

河西区 2023-2024 学年度第二学期高三年级总复习质量调查（一）

英语试卷

本试卷由第Ⅰ卷（选择题）、第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）组成，共 130 分，考试用时 100 分钟。

第 I 卷

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. ---I'm going to Venice next week.

---- . Carnival will be held then. Have fun!

- A. You're crazy B. You're lucky C. You'd better not D. You never know

2. It may not be a great suggestion. But before _____ is put forward, we'll make do with it.

- A. a good one B. a best one C. a better one D. the best one

3. I have heard that it is a common _____ in that country to hold a big party to celebrate when a child turns 15.

- A. practice

- C. evidence

D. effect

4. —I went to the ticket office, but the tickets had been sold out already.

—You could have yourself an unnecessary trip by phoning in advance.

- A. prevented B. guaranteed C. enjoyed D. spared

5. Nature's repair process is slow and steady, with cells being renewed.

- A. strangely B. constantly C. casually D. relatively

6. Life is unpredictable; even the richest become the poorest.

- A. shall B. must C. need D. might

7. He did not see the film last night. That is _____ he had to help his little sister with her homework.

- A. why B. because C. that D. how

8. Good evening, everybody. Professor King _____ his lecture in a moment, but let me introduce him first.

- A. delivered B. will be delivering

- C. was delivering D. has been delivering

9. The university started some new language programs to _____ the country's Silk Road Economic Belt.

- A. apply to
- B. cater for

- C. appeal to D. hunt for

10. it many times, I still can't make Tom understand what I said.

- A. Explaining

C. To explain

D. Having been explained

11. —Amazingly. I've managed to pass my driving test!

—_____. I told you it was easy.

A. Believe it or not.

B. There you are!

C. How come?

D. You got me there!

12. The new product is beyond all praise and has quickly taken over the market _____ its superior quality.

A. in terms of

B. on behalf of

C. on top of

D. on account of

13. This amusement park with all the exciting rides and other fun activities _____ also home to outdoor concerts every summer.

A. are

B. have been

C. is

D. has been

14. The result is not the same _____ they had expected, _____ was rather disappointing.

A. what, as

B. as, that

C. as, which

D. that, which

15. She was such a proud person that she would die _____ she would admit she was wrong.

A. since

B. when

C. unless

D. before

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 15 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

When my dad finally finished the triathlon (铁人三项) in Montauk, the crowd cheered. It showed me how his hard work paid off and it excited my _____16_____. I wondered whether a small boy of my size could _____17_____ something like that. I found myself _____18_____ this out loud and my father overheard me. He _____19_____ me and said I could train with him.

Training with my dad turned out to be very _____20_____. We would get up very early for a morning jog or go for a swim in the pool after school. After a few weeks of training, I _____21_____ my first triathlon. Before the competition, I nervously waited for the _____22_____.

When someone fired the gun, I was off, _____23_____ towards the distant buoy (浮标) that marked my turn. I finished the half-mile swim and ran towards my _____24_____. I was dripping wet, trying to _____25_____ it. Once on the bike, I experienced an excitement specific to _____26_____. I went through the transition zone and _____27_____ my running shoes. At the start of the run part of the triathlon, my _____28_____ already felt like they were made of cement (水泥).

For me, the real competition began during the run, because now I could see each competitor as a target. No matter my _____29_____ in the field, each racer was either following me _____30_____ being followed. The run part of the race was in fact _____31_____ tolerance.

“Shut up, legs”, one of my favorite sayings, kept me from thinking about the _____32_____ feeling. Then I crossed the finish line. I took a breath and then began a (an) _____33_____ with the other finishers. The sense of _____34_____ was there for all of us.

Looking back, I remember the small boy on that day in Montauk who doubted whether he could _____35_____ it, like his dad. Now, that same boy is not only a huge fan, but also a training partner as well.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. pride | B. congratulations | C. concern | D. curiosity |
| 17. A. learn | B. deserve | C. achieve | D. organize |
| 18. A. saying | B. figuring | C. acting | D. leaving |
| 19. A. admired | B. encouraged | C. pushed | D. convinced |
| 20. A. unbearable | B. exciting | C. enjoyable | D. challenging |
| 21. A. learnt from | B. suffered from | C. signed up for | D. dropped out of |
| 22. A. signal | B. announcement | C. result | D. permission |
| 23. A. riding | B. walking | C. swimming | D. dashing |
| 24. A. bike | B. horse | C. destination | D. coat |
| 25. A. take off | B. get on | C. knock out | D. put away |
| 26. A. running | B. traveling | C. cycling | D. swimming |
| 27. A. kicked off | B. switched to | C. prepared for | D. polished |
| 28. A. arms | B. clothes | C. shoes | D. legs |
| 29. A. size | B. position | C. age | D. career |
| 30. A. or | B. and | C. but | D. so |
| 31. A. breathlessness | B. thirst | C. stress | D. pain |
| 32. A. winning | B. nervous | C. burning | D. proud |
| 33. A. suggestion | B. celebration | C. impression | D. organization |
| 34. A. accomplishment | B. guilt | C. sorrow | D. participation |
| 35. A. join | B. move | C. prove | D. make |

第二部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 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

Whether you're considering gap time directly after high school, during college, or a mid-career break, taking a year off is a great opportunity to learn through new experiences, grow beyond your comfort zone, and get out of your ordinary routine.

If your hunger to travel the world, meet new people, and experience new adventures can no longer be ignored, a gap

year program is a great opportunity to volunteer abroad, teach abroad, intern abroad, or attend a language school. Whether you're attracted by a quick tour across country borders on multiple continents, or a long-term stay in a near or distant city, the best way to spend your gap year is completely up to you!

Gap years are becoming increasingly common for students and young professionals. In fact, many find that when applying for jobs, their gap year experience helps their resume stand out among a sea of qualified candidates.

Because of the popularity of gap years, potential gap year travelers have tons of questions like: Is taking a gap year possible?

- Who takes a gap year?
- How much does a gap year cost?
- How can I make the most of my gap year?
- When is the best time to take a gap year?
- Will a gap year affect my college applications?
- What are the pros and cons of a gap year?
- Am I too old to take a gap year?
- Are there gap year jobs available?

Here at Go Overseas we have detailed information to help you have a year of meaningful growth through exploring your interests, passions, and curiosities, as well as supporting your desire for experiential learning, either locally or abroad. Go through gap year program listings and reviews, read through expert gap year advice and ideas, and decide how to get the most out of your gap year.

36. What do you know about the gap year?

- A. It is not worthwhile.
- B. It mainly suits school students.
- C. It does more harm than good.
- D. It contributes to a new routine.

37. Who can consider taking a gap year according to the text?

- A. People who have only been on the job for a year.
- B. People who always want to learn a new language abroad.
- C. High school students who are tired of sitting all day long.
- D. People who want to achieve work-life balance in the long run.

38. What does a gap year do for job seekers?

- A. It makes little difference to them.
- B. It makes their resumes look more authentic.
- C. It makes their potential employers confused.
- D. It increases their chances of being hired.

39. What is the purpose of the list of the questions?

- A. To draw the attention of new gap year travelers.
- B. To show the difficulties that a gap year traveler may meet.
- C. To reflect what people might want to know about taking a gap year.
- D. To explain why people should take a gap year into consideration.

40. What is this text?

- A. A travel guide.
- B. A guide to career choices.
- C. An advertisement for taking a gap year.
- D. Suggestions for having a wonderful school life.

B

When I was young I wanted to be a model, so when a national contest was staged, I convinced my parents to take me for an audition (试演). I was selected and told I had potential. They said that for only \$900 I could attend a weekend event which dozens of the most prestigious (有声望的) modeling agencies from around the world would attend. At 13, my hopes of fame and fortune clouded all judgment and I begged my parents to let me go. We have never been rich, but they saw my enthusiasm and agreed.

I imagined being signed by some famous model companies. For months, any boredom or disappointment was pushed aside because I knew I would soon have the chance to be a real model. I thought I would grace the covers of famous magazines!

Of course, I wasn't signed, but what hurt me most was being told that if I grew to 5'9" (about 1.75 metres) I could be a success. I prayed for a growth spurt (冲刺) because I could not imagine giving up my dream. I made an appointment with a local modeling agency and the agent demanded \$ 500 for classes, \$500 for a photo shoot, and \$ 300 for other expenses. My parents only agreed after hours and hours of me begging.

The agency sent me out on a few auditions, but with every day I didn't receive a call I grew more depressed. **The final straw** came in July after I had decided to focus on commercial (广告) modeling. There was an open call in New York City. We spent hours driving and another few hours waiting, only to be told that I was too short I was devastated (感到难以承受的).

Years later I realized that the trip to New York was good as it made me notice I didn't actually love modeling, just the idea of it. I wanted to be special and I was innocently determined to reach an impossible goal. The experience has made me stronger and that will help me in the future.

41. What's the main reason why the author wanted to be a model?

- A. She won a national contest.
- B. She wanted to get reputation and wealth.
- C. She was urged by some modeling agencies.

D. She had full potential to be a successful model.

42. What's the author's parents' attitude toward her dream?

A. Encouraging.

B. Critical.

C. Doubtful.

D. Enthusiastic.

43. What was that made the author end her attempt to become a model?

A. Her parents were strongly against it.

B. She realized that it was impossible for her.

C. Even a local modeling agency turned her down.

D. She realized that she didn't actually love the idea of modeling.

44. The underlined phrase "**The final straw**" probably means_____

A. the last in a series of bad things that happen to make someone very upset angry, etc

B. the final result that she was admitted by the model company

C. the final audition given by the agency

D. the decision that she made at last not to be a model anymore

45. What did the author learn from her experience of struggling to be a model?

A. Where there's a will there's away.

B. Being a model is not that easy.

C. We should have our own judgment and should not just follow others.

D. We might set unpractical goals but the experiences can help us grow.

C

The term "graffiti" is an Italian word meaning scratching or *scribbling*(乱涂). It entered the English language in the 1850s, specifically to describe the casual wall writing that experts found in Pompeii and the Roman tombs. Originally a term used only in ancient scribbling, the word has undergone considerable expansion of meaning in the past 75 years so that it now refers to any written message on a wall. Graffiti are characterized by their casualness; if they were more formal, they would be known as *inscriptions*(铭文).

The first piece of graffiti was found on one of the walls of the city Pompeii, which was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. It was one of 1,600 pieces of graffiti uncovered in Pompeii during a dig in the 19th century. Not surprisingly, there is much evidence of graffiti writing on the pyramid and temples of ancient Egypt. It is likely that ever since people have had walls and materials to scratch or paint with, they have been engaged in this simplest form of communication.

The writing of graffiti gives people a unique opportunity to achieve some kind of public audience. Thus short poems, declarations of love, pieces of political and revolutionary *polemic*(论战), and criticisms of institutions and people form a significant part of graffiti.

Apart from its usefulness in terms of self-expression, graffiti is also a valuable source for historians. There is always the possibility that historical events may be recorded by the presence of graffiti. Perhaps the most interesting example of this is the graffiti relating to the *gladiatorial*(角斗士) contests held in Pompeii. Graffiti can also give us a unique view into the daily life and customs of a people, for its casual expression encourages the recording of details that more formal writing would tend to ignore.

In the late 1970s, graffiti became popular. A thought written on a toilet wall in Wolverhampton can now be read in Chicago or Adelaide. In its own way, this is probably the most fascinating example of McLuhan's concept of "the global village". We now have a worldwide toilet wall.

46. According to the first paragraph, graffiti _____.

- A. is another name for "inscription"
- B. got its name from the English language
- C. was born in the 1850s
- D. Mainly refers to casual writing or pictures on walls

47. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?

- A. Graffiti has a long history.
- B. Graffiti is an attractive form of art.
- C. Graffiti made the ancient city Pompeii famous.
- D. Graffiti was ancient Egyptian's main way of communication.

48. What do the third and fourth paragraphs mainly tell us?

- A. Graffiti's great value.
- B. Graffiti's features.
- C. Graffiti's way of expression.
- D. Graffiti's connection with people's daily life.

49. The graffiti relating to the gladiatorial contests is mentioned in the passage to prove that _____.

- A. graffiti can show people's customs
- B. graffiti can provide valuable historical evidence
- C. graffiti was mainly used to record important events
- D. graffiti can provide more detailed information than formal writing

50. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph implies that _____.

- A. the presence of graffiti makes the world closely connected
- B. the concept of "the global village" is famous worldwide
- C. graffiti has become very popular all over the world

D. people like using toilet walls to share their graffiti

D

Some people worry that there's too much technology in our lives. And they may have a point, given how countless people now carry the internet around in their pocket and use it as a primary form of communication. It's practically difficult to shun technology in our world. There are computer microchips (微芯片) in our watches, our cars, light switches, even our pets! Where will it end?

Well, if certain people have their way, it'll go even further. We'll have microchips **implanted** into our brains that can interact with the computers by thought alone. It may sound like something from the science fiction, but in many ways, things look quite promising. Thanks to the ability to send and receive information remotely via computers, microchips and other related devices have long been put into brains.

For example, electrodes have been implanted in the brains of epilepsy patients to better record and even predict the abnormal neurological (神经病学的) activity. Similarly, deep-brain stimulation, through implanted devices that cause activity in key brain regions, is an established treatment for things like -Parkinson's disease, and is even being looked into for illnesses like depression.

However, it's another thing to place such devices in healthy individuals. There are the practical concerns, not least of which is what these chips will be made of. The inside of the brain is a mass of highly reactive chemicals and electrical activity. Implants would need to be inert (静止的) enough to not upset the delicate processes by their presence, but also sensitive enough to read and process the activity around them. Current technology has made impressive progress with this, but if it were to be rolled out to millions of people, we'd need to be 100 per cent certain that it's safe.

How many people will actually want to have technology literally put into their brain? A surprising 60 per cent of Americans say they'd be okay with it, but that's when it's purely theoretical. In reality, the possibility of having strangers stick chips in your brain is likely to prove unattractive, especially for a population where millions get mad at fictional microchips in vaccines (疫苗), and even more are frightened of dentists.

Ultimately, the technology of computer-brain interface (接口) implants is still far away from us.

51. What's the function of the first paragraph?

- A. A summary of the article.
- B. An introduction to the main topic.
- C. An overview of the whole article.
- D. An argument over the main topic.

52. What does the underlined word "implanted" mean in paragraph 2?

- A. To put something into someone's body by an operation.
- B. To design something new over a period of time.
- C. To prevent something from changing rapidly.
- D. To get rid of something steadily.

53. What does the author want to tell us by the examples in paragraph 3?

- A. The process of human-computer interaction.
 - B. The possible treatment for particular diseases.
 - C. The future of microchips and devices alike.
 - D. The existing application of microchip implants.
54. How may most Americans react to implanting chips in the brain in reality?
- A. They may reject it.
 - B. They may expect it.
 - C. They may adjust to it.
 - D. They may feel curious about it.
55. Which word can best describe the technology of computer-brain interface implants?
- A. Imaginary.
 - B. Practical.
 - C. Unfulfilled.
 - D. Impossible.

第 II 卷（非选择题 共 35 分）

第二部分：写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，并根据短文内容完成下列各题。

After being evacuated (疏散) from her Florida home following Hurricane Michael, Amber Gee was attempting to get an idea of the destruction left behind when she discovered a sign of trouble. As reported by ABC News, Gee was using NOAA's interactive aerial map (交互式航拍地图) to check the damage done to her and her family's homes when she spotted the word "H-E-L-P" spelled out in the yard.

The NOAA website allows those impacted in the hurricane to get a look at specific streets or homes by zooming in on (用变焦镜头拉近) aerial imagery of the affected area. According to ABC News, Gee was looking at one of these photos when she noticed a cry for help spelled out in wood in the front yard of her grandmother's Bay County home.

Though her grandmother had evacuated, several other family members, including Gee's uncle and his wife, had stayed behind. After spotting the message, Gee alerted (向……报警) Bay County Emergency Services, who went to the house and rescued those who were trapped in the residence.

"Apparently, they had to cut through a lot of downed trees to get there," Gee told ABC News. Her uncle, Ernest, had reportedly used wood from one of those trees to spell out the message.

After the rescue, Bay County Emergency Services posted the incident on their Facebook page, writing, "This is an incredible story of how people are working together in this situation. Someone from another county was using the mapping app to check property in rural Bay County and noticed the word 'help' spelled out in the grass in wood. That person immediately contacted us and sent the picture and we **dispatched** emergency workers."

Meanwhile, Gee says she is thankful that she was able to use the mapping tool to get her family to safety. "The hurricane has turned everything upside down everywhere. Some were more fortunate than others. I'm just happy that everybody is safe and sound and, hopefully, soon we will all get through this together and recover from this storm," she said.

56. What did Gee use the mapping app to do? (no more than 12 words)

57. Who can look at the NOAA website's aerial photos of the affected area? (no more than 5 words)

58. Who spelled out "Help" to cry for help? (no more than 5 words)

59. What does the underlined word "dispatched" in Para. 5 probably mean? (one word)

60. What lesson can you learn from this story? Please explain. (no more than 25 words)

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61. 假设你是晨光中学学生会主席李津，在元宵节来临之际，英国姊妹校师生来校访问，希望了解中国传统节日。

请根据以下提示，写一篇发言稿。

内容要点：

1. 表示欢迎：

2. 介绍元宵节（至少包括两点）；

.

3. 邀请他们参加元宵节活动。

注意：

1. 词数不少于 100；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：

元宵节 The Lantern Festival

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英语试卷

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第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. ---I'm going to Venice next week.

----_____. Carnival will be held then. Have fun!

- A. You're crazy B. You're lucky C. You'd better not D. You never know

【答案】 B

【解析】

【详解】考查情景交际。句意：——我下周去威尼斯。——你真走运。那时会举行狂欢节。祝你玩的愉快！A. You're crazy 你疯了；B. You're lucky 你真幸运；C. You'd better not 你最好不要；D. You never know 你永远不懂。根据后面的 Have fun，可知应答的人是赞同前面的人去威尼斯旅行的。故选 B。

2. It may not be a great suggestion. But before _____ is put forward, we'll make do with it.

- A. a good one B. a best one C. a better one D. the best one

【答案】 C

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词和冠词。句意：这可能不是一个好建议。但在提出更好的方案之前，我们将就一下。据句意可知，此处需用比较级，表示“一个更好的建议”，为泛指，用不定冠词。one 指代 suggestion，不定代词。故选 C 项。

3. I have heard that it is a common_____in that country to hold a big party to celebrate when a child turns 15.

- A. practice
B. method
C. evidence
D. effect

【答案】 A

【解析】

【详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我听说在那个国家，孩子满 15 岁时举行大型聚会庆祝是一种惯例。A. practice 做法；B. method 方法；C. evidence 证据；D. effect 影响。由语意可知，孩子满 15 岁就要举行庆祝会，这是那个国家的一种做法，此处考查固定句型 it is a common practice to do sth.，意为“做某事是一种惯例”。故选 A 项。

4. —I went to the ticket office, but the tickets had been sold out already.

—You could have _____ yourself an unnecessary trip by phoning in advance.

- A. prevented B. guaranteed C. enjoyed D. spared

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：—我去了售票处，但是票已经卖完了。—你可以事先打个电话，免去不必要的旅行。A. prevented 阻止；B. guaranteed 确保；C. enjoyed 享受；D. spared 留出，免去。根据“by phoning in advance.”可知，提前电话咨询就可以免去不必要的奔波。故选D。

5. Nature's repair process is slow and steady, with cells being _____ renewed.

- A. strangely B. constantly C. casually D. relatively

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查副词词义辨析。句意：大自然的修复过程缓慢而稳定，细胞不断更新。A. strangely 奇怪地；B. constantly 不断地；C. casually 随意地；D. relatively 相对地。由“Nature's repair process is slow and steady”可知，句子表示“大自然的修复过程缓慢而稳定，细胞不断更新”，空格处是“不断地”，故选B。

6. Life is unpredictable; even the richest _____ become the poorest.

- A. shall B. must C. need D. might

【答案】D

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查情态动词的用法。句意：人生是不可预测的；甚至最有钱的也可能变成最穷的。根据句子意思，后句讲的是一种可能性。A. shall 将会；B. must 一定；C. need 需要；D. might 可能。根据前文“Life is unsure”可知，因为表示不确定，所以空处需用情态动词 might，表示不确定的推测。故选D。

【点睛】

7. He did not see the film last night. That is _____ he had to help his little sister with her homework.

- A. why B. because C. that D. how

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查表语从句连接词。句意：他昨晚没有看电影。那是因为他得帮他妹妹做作业。A. why 为什么；B. because 因为（表原因）；C. that 那个；D. how 怎样。根据该空前的“That is”可知，这是一个主系表结构，因此，该空后句子是表语从句，根据句意，该从句表示原因，因此，应该用连接词 because 引导。故选B项。

8. Good evening, everybody. Professor King _____ his lecture in a moment, but let me introduce him first.

- A. delivered B. will be delivering
C. was delivering D. has been delivering

【答案】B

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查将来进行时。句意：大家晚上好，金教授马上要发表演讲，但（开始之前）让我先介绍一下他。根据语境和标志词 in a moment（立即，即将，一会儿）的提示，可知教授的演讲还未开始，用将来时态（一般将来时或将来进行时），仅有 B 符合题意，是将来进行时的结构，故选 B。

9. The university started some new language programs to _____ the country's Silk Road Economic Belt.

A. apply to

B. cater for

C. appeal to

D. hunt for

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意：这所大学启动了一些新的语言项目，为国家丝绸之路经济带提供服务。A .apply to 向……申请，适用于……；B .cater for 迎合，满足……的需要，为……提供服务；C .appeal to 对……有吸引力，呼吁；D. hunt for 猎取，寻找。根据句意。故选 B 项。

10. _____ it many times, I still can't make Tom understand what I said.

A. Explaining

B. Having explained

C. To explain

D. Having been explained

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：尽管我已经解释过很多次了，我还是不能让 Tom 明白我说的话。explain “解释”和主语 I 之间为逻辑主谓关系，应使用现在分词形式，作状语；由逻辑关系：先解释后明白，应使用到现在分词的完成式形式。故选 B 项。

11. —Amazingly. I've managed to pass my driving test!

—_____. I told you it was easy.

A. Believe it or not.

B. There you are!

C. How come?

D. You got me there!

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查交际用语。句意：——令人惊讶的是。我终于通过了驾驶考试！——我早说过了！我告诉过你这很容易。A. Believe it or not.信不信由你；B. There you are!我早就这样说过了！C. How come?为什么？D. You got me there!你把我难住了！由 I told you it was easy 可知，句子表示“我早说过了！我告诉过你这很容易”，空格处意为“‘There you are!’”。故选 B。

12. The new product is beyond all praise and has quickly taken over the market _____ its superior quality.

A. in terms of

B. on behalf of

C. on top of

D. on account of

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查短语辨析。句意：这种新产品令人赞不绝口，并因其优良的质量迅速占领了市场。A. in terms of 就……而言；B. on behalf of 代表；C. on top of 在……顶部；D. on account of 由于，因为。结合句意可知，此处是指该产品因为其优良的品质迅速占据了市场，on account of “由于，因为”符合题意。故选 D。

【点睛】

13. This amusement park with all the exciting rides and other fun activities _____ also home to outdoor concerts every summer.

A. are

B. have been

C. is

D. has been

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：这家游乐园有着所有令人兴奋的游乐设施和其他有趣的活动，它还是每年夏天室外音乐会的举办地。主语为 the amusement park，并且 every summer 提示用一般现在时，谓语为第三人称单数，用 is，故选 C。

14. The result is not the same _____ they had expected, _____ was rather disappointing.

A. what, as

B. as, that

C. as, which

D. that, which

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查介词和定语从句。句意：结果和他们预期的不一样，这是相当令人失望的。the same as 是固定短语，意为“与……一样”，因此第一空用 as；第二空引导的是非限制性定语从句，从句中缺少主语，主语是前面整个主句的内容，因此第二空用 which 引导定语从句，故选 C。

15. She was such a proud person that she would die _____ she would admit she was wrong.

A. since

B. when

C. unless

D. before

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查状语从句。句意：她是个如此骄傲的人以至于她宁愿死也不愿承认她是错的。这里用 before，这个词翻译的时候很灵活，可以是“才…，就…，还没来得及…”，也可以像这题一样翻译成表示“宁愿…，决不…，与其…，毋宁…”常与 will 或 would 连用，所以选 D。

【名师点睛】before 的用法。

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