

# 2017 年北京市高考英语试卷

## 参考答案

### 第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

1-5 CBCBA

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

6-10 BBACA                      11-15 CBACA

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

每小题 1.5 分。如果出现拼写错误不计分；出现大小写、单复数错误扣 0.5 分；如每小题超过一个词不计分。

16. dictionary    17. Italy    18. Monday/Mon.    19. Acket / ACKET    20. 15374

### 第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

21-25 CDBAC            26-30 BCCDA            31-35 ADBAB

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36-40 BDCAD            41-45 BACDC            46-50AABCB            51-55ADCCD

### 第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，20 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

56. B            57. C            58. B  
59. D            60. B            61. D            62. B  
63. A            64. C            65. D            66. C  
67. A            68. A            69. D            70. C

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分。共 10 分）

71C            72E            73F            74G            75B

### 第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

Dear Jim,

I'm happy receive your letter and know you're coming to China.

Of the two trips to the Yangtze River and Mount Tai, both are highly recommended. Personally, I prefer the tour along the Yangtze, the longest river and one of the mother rivers of Chinese civilization. You can learn a lot about the history of China and Chinese people. Moreover, the scenery along the river is amazing, with many well-known sightseeing spots. That's why I think the trip along the Yangtze will be a better choice.

Hope you'll have a good time in China.

Yours

Li Hua

## 第二节 （ 20 分）

One possible version:

Graduation finally came. My classmates and I decided to do something. After a heated discussion, we agreed on making a video to record our experiences at school.

Material collecting took us a whole week, during which we interviewed our teachers and took pictures of every aspect of school life. The editing part after that was tough. We debated over what to put into the video. Some compromises were unavoidable, but the video turned out perfect. Several days later, when the video was played on the graduation ceremony, it was well received. The students and teachers shared a great time. That surely gave us a great sense of achievement.

# 2017 年北京市高考英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

## 第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分） 解析略

听力原文：

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话你将听一遍。

1. M: Let's meet after school tomorrow.

W: All right, I'll finish school at five o'clock, and I'm free after that.

M: So is six o'clock okay with you?

W: Fine. Then we can go to the cinema and see the film that starts at seven o'clock.

2. W: Come on, you just sit around all day! Why don't you do something?

M: What do you suggest?

W: Maybe join in a club is good for you. Look, here are some interesting ones. The film club, the travel club and the sports club.

M: Well, I think I'll join the travel club so I can visit different places.

3. W: What was the weather like yesterday?

M: It was changing all the time!

W: How was that?

M: Uh, it started out warm and sunny, but when I went into the mountains and climbed higher, it started snowy. Then, when I came back, a strong warm wind began to blow.

4. W: I'm taking a paper cutting class.

M: Cool! What have you cut out so far?

W: I've cut a fish and a monkey out of paper. That was amazing!

M: Yes, sounds a lot of fun. If I have the chance to attend the class, I'm going to cut out a bird.

5. W: What can I do for you?

M: I want to check out these books.

W: Your library card, please. Oh, you have lead fees. It comes to 4 dollars. You have to pay it off before you check out all books.

M: OK, no problem.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

M: Ground transportation services. How can I help you?

W: I have several guests coming to visit for the holidays, and I want to know how I can get them from the airport to my house.

M: Okay, are you familiar with our door-to-door shuttle service?

W: Yes, I can use it myself. The thing is, I have 50 dollars a person. That means 350 dollars for seven people. It's a little expensive.

M: How about hiring our mini bus?

W: How much is it?

M: It costs 150 dollars, and you can drive straight from the airport to your house.

W: Oh, that sounds great. Can I make a reservation now?

M: Sure, but I'll need the flight information for your guests.

W: Sorry, I don't have the information now, I'll call you back.

M: Okay. Goodbye.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

M: Hi, what will you do with your broken cellphone?

W: I'll throw it away. I don't need it any more.

M: Don't throw away electronic waste carelessly! It's dangerous to the environment!

W: You mean I should keep these useless things at home?

M: I'm not saying that. But do you know that every year a lot of useless computers and cellphones will ruin the soil?

W: Oh, I see. So what do you think I should do then?

M: You can sell the phone, and it can be recycled.

W: All right. I think you are right. I'll do that.

M: Great.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

W: Peter? Hi, how are you? I haven't seen you for ages!

M: Hello, Mary. Well, it must be at least five years. What are you doing here?

W: I came for a meeting. Business trip, you know. Anyway, how are you?

M: I'm good, thanks. I still work in a school. What about you?

W: I have a new job now, so I have to travel a lot.

M: What do you do?

W: I work for a travel agency. Working in a restaurant was just too boring.

M: Your new job sounds interesting! Have you got time for a coffee? So we can catch up?

W: Sure, why not?

M: Oh, there's a nice café about two minutes from here.

W: Let's go then.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

W: It's 8:00 am, and I'm on the platform at Sullivan Station. I'm waiting for the train to central station. I'm noticing that they've made improvements to this station. It's cleaner, there are benches to sit on, and there are the arts on the walls. Because of that,

this part of my trip has become more pleasant. Now it's 8:30. I've arrived at the central station. The No.3 bus is in the weary side, and the bus is often very crowded at this time, so I choose to walk to my office. Still I have to say that trains and buses and walking are all better than driving. Traffic is getting worse every day and parking is more expensive. I guess it's worth leaving my car at home. This is Jenny Waxlo reporting.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至第 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

W: Hello, Park at delivery services. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I need to send one package.

W: What's in the package?

M: Uh, a dictionary and some magazines.

W: Where are you sending your package?

M: Overseas. To Italy.

W: I see. And how will you send it? By air or regular mail?

M: By air, please.

W: All right. When is it convenient for the mailman to fetch the package?

M: At 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon.

W: OK. By the way, does your package need packing?

M: Yes. A medium box will do.

W: Your name and address, please?

M: Hudson Acket. 89 Street, Chicago, 15374.

W: Could you spell your last name, please?

M: It's A-C-K-E-T.

W: And your telephone number, please?

M: It's 4159786.

W: How would you like to pay?

M: With my credit card.

W: Okay. Our mailman will arrive at 89 Street, Chicago, 15374 at 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon. The package will be packed with a medium box, am I right?

M: Yes. That's it. Thank you. Have a nice day!

W: You too.

## 第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

### 第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Samuel, the tallest boy in our class, \_\_\_\_\_ easily reach the books on the top shelf.

A. must

B. should

C. can

D. need

【考点】A6：情态动词。

【分析】我们班个子最高的男孩 Samuel 能够很容易够到书架最上面的书。

【解答】答案：C

must 必须；should 应该；can 能够；need 需要；句中 the tallest boy in our class 他个子最高，说明他能够很容易够到最上面的书。故选 C。

【点评】情态动词的用法是英语中常考的语言点。通常考查的方式有虚拟和推测，本题考查的是情态动词的基本。学习时要注意积累。

22. —Peter, please send us postcards \_\_\_\_\_ we'll know where you have visited.

—No problem.

A. but

B. or

C. for

D. so

【考点】91：并列连词。

【分析】- 彼得，请给我们寄贺卡，这样我们就能知道你到过那些地方。

- 没问题。

【解答】答案：D

祈使句+and/so+陈述句，是常用的句型结构，表示做某事就会怎样；祈使句+or+陈述句，表示做某事否则就怎样，其它介词没有这样的搭配结构。故选 D。

【点评】并列连词用来连接并列句。常用的并列连词有：表并列关系的 and，neither...nor...，either...or...，as well as，not only...but also...；表转折关系的 but，yet，however，still，while；表选择关系的 either...or...，neither...nor...，or，otherwise；表因果关系的 for，therefore，so，学习时要加以区分和掌握。

23. Every year, \_\_\_\_\_ makes the most beautiful kite will win a prize in the Kite Festival.

- A. whatever      B. whoever      C. whomever      D. whichever

【考点】H7: wh - 引导的主语从句。

【分析】每年，只要做的风筝是最漂亮的，都会获得风筝节的奖品。

【解答】答案：B

根据句式可知，考查主语从句。句子缺少主语成分，再结合具体意思，"无论谁做的风筝漂亮都会获奖"，确定 whoever。该句式等于 Anyone who makes the most beautiful kite will win a...whomever 在句子里不能充当主语；whatever 是无论什么；whichever 是无论哪一个都不符合题意。故选 B。

【点评】考生在答题时要分析句子结构，来判断所缺成分并结合具体语境灵活使用。

24. —\_\_\_\_\_ that company to see how they think of our product yesterday?

—Yes. They are happy with it.

- A. Did you call    B. Have you called    C. Will you call    D. Were you calling

【考点】E2: 一般过去时。

【分析】- - 昨天你有打电话给那家公司看看他们对我们产品的看法吗？

- - 有。他们对于产品很满意。

【解答】答案：A

考查时态。根据时间状语 *yesterday* 可以判断出，本句应该用一般过去时，B 选项是现在完成时；C 选项为将来时；D 选项为过去进行时，所以答案选 A，一般过去时。

【点评】高考题目对时态的考查是重点，谓语动词要与时间状语保持一致，时态与时间是密不可分的，各种时态却要受到时间和语言环境的限制，根据题干提供的时间或者时间状语体现的时间来判断句子的时态是最直接的解题方法，扎实的语法功底加上准确的理解至关重要。

25. \_\_\_\_\_ birds use their feathers for flight, some of their feathers are for other purposes.

- A. Once                      B. If                      C. Although                      D. Because

【考点】92：从属连词。

【分析】虽然鸟类用羽毛飞行，但它们的一些羽毛是为了其他用途。

【解答】答案 C。

once"一旦"，引导条件状语从句。if"如果"，引导条件状语从句。although"尽管，虽然"，引导让步状语从句。because"因为"，引导原因状语从句。分析可知前后两句话之间是逻辑上的"让步"关系，再结合句子所表达的意思可知答案选 C。

【点评】本题考查从属连词的用法。连词的用法辨析，要注意分析主从句之间的逻辑关系，再确定相应的连词，同时注意不同的连词的语义及用法区别。

26. Jane moved aimlessly down the tree-lined street, not knowing \_\_\_\_\_ she was heading.

- A. why                      B. where                      C. how                      D. when

【考点】79：连接副词。

【分析】Jane 漫无目的地沿着绿树成荫的街道走着，不知道她该往何方。

【解答】答案：B

句中 she was heading 作 knowing 的宾语，是一个宾语从句；前面的 aimlessly 表示漫无目的，说明的是不知道目的地，要用 where 来连接。故选 B。

**【点评】**从属连词是连词的一种，用来引导名词性从句和状语从句。大致可分为三大类：that（无词义，不做成分）if, whether（表达是否的意义，但不做句子成分）；连接代词：who, whom, whose, what, which, whatever, whoever, whichever（有词义，在句子中可作主语、表语、宾语）；连接副词：when, where, why, how, how many, how long, how far, however, whenever, wherever（有词义，作从句的状语）。学习时，要注意区分和掌握。

27. Many airlines now allow passengers to print their boarding passes online \_\_\_\_\_ their valuable time.

- A. save                      B. saving                      C. to save                      D. saved

**【考点】**BA：不定式。

**【分析】**现在很多航班允许乘客在线打印登机牌，以便节约他们宝贵的时间。

**【解答】**答案：C

句中 Many airlines now allow passengers to print their boarding passes online 是完整的句子结构，后面要用非谓语动词；to save 表示目的，要用动词不定式构成目的状语。故选 C。

**【点评】**动词不定式是非谓语动词的一种，表示未发生的动作，用法较多。常用来作定语，主语，宾语，补语，状语等。本题中用来作目的状语，相当于 in order to"为了"。

28. If you don't understand something, you may research, study, and talk to other people \_\_\_\_\_ you figure it out.

- A. because                      B. though                      C. until                      D. since

**【考点】**92：从属连词。

**【分析】**如果你不理解某事，你可以研究，学习，和其他人交谈直到你找到答

案.

【解答】答案 C.

because"因为", 引导原因状语从句. though"尽管, 虽然", 引导让步状语从句. until"直到", 引导时间状语从句. since 意思是"自从...以来"时, 引导时间状语从句; 意思是"既然"时, 引导原因状语从句. 分析可知前后两句话之间是逻辑上的"时间"关系, 可排除 A 和 B; 再结合句子所表达的意思"如果你不理解某事, 你可以研究, 学习, 和其他人交谈直到你找到答案."可知答案选 C.

【点评】本题考查从属连词的用法. 连词的用法辨析, 要注意分析主从句之间的逻辑关系, 再确定相应的连词, 同时注意不同的连词的语义及用法区别.

29. In the 1950s in the USA, most families had just one phone at home, and wireless phones \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

A. haven't invented

B. haven't been invented

C. hadn't invented

D. hadn't been invented

【考点】F5: 过去完成时的被动语态.

【分析】二十世纪五十年代在美国, 绝大多数家庭只有一部电话, 无线电话还没有发明出来.

【解答】答案: D

句中 invent 与主语 phones 构成动宾关系, 要用被动语态. invent 的动作发生在谓语动词 had 之前, 是过去的过去, 要用过去完成时态的被动语态. 故选 D.

【点评】表示过去某一时间或动作以前已经发生或完成了的动作对过去的某一点造成的某种影响或是结果, 用来指在另一个过去行动之前就已经完成了的事件. 它表示动作发生的时间是"过去的过去", 侧重事情的结果.

30. The national park has a large collection of wildlife, \_\_\_\_\_ from butterflies to elephants.

A. ranging

B. range

C. to range

D. ranged

【考点】B3：现在分词。

【分析】国家公园里有大量的野生动物，从蝴蝶到大象都有。

【解答】答案：A

句中有逗号分隔，没有连词，要用非谓语动词，range 与 collection 构成主谓关系，要用表示主动的现在分词来构成；句意表达的是一般事实，不是未发生的动作，不能用不定式。故选 A。

【点评】现在分词是非谓语动词的一种，表达主动或进行；过去分词表达被动或完成；动词不定式表达未发生的动作。学习时，要注意区分和掌握。

31. The little problems \_\_\_\_\_ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.

- A. that                      B. as                      C. where                      D. when

【考点】59：关系代词；H1：限制性定语从句。

【分析】我们日常生活中遇到的小问题可能是伟大发明的灵感。

【解答】答案：A

考查定语从句。这是一个限制性定语从句。本句中的先行词是 problems，在定语从句 we meet in our daily lives 中做宾语，所以用关系代词 that 引导。where 和 when 引导定语从句在从句中做状语。as 引导非限制性定语从句。所以答案选 A。

【点评】定语从句又称为形容词性从句，综观历年高考试题，我们可以发现该语法项目是测试中的热点与难点，解定语从句的题目首先要知道哪一句是主句，哪一句是从句，被修饰的词是谁，从句中的句子成分缺失什么，根据缺失成分的不同从而选出相对应的关系代词或者关系副词，从而选出正确的答案，解题的关键是从从句子的成分分析。

32. Jim has retired, but he still remember the happy time \_\_\_\_\_ with his students.

- A. to spend              B. spend              C. spending              D. spent

【考点】BB：过去分词。

【分析】Jim 已经退休了，但他仍然记得和他的学生一起度过的快乐时光。

【解答】答案：D

句中 spend 作 time 的后置定语，要用非谓语动词；句中 spend 与 time 构成动宾关系，要用表示被动的过去分词来构成。故选 D。

【点评】过去分词是非谓语动词的一种，用法很灵活，分为简单式 done（表示与谓语同时或几乎同时发生的动作）；完成式 having been done（表示先于谓语的动作）。学习时，要把握其用法特征：表示被动和完成。同时还要注意区分现在分词和不定式。

33. People \_\_\_\_\_ better access to health care than they used to, and they're living longer as a result.

- A. will have      B. have      C. had      D. had had

【考点】E1：一般现在时。

【分析】人们现在比过去有更好的途径看病，结果更长寿。

【解答】答案：B

分析句意可知，是拿人们看病的途径现在和过去进行对比，叙述的是现在的一种客观情况，故使用一般现在时。另外考查固定短语，have access to 可接近的，故答案为 B。

【点评】考生在答题时要根据所给语境，仔细揣摩，体会句意所暗示的意思。

34. If the new safety system \_\_\_\_\_ to use, the accident would never have happened.

- A. had been put    B. were put      C. should be put    D. would be put

【考点】GJ：虚拟语气。

【分析】如果新的安全系统被投入使用，这个事故本就不会发生。

【解答】答案：A

根据句意可知，考查虚拟语气。跟过去事实相反，从句用 had done，主句用 would have done，再结合 new safety system 是被投入使用，故用 had been done，即答

案为 A.

【点评】考生需掌握虚拟语气的使用，尤其是和过去事实相反的时候，要记住固定的句型搭配.

35. Many people who live along the coast make a living \_\_\_\_\_ fishing industry.

A. at                      B. in                      C. on                      D. by

【考点】8C: 介词.

【分析】许多住在沿海地区的人靠捕鱼业谋生.

【解答】答案 B.

at prep. (表示位置)在; 在(某时间或时刻); 以, 达; 向, 朝; in prep. 采用(某种方式); 穿着, 带着; (表示位置)在...里面, (表示领域, 范围)在...以内; (表示品质、能力等)在...之中; on prep. (表示方向)向; (表示对象)对; (表示位置)在...上; (表示时间)在...之时; by prep. 在...旁边; 表示方式; 由于; 经过. 答案应该是选 B. by 也可表示谋生的一种方式, 但应该是这样 make a living by fishing 来表达. 故答案不选 D.

【点评】介词题一直是高考的热点之一, 它注重考查考生结合语境准确选用词语的能力, 由于英语词汇丰富, 考生掌握起来有一定难度, 因此平时应注意介词的积累, 理解其含义和用法, 再联系句子所表述的意思和语境, 选出正确答案.

## 第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

Hannah Taylor is a schoolgirl from Manitoba, Canada. One day, when she was five years old, she was walking with her mother in downtown Winnipeg. They saw a man 36 out of a garbage can. She asked her mother why he did that and her mother said that the man was homeless and hungry. Hannah was very 37. She couldn't understand why some people had to live their lives without shelter or enough food. Hannah started to think about how she could 38, but, of course, there is not a lot one five-year-old can do to solve (解决) the problem of homelessness.

Later, when Hannah attended school, she saw another homeless person. It was a woman, 39 an old shopping trolley (购物车) which was piled with 40. It seemed that everything the woman owned was in them. This made Hannah very sad, and even more 41 to do something. She had been talking to her mother about the lives of homeless people 42 they first saw the homeless man. Her mother told her that if she did something to change the problem that made her sad, she wouldn't 43 as bad.

Hannah began to speak out about the homelessness in Manitoba and then in other provinces. She hoped to 44 her message of hope and awareness. She started the Ladybug Foundation, an organization aiming at getting rid of homelessness. She began to 45 "Big Bosses" lunches, where she would try to persuade local business Leaders to 46 to the cause. She also organized a fund raising (募捐) drive in "Ladybug Jars" to collect everyone's spare change during "Make Change" month. More recently, the foundation began another 47 called National Red Scarf Day --- a day when people donate \$20 and wear red scarves in support of Canada's 48 and homeless.

There is an emergency shelter in Winnipeg called "Hannah's Place", something that Hannah is very 49 of. Hannah's Place is divided into several areas, providing shelter for people when it is so cold that 50 outdoors can mean death. In the more than five years since Hannah began her activities, she has received a lot of 51.

For example, she received the 2007 BRICK Award recognizing the 52 of young people to change the world. But 53 all this, Hannah still has the 54 life of a Winnipeg schoolgirl, except that she pays regular visits to homeless people.

Hannah is one of many examples of young people who are making a 55 in the world. You can, too!

- |                |               |              |             |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 36. A. jumping | B. eating     | C. crying    | D. waving   |
| 37. A. annoyed | B. nervous    | C. ashamed   | D. upset    |
| 38. A. behave  | B. manage     | C. help      | D. work     |
| 39. A. pushing | B. carrying   | C. buying    | D. holding  |
| 40. A. goods   | B. bottles    | C. foods     | D. bags     |
| 41. A. excited | B. determined | C. energetic | D. grateful |
| 42. A. since   | B. unless     | C. although  | D. as       |

- |                   |                |              |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 43. A. sound      | B. get         | C. feel      | D. look         |
| 44. A. exchange   | B. leave       | C. keep      | D. spread       |
| 45. A. sell       | B. deliver     | C. host      | D. pack         |
| 46. A. contribute | B. lead        | C. apply     | D. agree        |
| 47. A. campaign   | B. trip        | C. procedure | D. trial        |
| 48. A. elderly    | B. hungry      | C. lonely    | D. sick         |
| 49. A. aware      | B. afraid      | C. proud     | D. sure         |
| 50. A. going      | B. sleeping    | C. traveling | D. playing      |
| 51. A. praises    | B. invitations | C. replies   | D. appointments |
| 52. A. needs      | B. interests   | C. dreams    | D. efforts      |
| 53. A. for        | B. through     | C. besides   | D. along        |
| 54. A. healthy    | B. public      | C. normal    | D. tough        |
| 55. A. choice     | B. profit      | C. judgment  | D. difference   |

【考点】M1: 人物故事.

【分析】本文讲述了一位心地善良的小女孩，在两次目睹忍饥耐寒、无家可归的流浪者的悲惨生活后，竭尽所能的给予他们帮助，并在自己的努力和影响下，影响了更多的人。

【解答】36 - 40 BDCAD    41 - 45 BACDC    46 - 50 AABCB    51 - 55 ADCCD

36. B 本题考查动词辨析 A. 跳, B. 吃, C. 哭, D. 挥手. 根据后文 the man was homeless and hungry, 可以知道此时这个人在垃圾桶捡东西吃, 故选 B.

37. D 本题考查形容词辨析 A 恼怒的, B 紧张的, C 耻辱的, D 难过的. 根据后文 "She couldn't understand why some people had to live their lives without shelter or enough food" 可知, 她的心情是难过的, 同时在第二段最后一句, 有 sad 近义词复现, 故选 D.

38. C 本题考查动词辨析 A 表现、举止, B 管理、经营, C 帮助, D 工作 根据上文 Hannah 看到无家可归的人感觉很难过, 所以想要伸出援手, 选择 C.

39. A 本题考查动词辨析 A 推; B 拿着、扛着, C 买, D 拿着. 主语是无家可归的女人, 宾语是一个老旧的购物车, 所以动作为 pushing 推, 故选 A.

40. D 本题考查名词辨析 A 货物, 商品, 私人物品, 不能与 in them 搭配; B 瓶子, "她的一切都在瓶里" 逻辑不通顺; C 食物, 与上文 "无家可归的人捡垃圾的" 人设不符合; D 袋子, 逻辑通顺, "她的一切东西都在袋子里". 根据后文

everything the women owned was in them, them 指代上文里手推车里堆满的东西, 故选择 D.

41. B 本题考查形容词辨析 A excited 激动的, B determined 坚定的, C energetic 有活力的, D grateful 感激的. 由 37 空 Hannah 看到那个流浪汉后心中感到不安, 及后来她又看到一个无家可归的女人, 原文说 This made Hannah very sad. 正是这种强烈的对比, 才使得 Hannah 决心要帮助无家可归的人. 而且此空前还有 even more 加强语气, 故选 B.

42. A 本题考查连词辨析. A 自从, B 除非, C 尽管, D 当. 正如, 随着, 根据上文 37 空 Hannah 看到那个流浪汉时, Hannah 无法理解为什么有人无家可归还要饿肚子, Hannah was very sad. 所以此处句意是说自从他们遇到了那个无家可归的人, Hannah 就一直在和她妈妈讨论无家可归的人的生活, had been talking 指一直在说, 所以这里表示自从, 答案选 A since.

43. C 本题考查动词辨析 A 听起来, B 得到, 变得, C 感觉, D 看起来. 根据上文, Hannah 的感觉是 sad, 所以她妈妈告诉她如果她可以做点什么, 改变这一切, 那么她就不会感觉这么糟糕了, 此处应填"感到", 故选 C.

44. D 本题考查动词辨析 A 交换, B 离开、留下, C 保持, D 传播. 根据此段第一句的 speak out, Hannah 开始在公开场合做些关于无家可归的人的演讲, 想呼吁人们关注他们, 根据 speak out, 可知此空是说她希望传播希望和提升人们的意识, 故选 D.

45. C 本题考查动词辨析 A 卖, B 寄送, C 主持, 举办, D 打包. 根据此空句子后半句, 她会在午餐期间尽力说服当地的企业家为这一扶贫事业做出贡献. 所以此空 Hannah 是举办一些"大老板"午餐, 这是她举办的一种活动. 所以此题选 C.

46. A 本题考查动词辨析, A 做贡献、出力, B 导致, C 应用, D 同意. 根据原文可知, Hannah 开始卖饭给当地的大老板, 在这个过程中她尝试去说服当地的大商人为摆脱 homelessness 出一把力, 故选 A.

47. A 本题考查名词辨析 A 政治或商业活动, B 旅行, C 流程, D 试验. 根据本空前一个 another, 提醒前面已经出现过同类型的一个名词; 而前文提到的与募捐有关的活动, 是一个"零钱月", 而 another 后面的另一个内容是"National Red

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：<https://d.book118.com/336034022133011041>