. They also flew lab-raised insects from six different insect orders that were too small for motion-capture technology, including fruit flies and honeybees, to make sure different insects all showed similar responses to light. Working with co-author Pablo Allen of the Council on International Educational Exchange in Monteverde, Costa Rica, the researchers put heavy cameras, lights and tripods in two field sites to gather behavioral data from insects in the wild.

The team was able to confirm that insects were not beelining to the light but rather circling it as they tilted (倾斜) in an attempt to turn their backs toward it. This behavior, known as a “dorsal light response”, normally helps insects to remain in an unchanging path of flight that is properly lined to the horizon (地平线). Artificial light that arrives from a point source causes them to fly in unpredictable patterns as they try to turn their backs to what they are mistaking for the sky.

Now research might have finally solved the mystery mentioned first: artificial light confuses insects’ ability to turn themselves to the horizon, confusing their sense of what is up and down and causing them to fly in circles.

12. Which theory about a moth to a flame is accepted by most people?

- A. They follow their nature to fly.
- B. They are blind to artificial light.
- C. They mistake artificial light for celestial bodies.
- D. They are attracted by the warmth of artificial light.

13. What’s the author’s purpose in using the figures in paragraph 2?

- A. To show the study is comprehensive.

B. To introduce the purpose of the study.

C. To estimate the cost of the research.

D. To stress the challenge faced by the researchers.

14. What does the underlined word “beelining” in paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Flying slowly. B. Sticking. C. Responding. D. Going straight.

15. What benefit can insects get from “dorsal light response”?

A. They can fly beyond the horizon.

B. They can follow a steady flight path.

C. They can turn their backs toward lights.

D. They can circle the light source upside down.

【答案】12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。飞蛾为什么扑火？科学家发现人造光似乎将飞蛾和其他昆虫困在不稳定的飞行模式中。它们不一定被光吸引，但更有可能被困在它的光芒中。

【12 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“The most popular theory, though, is that insects are confusing lights with the moon or other celestial bodies (天体) that they normally use to navigate (导航). (然而，最流行的理论是，昆虫将光与它们通常用来导航的月亮或其他天体混淆了)”可知，最流行的理论是昆虫将光与它们通常用来导航的月球或其他天体混淆了。故选 C。

【13 题详析】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“The researchers used eight high-speed infrared (红外线) cameras equipped with motion-capture technologies to track 30 insects from three moth and two dragonfly species. They also flew lab-raised insects from six different insect orders that were too small for motion-capture technology, including fruit flies and honeybees, to make sure different insects all showed similar responses to light. (研究人员使用八台配备动作捕捉技术的高速红外摄像机来追踪来自三种飞蛾和两种蜻蜓的 30 种昆虫。他们还对实验室饲养的六种不同昆虫目昆虫 (包括果蝇和蜜蜂) 进行了飞行，这些昆虫对于动作捕捉技术来说太小了，包括果蝇和蜜蜂，以确保不同的昆虫都对光表现出相似的反应。)”所给出的数字可推断，这些数字是为了强调此研究的涵盖面广，科学严谨。故选 A。

【14 题详析】

词义猜测题。根据画线单词所在句子“The team was able to confirm that insects were not

beelining to the light but rather circling it as they tilted (倾斜) in an attempt to turn their backs toward it.(研究小组证实, 昆虫并不是 beelining 向光, 而是在倾斜时绕着光转, 试图背对着光。)可知, 昆虫是在倾斜身体试图背向光源的时候绕着光源转, 由此可推知, 昆虫不是直线向光飞行, 划线单词意为“直线前进”。故选 D。

【15 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“This behavior, known as a ‘dorsal light response’, normally helps insects to remain in an unchanging path of flight that is properly lined to the horizon (地平线).(这种行为被称为‘背光反应’, 通常可以帮助昆虫保持在与地平线正确排列的不变的飞行路径上)”可知, 背光反应有助于昆虫保持稳定的飞行路线。故选 B。

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

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

Who can imagine life today without an Automated Teller Machine (ATM)? They are available in considerable numbers throughout the world.

The first ATM was the brainchild of an enterprising Turkish-American inventor Luther George Simjian. When the idea of an automated banking machine struck him, he registered 20 patents before any bank agreed to give it a trial run. It is easy to assume that the inventor of such a popular machine was laughing all the way to the bank. 16 Within six months of its operation in New York in 1939, the device was removed due to lack of customer acceptance.

It was not until 1967, nearly 30 years later, that Barclays Bank, in a careful launch, rolled out a self-service machine in London, England, which proved successful. 17 The first cash machine relied on customers’ use of prepaid tokens (代币) to get envelopes with a fixed amount of cash inside.

18 The banks’ principle was seemingly customer service. But it would be foolish to minimize the many advantages that cash machines provided to the banks themselves. By the late 1970s, the highest fixed cost for the average large bank was its branches. The greatest variable cost and loss to profits were its staff. Bank accounts swiftly recognized that self-service operations could reduce bank branch staff cost by 70 percent.

Experts quickly determined that public acceptance of ATMs counted on convenience, simplicity, speed, security and trust. 19 For maximum efficiency, ATMs had to be

located near public transport or in a shopping mall, not at a branch. The busier and more crowded the location, obviously, the better. Now, roughly 75 percent of all cash provided by banks to their customers comes from cash machines. 20.

Public acceptance of deposits (存款) by machine was significantly slower than customers' usage of ATMs for withdrawals. In general, it seems that customers sometimes still prefer and trust an over-the-counter transaction (交易) for deposits.

- A. Location, in particular, was a key factor.
- B. His cash machine, however, didn't prove durable.
- C. The device was relatively primitive, at least by today's standards.
- D. However, cash machines posed some interesting, unanswered questions.
- E. An interesting factor was the issue of bio-statistics for customer identification.
- F. Devices originally dismissed by the public are now recognized as essential institutions.
- G. Soon afterwards, many other banks became admittedly champions of the cash machine.

【答案】16. B 17. C 18. G 19. A 20. F

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了自动取款机(ATM)的发展历程和其在现代生活中的重要性。

【16 题详析】

根据上文It is easy to assume that the inventor of such a popular machine was laughing all the way to the bank.(人们很容易认为，这样一台受欢迎机器的发明者一定赚得盆满钵满)”和下文“Within six months of its operation in New York in 1939, the device was removed due to lack of customer acceptance.(1939 年，该设备在纽约运行了六个月后，由于缺乏客户接受，该设备被拆除)”可知，上下文有转折关系，B 项“His cash machine, however, didn't prove durable.(然而，他的取款机并没有经受住时间的考验)”承上启下，说明设想和现实有差距，引出下文第一台取款机的真实命运，上下文语意连贯。故选 B 项。

【17 题详析】

下文“The first cash machine relied on customers' use of prepaid tokens (代币) to get envelopes with a fixed amount of cash inside.(第一台自动取款机依靠顾客使用预付代币来获得装有固定数量现金的信封)”介绍了第一台自动取款机的工作原理：用预付代币来换取现金信封，是对 C 项“The device was relatively primitive, at least by today's standards.(这个装置相对来说比较原始，至少以今天的标准来看是这样)”

的说明，说明第一台自动取款机比较原始的工作原理，上下文语意连贯。故选 C 项。

【18 题详 析】

下文“The banks’ principle was seemingly customer service. But it would be foolish to minimize the many advantages that cash machines provided to the banks themselves. By the late 1970s, the highest fixed cost for the average large bank was its branches. The greatest variable cost and loss to profits were its staff. Bank accounts swiftly recognized that self-service operations could reduce bank branch staff cost by 70 percent.”(银行的原则似乎是客户服务。但是，低估自动取款机给银行自身带来的诸多好处是愚蠢的。到 20 世纪 70 年代末，大型银行的平均固定成本最高的是其分支机构。最大的可变成本和利润损失是它的员工。银行账户很快意识到，自助服务可以将银行分行的员工成本降低 70%)”说明了自动取款机给银行带来的诸多好处，解释了 G 项“Soon afterwards, many other banks became admittedly champions of the cash machine.(不久之后，许多其他银行成为公认的自动提款机的拥护者)”中描述的这一现象，许多银行为了获益开始使用自动提款机，上下文语意连贯。故选 G 项。

【19 题详 析】

下文“For maximum efficiency, ATMs had to be located near public transport or in a shopping mall, not at a branch. The busier and more crowded the location, obviously, the better.”(为了最大限度地提高效率，自动取款机必须设在公共交通附近或购物中心，而不是在分行。显然，地点越繁忙、越拥挤越好)”指出自动取款机需要设在公共交通附近或购物中心，是对 A 项“Location, in particular, was a key factor.(尤其是地理位置，是一个关键因素)”的举例说明，说明地理位置的重要作用。故选 A 项。

【20 题详 析】

上文“Now, roughly 75 percent of all cash provided by banks to their customers comes from cash machines.(现在，银行提供给客户的现金中，大约 75%来自自动取款机)”谈及自动取款机的普及和广泛使用，F 项“Devices originally dismissed by the public are now recognized as essential institutions.(最初被公众忽视的设备现在被认为是不可或缺的设施)”承接上文，总结自动取款机命运的变化，上下文语意连贯。故选 F 项。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

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

Have you ever heard of and seen Canadian geese? Do you know that they 21 fresh

grass and seeds?

Canadian geese have a good ____22____ for their politeness. They always bow down to you whenever you walk by. However, I have recently found that they can sometimes be ____23____ to their peers, especially on occasions when they quarrel for food——yes, these ____24____ gentlemen do quarrel, just for something to eat

Yesterday I witnessed two Canadian Geese arguing ____25____ for a clump(草丛) of beautiful fresh grass. The clump was ____26____ right in the middle of them, while the two were shouting noisily, stretching their necks as long as they could to look aggressively at each other. It's ____27____ to witness the “impolite” side of Canadian geese. Hence, I couldn't help ____28____ my morning walk, standing still to watch these “gentlemen” quarreling. Interestingly, after a short while, a truck roared past their feast, disturbing their ____29____ conversation. The two geese were equally ____30____ by the massive “monster”, thus giving up their conversation.

Would they start quarreling again? I stood still, ____31____ the ridiculous question and waited. Beyond my expectation, right after the truck's passing by, the two geese immediately lost their ____32____ for quarreling as if they had forgotten all about what had happened. Even the two turned around and left the ____33____ in opposite directions as if nothing had happened. They left only me there, imagining what might have happened without the ____34____.

They got along harmoniously again. Sometimes it's not that bad to be ____35____.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. draw on | B. focus on | C. feed on | D. try on |
| 22. A. desire | B. reputation | C. affection | D. appetite |
| 23. A. generous | B. faithful | C. weird | D. rude |
| 24. A. well-informed | B. well-dressed | C. well-behaved | D. well-balanced |
| 25. A. fiercely | B. blindly | C. cautiously | D. gently |
| 26. A. deserted | B. located | C. fixed | D. laid |
| 27. A. frequent | B. rare | C. common | D. constant |
| 28. A. restricting | B. changing | C. pausing | D. speeding |
| 29. A. desperate | B. simple | C. serious | D. disharmonious |
| 30. A. frightened | B. annoyed | C. crashed | D. injured |
| 31. A. finding out | B. dealing with | C. looking into | D. wondering about |
| 32. A. passion | B. reason | C. talent | D. anxiety |

33. A. scene B. destination C. landscape D. park
34. A. looker-on B. passer-by C. truck D. clump
35. A. upset B. forgetful C. mean D. greedy

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

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要叙述了作者旁观两只加拿大鹅争吵的故事。

【21 题详 析】

句意：你听说过或见过加拿大鹅吗？你知道它们以新鲜的草和种子为食吗？draw on 利用；focus on 专注；feed on 以……为食；try on 试穿。根据后文的“fresh grass and seeds”可知，本句想表达它们以新鲜的草和种子为食。故选 C 项。

【22 题详 析】

句意：加拿大鹅以其彬彬有礼而闻名。desire 欲望；reputation 声誉；affection 感情；appetite 食欲。根据后文的“They always bow down to you whenever you walk by.”可知，每当你走过的时候，它们总是向你鞠躬，故它们有良好的声誉。故选 B 项。

【23 题详 析】

句意：然而，我最近发现，它们有时会对同伴是粗鲁的，尤其是在它们为食物争吵的时候——是的，这些举止得体的绅士确实会争吵，只是为了吃点东西。generous 慷慨的；faithful 忠诚的；weird 奇怪的；rude 粗鲁的。根据后文的“especially on occasions when they quarrel for food”可知，加拿大鹅有时为食物争吵，故它们有时是粗鲁无礼的。故选 D 项。

【24 题详 析】

句意：然而，我最近发现，它们有时会对同伴是粗鲁的，尤其是在它们为食物争吵的时候——是的，这些举止得体的绅士确实会争吵，只是为了吃点东西。well-informed 见多识广；well-dressed 穿着考究的；well-behaved 举止得体的；well-balanced 平衡良好。根据前文的“They always bow down to you whenever you walk by.”可知，加拿大鹅举止得体。故选 C 项。

【25 题详 析】

句意：昨天，我看到两只加拿大鹅为了一丛美丽的新鲜草而激烈地争吵。fiercely 激烈的；blindly 盲目的；cautiously 谨慎的；gently 温和的。根据后文的“the two were shouting noisily, stretching their necks as long as they could to look aggressively at each other.”可知，两只加拿大鹅激烈地争吵。故选 A 项。

【26 题详 析】

高级中学名校试卷

句意：那块草丛就在它们中间，两只鹅大声喊叫，尽可能地伸长脖子，挑衅地看着对方。

deserted 被抛弃的；located 位于；fixed 固定的；laid 松弛的，从容不迫的。根据后文的“right in the middle of them”可知，草丛位于它们中间。故选 B 项。

【27 题详 析】

句意：很少看到加拿大鹅“不礼貌”的一面。frequent 经常的；rare 稀有的；common 普通的；constant 恒定的。根据前文的Canadian geese have a good 2 for their politeness. They always bow down to you whenever you walk by.”可知，加拿大鹅举止得体，加拿大鹅“不礼貌”的一面是稀有的。故选 B 项。

【28 题详 析】

句意：于是，我忍不住停下了早晨的散步，站着不动，看着这些“绅士”们争吵。restrict 限制；change 改变；pause 暂停；speed 超速。根据前文的“It’s_____ to witness the “impolite” side of Canadian geese.”可知，因为很少看到加拿大鹅“不礼貌”的一面，作者忍不住停下了早晨的散步。故选 C 项。

【29 题详 析】

句意：有趣的是，过了一会儿，一辆卡车呼啸而过，扰乱了它们不和谐的谈话。desperate 绝望的；simple 简单的；serious 严重的；D. disharmonious 不和谐的。根据前文的“The clump was right in the middle of them, while the two were shouting noisily, stretching their necks as long as they could to look aggressively at each other.”可知，它们俩大声喊叫着，尽量伸长脖子，恶狠狠地瞪着对方，它们的谈话不和谐。故选 D 项。

【30 题详 析】

句意：两只鹅同样被这个巨大的“怪物”吓坏了，于是放弃了它们的谈话。frightened 害怕的；annoyed 生气；crashed 碰撞；injured 伤害。根据前文的“a truck roared past their feast”以及后文的“by the massive “monster””可知，在两只鹅的眼中这辆卡车像个巨大的怪物，故它们很害怕。故选 A 项。

【31 题详 析】

句意：我站着不动，想着这个可笑的问题，等待着。find out 发现；deal with 处理；look into 调查；wonder about 想知道。根据前文的“Would they start quarreling again?”可知，作者正在想它们会不会再吵架这个问题。故选 D 项。

【32 题详 析】

高级中学名校试卷

句意：出乎我意料的是，卡车刚过，两只鹅就失去了争吵的激情，好像他们已经忘记了发生的一切。passion 激情；reason 原因；talent 天赋；anxiety 焦虑。根据后文的“Even the two turned around and left the _____ in opposite directions as if nothing had happened.”可知，两只鹅不再吵架，失去了争吵的激情。故选 A 项。

【33 题详 析】

句意：就连两只鹅也转过身来，若无其事地离开了现场。scene 场景；destination 目的地；landscape 景观；park 公园。根据后文的“‘They left only me there, imagining what might have happened without the _____.’”可知，它们只留下我一个人在那里，两只鹅离开了现场。故选 A 项。

【34 题详 析】

句意：它们只留下我一个人在那里，想象着没有卡车会发生什么。looker-on 旁观者；passer-by 路人；truck 卡车；clump 丛，簇，束。根据前文的“Beyond my expectation, right after the truck’s passing by, the two geese immediately lost their _____ for quarreling as if they had forgotten all about what had happened.”可知，卡车扰乱了它们的谈话，故作者想象着没有卡车会发生什么。故选 C 项。

【35 题详 析】

句意：有时候健忘也没那么糟。upset 心烦意乱的；forgetful 健忘的；mean 吝啬的；greedy 贪婪的。根据前文的“as if they had forgotten all about what had happened.”可知，两只鹅忘记了先前的争吵，故有时候健忘也没那么糟。故选 B 项。

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。

A visually-challenged man from Beijing recently hiked (徒步) 40 days to Xi’an, as a first step 36 _____ (journey) the Belt and Road route (路线) by foot.

On the 1,100 kilometer journey, the man Cao Shengkang, 37 _____ lost his eyesight at the age of eight in a car accident, crossed 40 cities and counties in three provinces. Inspired by the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation 38 _____ (hold) in Beijing, Cao decided to cover the route by hiking as a tribute (致敬) to the ancient Silk Road. 39 _____ friend of his, Wu Fan, volunteered to be his companion during the trip.

Cao and Wu also collected garbage along the road, in order to promote environmental 40 _____ (protect). Cao believes this will make the hiking trip even more 41 _____ (meaning). The two of

them collected more than 1,000 plastic bottles along the 40-day journey.

高级中学名校试卷

In the last five years, Cao 42 (walk) through 34 countries in six continents, and in 2016, he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa's 43 (high) mountain.

Now, Cao has started the second part of his dream to walk along the Belt and Road route. He flew 4,700 kilometers 44 Xi'an to Kashgar on Sept. 20, 45 (plan) to hike back to Xi'an in five months.

【答案】36. to journey 37. who 38. held 39. A 40. protection 41. meaningful
42. has walked 43. highest 44. from 45. planning

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的是一个有视力障碍的北京男子曹盛康徒步旅行一带一路的事情。

【36题详析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：近日，一名来自北京的盲人徒步40天来到西安，作为“一带一路”徒步旅行的第一步。step前面有序数词first，应用不定式，作后置定语。故填to journey。

【37题详析】

考查定语从句。句意：在1100公里的旅程中，8岁时因一次车祸失明的男子曹盛康穿过了三个省的40个城市和县。此处是非限制性定语从句，先行词为the man，在从句中作主语，应用关系代词who引导。故填who。

【38题详析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：受到在北京举行的“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的启发，曹决定徒步穿越这条路线，以向古代丝绸之路致敬。动词hold意为“举行”，和谓语之间没有连词，和逻辑主语“the Belt and Road Forum”之间构成被动关系，且动作已完成，应用过去分词，作后置定语。故填held。

【39题详析】

考查冠词。句意：他的一位朋友吴凡在旅行中自愿成为他的同伴。此处名词friend第一次出现，所以应用不定冠词表示泛指，且friend是以辅音音素开头的词，应用不定冠词a。故填A。

【40题详析】

考查名词。句意：曹和吴还沿路收集垃圾，以促进环境保护。根据句意和空前的形容词environmental可知，此处应用名词protection，作宾语，protection表示“保护”时，是不可数名词。故填protection。

【41题详析】

高级中学名校试卷

考查形容词。句意：曹认为这将使这次徒步旅行更加有意义。此处是 **make** 复合结构，应用形容词 **meaningful** 表示“有意义的”，作宾语补足语。故填 **meaningful**。

【42 题详 析】

考查动词时态。句意：在过去的五年中，曹穿越了六大洲的 34 个国家，2016 年，他到达了乞力马扎罗山顶，这是非洲最高的山峰。根据时间状语 **in the last five years** 可知，此处应用现在完成时，主语 **Cao** 为第三人称单数，助动词用 **has**。故填 **has walked**。

【43 题详 析】

考查形容词最高级。句意：在过去的五年中，曹穿越了六大洲的 34 个国家，2016 年，他到达了乞力马扎罗山顶，这是非洲最高的山峰。根据空前 **Africa's** 可知，此处是指三者或三者以上的比较，应用形容词最高级。故填 **highest**。

【44 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：9 月 20 日，他从 4700 公里外的西安飞到了喀什，计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。根据句意和 **Xi'an to Kashgar** 可知，此处表示“从西安飞往喀什”，应用介词 **from**，固定搭配 **from...to...** 表示“从……到……”。故填 **from**。

【45 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：9 月 20 日，他从 4700 公里外的西安飞到了喀什，计划在五个月内徒步回到西安。动词 **plan** 意为“计划”，和谓语之间没有连词，和主语构成主动关系，应用现在分词，作状语。故填 **planning**。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假如你是李华，你的美国好友 **Mike** 在邮件中提到他最近在学校里时常感到自卑，觉得自己没有其他同学酷，请给他回一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示理解和鼓励；
2. 给出建议及理由。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Mike,

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

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