

山东省日照市 2023-2024 学年高二上学期期末
校际联合考试英语试题

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

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

1. How many times has the man read the book?

- A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.

2. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. At the office. B. At the theatre. C. On the bus.

3. What attracts the woman most to the restaurant?

- A. Its good food. B. Its reasonable price. C. Its friendly waiters.

4. What does the woman think of the man?

- A. He is strong. B. He is kind. C. He is competitive.

5. What time is it now?

- A. 9:00 a. m. B. 11:00 a. m. C. 2:00 p. m.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man going to do?

- A. See an exhibition. B. Do some shopping. C. Go sightseeing.

7. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In the gallery. B. In the store. C. On the street.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What month is it now?

- A. October. B. November. C. December.

高级中学名校试卷

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Finding and helping homeless people.
- B. Collecting warm clothes and blankets.
- C. Organizing some groups of volunteers.

听第 8 段材料， 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What position does the man probably hold?

- A. A receptionist.
- B. An assistant.
- G. A manager.

11. What does the woman want to do now?

- A. Lose weight.
- B. Take a holiday.
- C. Buy a new dress.

12. When is the woman's holiday?

- A. In several days.
- B. In about two months.
- C. In about eight months.

13. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Do some exercise.
- B. Change his diet.
- C. Draw up a plan.

听第 9 段材料， 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the man want a new desk?

- A. His old desk is ugly.
- B. His old desk is broken.
- C. His old desk is too small.

15. What does the woman say about her father?

- A. He makes things of good quality.
- B. He makes nice and expensive things.
- C. He only makes special things for his friends.

16. How does the man sound in the end?

- A. Shocked.
- B. Disappointed.
- C. Delighted.

17. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Saleswoman and customer.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Friends.

听第 10 段材料， 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. An inspiring person.
- B. A surfing program.
- C. An online course.

19. What happened to Bethany when she was 13?

- A. She was attacked by a tiger shark.
- B. She was forced to give up her dream.

C. She was chosen as a professional surfer.

20. What does Bethany probably want to do now?

A. Write a book. B. Motivate young women. C. Give speeches globally.

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

What are the best foreign films coming out in May? Here are four of the best new films to watch.

Hypnotic

Nothing is what it seems in *Hypnotic*, a mind-bending plot thriller from Robert Rodriguez. Ben Affleck stars as a police detective who is disturbed by the disappearance of his daughter. He is investigating a series of bank robberies (抢劫) when a mystery woman tells him about “hypnotics”: people who have the power to make others believe and do anything they want by saying a single sentence.

Released on 11 May in Australia, 12 May in the US & 26 May in the UK

The Little Mermaid

Another month, another live-action-and-CGI remake of a classic Disney cartoon. But this one is more distinctive than most, because a black actress, Halle Bailey, is playing the title character, who was white in the 1989 cartoon. Besides, the film’s director argues that his version of *The Little Mermaid* is progressive in other ways, too. “She and Prince Eric, played by Jonah Hauer-King, really teach the world about prejudice and about breaking down barriers and walls between these two worlds.” Also, there’s a singing crab (螃蟹).

On general release from 24 May

The Eight Mountains

All of the mountains in *The Eight Mountains* are unspoilt and breathtakingly beautiful. Some of them are in the Himalayas, but most are in the Italian alps, where Pietro, a city boy from Turin, befriends Bruno, the only child left in a remote rural village.

Released on 5 May in Japan, 12 May in the UK and Ireland, and 19 May in Spain and Finland

Guardians of the Galaxy Vol 3

It's been six years since Marvel's second Guardians of the Galaxy film came out. Star-Lord, Gamora, Rocket, Drax and their partners are finally back for more adventures and this time they're up against the High Evolutionary.

On general release from 15 May

1. What do we know about the police detective in *Hypnotic*?

- A. His daughter is missing.
- B. His magic is unbelievable.
- C. He is involved in a bank robbery.
- D. He is cheated by a mystery woman.

2. What is special about *The Little Mermaid*?

- A. It is a live-action film.
- B. It stars a black actress.
- C. It has a dancing crab in it.
- D. It results in racial inequality.

3. Which film is available for British audiences on 12 May?

- A. *Hypnotic*.
- B. *The Little Mermaid*.
- C. *The Eight Mountains*.
- D. *Guardians of the Galaxy Vol 3*.

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文，介绍了五月份上映的四部最值得一看的新片。

【1 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 *Hypnotic* 下第一段“Ben Affleck stars as a police detective who is disturbed by the disappearance of his daughter.(本·阿弗莱克饰演一名因女儿失踪而烦恼的警探。)”可知，《催眠》里的警探的女儿失踪了。故选 A。

【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 *The Little Mermaid* 下第一段“‘But this one is more distinctive than most, because a black actress, Halle Bailey, is playing the title character, who was white in the 1989 cartoon.(但这部电影比大多数电影都更与众不同，因为扮演主角的是黑人女演员哈利·贝利，而在 1989 年的卡通片中，主角是白人。)’”可知，《小美人鱼》的特别之处是女主是黑人女演员。故选 B。

【3 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 *The Eight Mountains* 下第二段“Released on 5 May in Japan, 12 May in the UK and Ireland, and 19 May in Spain and Finland(该片将于 5 月 5 日在日本上映，5 月 12 日在英国和爱尔兰上映，5 月 19 日在西班牙和芬兰上映)”可知，《八座山》会在 5 月 12 日在英国上映。故选 C。

B

In a Zulu village, Daphne gave birth to a baby, named Xolani Nkosi. The baby was tiny, no more than two kilos. As the months passed, Daphne realized the boy was ill. The doctor who examined the boy had said his illness might be a result of HIV infection.

Meanwhile, another South African woman, Gail Johnson, was living a different life. She and her husband were not wealthy, but were comfortably middle class. A visit to a friend's brother, who was in the terminal (晚期的) stage of AIDS, made her determined to do something. By October, she had raised enough money to set up the Guest House, and took in a dozen dying of AIDS. Daphne sent her boy to the Guest House, where he became a star.

But in 1992 the Guest House had to be closed for lack of money. Gail offered to adopt Nkosi. By his 4th birthday, Nkosi was eating better, gaining some weight. In 1997, Gail sent Nkosi to school. In 3 years at school Nkosi had only one accident. He fell in the playground and cut his mouth. The bleeding was handled with care. His school performance was satisfactory.

Nkosi's progress was tracked in the media. Gail took advantage of the coverage to raise money and found a house in Johannesburg for some women and their kids. She called it Nkosi's Haven. Nkosi and Gail became icons (偶像人物) in the international AIDS community. They were invited to the United States and spent a week there making appearances. Then in July 2000, the 13th International Conference on AIDS was scheduled to be held in Durban. Nkosi was introduced to a huge audience. He said, "Care for us and accept us. We are all human beings. We are normal. We have hands. We have feet. Don't be afraid of us. We are all the same." His tiny body was ravaged, but his big heart inspired a nation.

4. What drove Gail Johnson to found the Guest House?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Her middle class status. | B. Her visit to an AIDS sufferer. |
| C. Her ability to raise money. | D. Her determination to be wealthy. |

5. What can we learn about Nkosi from the last paragraph?

- A. He won the battle against AIDS in the end.
- B. He made much progress in AIDS research.
- C. He became a leader in the AIDS community.
- D. He urged people to treat AIDS patients fairly.

6. What does the underlined word "ravaged" in the last paragraph mean?

A. Ruined. B. Injured. C. Controlled. D. Protected.

7. Which of the following can best describe Gail?

A. Clever and humorous. B. Curious and inspiring.
C. Strong-willed and demanding. D. Warm-hearted and considerate.

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. A 7. D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了一位南非妇女 Gail Johnson 为患有艾滋病的孩子提供庇护所和关爱的故事。她的善举得到了媒体的关注，并引发了社会对艾滋病人的关注和支持。

【4 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“A visit to a friend’s brother, who was in the terminal (晚期的) stage of AIDS, made her determined to do something. By October, she had raised enough money to set up the Guest House, and took in a dozen dying of AIDS.(去看望一位朋友的兄弟，他已经到了艾滋病晚期，这使她下定决心要做点什么。到 10 月，她已经筹集了足够的资金，建立了 Guest House，并收留了十几个垂死的艾滋病人)”可知，对一位艾滋病患者的探访促使 Gail Johnson 创办了 Guest House。故选 B 项。

【5 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 Nkosi 的话 Care for us and accept us. We are all human beings. We are normal. We have hands. We have feet. Don’t be afraid of us. We are all the same.(关心我们，接受我们。我们都是人。我们是正常人。我们有手。我们有脚。不要怕我们。我们都是一样的)”可知，Nkosi 敦促人们公平对待艾滋病患者。故选 D 项。

【6 题详 析】

词句猜测题。根据第一段中“In a Zulu village, Daphne gave birth to a baby, named Xolani Nkosi. The baby was tiny, no more than two kilos. As the months passed, Daphne realized the boy was ill. The doctor who examined the boy had said his illness might be a result of HIV infection.(在祖鲁人的一个村庄，达芙妮生下了一个孩子，名叫 Xolani Nkosi。婴儿很小，不超过两公斤。几个月过去了，达芙妮意识到男孩病了。给男孩做检查的医生说他的病可能是艾滋病毒感染的结果)”可知，Nkosi 是艾滋病毒感染者，结合最后一段划线词所在句“His tiny body was ravaged, but his big heart inspired a nation.(他瘦小的身体 ravaged，但他博大的精神鼓舞了整个国家)”中“but”可推知，虽然 Nkosi 的身体遭病魔的摧残，但他的精神鼓舞了整个国家。划线词 ravaged 与 ruined 同义，意为“遭受严重破坏的”。故选 A 项。

【7 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“A visit to a friend’s brother, who was in the terminal (晚期的) stage of AIDS, made her determined to do something. By October, she had raised enough money to set up the Guest House, and took in a dozen dying of AIDS.(去看望一位朋友的兄弟,他已经到了艾滋病晚期,这使她下定决心要做点什么。到 10 月,她已经筹集了足够的资金,建立了 Guest House, 并收留了十几个垂死的艾滋病人)”可知, Gail Johnson 主动帮助艾滋病人,说明她是富有同情心(warm-hearted); 根据第三段中“But in 1992 the Guest House had to be closed for lack of money. Gail offered to adopt Nkosi. By his 4th birthday, Nkosi was eating better, gaining some weight. In 1997, Gail sent Nkosi to school.(但在 1992 年, Guest House 因缺钱而不得不关闭。Gail 提出要收养 Nkosi。4 岁生日时, Nkosi 吃得更好了, 体重也增加了一些。1997 年, Gail 送 Nkosi 上学)”可知, Gail 把 Nkosi 照顾得很好,说明她考虑周到(considerate) 。故选 D 项。

C.

In 2000, a group of innovators in Denmark came up with a different kind of library —the Human Library. It has since transformed into a global phenomenon where “readers” can check out a human “book”. Each “title” offers an opportunity for dialogue over difficult questions, a process which the library hopes will help us all “un-judge” one another.

The first human library was organized by Ronni Abergel, his brother, and two colleagues. As a four-day event at a festival, the project was experimental. However, over a thousand readers came to read the human books available. The books themselves were chosen to represent often misunderstood groups. The initial library was a success leading to the foundation of the Human Library Organization, which has since carried on the lending of human books.

People can be part of the Human Library in two ways. One can volunteer to be a book and to offer first-hand knowledge of an experience or identity. Among the Human Library are books entitled “Alcoholic,” “Depression,” and so on. While these titles may seem simple and direct, the Human Library hopes readers will pick a topic but come to know the book for so much more than just the cover and title. Volunteer books agree to share their experiences — a commitment which requires patience, empathy (共情), and a level of comfort in sharing.

Another way to experience the Human Library is as a reader. Readers check out books for a certain amount of time. While being respectful, the library create s a space where readers can listen

to the stories of books. Readers are encouraged to ask the difficult questions they always wondered but never had a chance to ask. Specifically, the library hopes it will be “a place where people who would otherwise never talk find room for conversation.”

The Human Library Organization today holds pop-up events around the world and even has permanent borrowing locations in several cities. They also work with companies as a rather unique provider of diversity and inclusion training.

8. What can we learn about the first human library?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. It was well received. | B. It had only four workers. |
| C. It was misunderstood. | D. It was a weekly project. |

9. What is required of a volunteer book?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Eagerness to learn. | B. Painful experiences. |
| C. Willingness to share. | D. Remarkable achievements. |

10. How does the Human Library help readers?

- A. By creating a space for them to talk freely.
- B. By encouraging them to open up to strangers.
- C. By showing them how to be respectful of others.
- D. By teaching them to solve difficult questions alone.

11. What can be the best title for the text?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. The origin of the Human Library | B. How to manage a Human Library |
| C. Borrowing people instead of books | D. How to get along with human books |

【答案】8. A 9. C 10. A 11. C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了丹麦创新者于2000年提出的一种新型图书馆——人类图书馆。该图书馆允许人们借阅“人类书籍”，即志愿者分享他们的经历和知识。人类图书馆已成为全球现象，旨在通过对话解决误解，促进理解。读者可以在尊重的环境中提出问题，与书籍进行深入的交流。人类图书馆成为了一个让人们能够自由交谈的平台。

【8题详析】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“The first human library was organized by Ronni Abergel, his brother, and two colleagues. As a four-day event at a festival, the project was experimental. However, over a thousand readers came to read the human books available. The books themselves were chosen to represent often misunderstood groups. The initial library was a success leading to

高级中学名校试卷

the foundation of the Human Library Organization(第一个人类图书馆是由 Ronni Abergel, 他的兄弟和两个同事组织的。作为一个为期四天的节日活动, 这个项目是实验性的。然而, 超过一千名读者来阅读人类书籍。这些书本身代表了经常被误解的群体。最初的图书馆是成功的, 带来了人类图书馆组织的建立)”可知, 第一个人类图书馆很受欢迎。故选 A 项。

【9 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Volunteer books agree to share their experiences — a commitment which requires patience, empathy (共情), and a level of comfort in sharing.(志愿者书籍同意分享他们的经历——这需要耐心、同理心和分享时的舒适)”可知, 对志愿者书的要求是他们要有分享个人经历的意愿。故选 C 项。

【10 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“While being respectful, the library create s a space where readers can listen to the stories of books. Readers are encouraged to ask the difficult questions they always wondered but never had a chance to ask. Specifically, the library hopes it will be “a place where people who would otherwise never talk find room for conversation.”(在尊重的同时, 图书馆创造了一个读者可以听书的故事的空间。鼓励读者提出他们一直想知道但从来没有机会问的难题。具体来说, 图书馆希望它能成为“一个让原本不会说话的人找到交谈空间的地方”)”可知, 人类图书馆帮助读者创造了一个自由交谈的空间。故选 A 项。

【11 题详 析】

主旨大意题。通读全文, 结合第一段中“In 2000, a group of innovators in Denmark came up with a different kind of library —the Human Library. It has since transformed into a global phenomenon where “readers” can check out a human “book”.(2000 年, 丹麦的一群创新者发明了一种不同的图书馆——人类图书馆。从那以后, 它就变成了一种全球现象, “读者”可以借阅“人类书籍”)”和下文内容可知, 文章介绍了丹麦创新者于 2000 年提出的一种新型图书馆——人类图书馆。该图书馆允许人们借阅“人类书籍”, 即志愿者分享他们的经历和知识。人类图书馆的特别之处在于它借出的是“人”而不是书, 所以“Borrowing people instead of books(借人而不是书)”是文章最佳标题。故选 C 项。

D

Have you ever felt a connection with others while singing, dancing, or listening to music together? Psychologist Robin Dunbar says moving in sync (同步) can create strong bonds between people. He believes it helped early humans make larger groups and better communities.

Dunbar thinks humans found a way to get in tune with many people at the same time using voices or body movements. This let us make bigger groups than other primates (灵长类动物), who usually bond by cleaning their fur for each other. When people sing or dance in sync, they release feel-good chemicals, which help build relationships.

In one experiment with athletes, researchers found that those who worked out in sync with others were more resistant to pain. This may be because their endorphin (内啡肽) levels increased. In another study, people who danced in sync felt closer to others than those who danced separately.

One interesting experiment involved babies. It showed that they are more likely to help an adult if they previously bounced in sync with them. This suggests that even very young children can experience the bonding effects of synchrony. Research has also shown that we use both the left and right sides of the brain when we move in sync with others. Additionally, the brain's reward system is activated, making us more likely to lend a hand to others when we are in sync.

Animals, like birds and fish, also show synchrony in their movements. This points to this kind of behavior having evolutionary roots. Flocks of birds flying in formation and schools of fish swimming together are examples of synchrony in the animal kingdom. This type of behavior helps animals stick together to protect themselves from danger and to find food more efficiently.

So, the next time you're at a concert or dance party, remember that moving together not only feels good but also helps us bond with others and create a sense of unity.

12. What does Robin Dunbar think of synchrony?

- A. It requires plenty of practice.
- B. It helps to bring people closer.
- C. It improves the function of the body.
- D. It sets humans apart from other animals.

13. What does research show about people in sync?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. They will be rewarded. | B. They could be more helpful. |
| C. They will live a happy life. | D. They are unlikely to feel pain. |

14. Why does the author mention "birds" and "fish" in paragraph 5?

- A. To prove they are different from other species.
- B. To explain how they cooperate with each other.
- C. To introduce how animals make use of synchrony.

D. To show synchrony also exists in the animal world.

15. What does the text mainly talk about concerning synchronized movement?

A. Its variety.

B. Its applications.

C. Its benefits.

D. Its complexity.

【答案】12. B 13. B 14. D 15. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。同步行动可以在人与人之间建立牢固的联系，这有助于早期人类形成更大的群体和更好的社区。文章对同步行动的好处进行了介绍。

【12 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“Psychologist Robin Dunbar says moving in sync (同步) can create strong bonds between people(心理学家罗宾·邓巴表示，同步行动可以在人与人之间建立牢固的联系)”可知，罗宾·邓巴认为同步有助于拉近人与人之间的距离。故选 B。

【13 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“Additionally, the brain’s reward system is activated, making us more likely to lend a hand to others when we are in sync.(此外，大脑的奖励系统被激活，使我们更有可能在我们同步的时候帮助别人。)”可知，研究表明同步的时候人们会更乐于助人。故选 B。

【14 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第五段第一句“Animals, like birds and fish, also show synchrony in their movements.(像鸟和鱼这样的动物在运动中也表现出同步性。)”可知，第五段中提到鸟和鱼是为了表明动物界也存在同步性。故选 D。

【15 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Have you ever felt a connection with others while singing, dancing, or listening to music together? Psychologist Robin Dunbar says moving in sync (同步) can create strong bonds between people. He believes it helped early humans make larger groups and better communities.(你是否曾在一起唱歌、跳舞或听音乐时感受到与他人的联系？心理学家罗宾·邓巴表示，同步行动可以在人与人之间建立牢固的联系。他认为这有助于早期人类形成更大的群体和更好的社区。)”和最后一段“So, the next time you’re at a concert or dance party, remember that moving together not only feels good but also helps us bond with others and create a sense of unity.(所以，下次你参加音乐会或舞会时，记住，同步行动不仅感觉很好，而且还有助于我们与他人建立联系，创造一种团结的感觉。)”可知，文章主要是讲同步行动的好处。故选

C。

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。

With food costs rising, many people are considering starting a garden. This makes sense. Humans have been growing their own food for centuries. And gardening is truly helpful. It improves the look of your home. ____16____ Besides, it can save money.

At first thought, this might seem like an obvious win: Once you get a tomato plant going, for example, you get free tomatoes without having to always buy them. ____17____ And not all that you plant are the same in terms of cost-effectiveness. Can you really save money by growing your own food? The answer is yes, but you should carefully think about it.

Firstly, do some math. ____18____ The money goes towards water, tools, and so on. According to a study, in America, most home gardens require just about \$70 in the beginning. And you can expect a yearly return of about \$600. Those are good numbers. But keep in mind that there are continual costs after your plants are planted. ____19____ Besides, during their growth, some of your plants will die off due to weather, animals, etc. These can affect your garden's return to you.

____20____ Some plants are more cost effective than others. But there's no point in planting a high-return plant if you won't eat it. When you're planning your garden, choose fruits and vegetables you enjoy and will actually eat. After all, to save money through gardening, you'll need to eat what it produces.

- A. Slowly, the costs will rise.
- B. It provides delicious foods.
- C. But gardens have hidden costs.
- D. In this way, your tomatoes can be tastier.
- E. Another consideration is what you plant.
- F. The starting point is your cost in the beginning.
- G. For example, you'll buy something to keep the plants growing.

【答案】16. B 17. C 18. F 19. G 20. E

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。随着食品价格的上涨, 许多人都在考虑种一个菜园, 文章对如何规划自己的菜园进行了介绍。

高级中学名校试卷

【16 题详 析】

根据前文“And gardening is truly helpful. It improves the look of your home.(园艺真的很有帮助。它改善了你的家的外观。)”和后文“Besides, it can save money.(此外，它可以省钱。)”可知，此处是讲园艺的好处，所以选项 B“它提供美味的食物。”切合文意。故选 B。

【17 题详 析】

根据后文“And not all that you plant are the same in terms of cost-effectiveness. Can you really save money by growing your own food? The answer is yes, but you should carefully think about it.(在成本效益方面，并不是所有的植物都是一样的。自己种菜真的能省钱吗？答案是肯定的，但你应该仔细考虑一下。)”可知，此处是指园艺有隐藏的成本，所以选项 C“但花园有隐性成本。”切合文意。故选 C。

【18 题详 析】

根据后文“The money goes towards water, tools, and so on. According to a study, in America, most home gardens require just about \$70 in the beginning.(这些钱用于购买水、工具等。根据一项研究，在美国，大多数家庭花园一开始只需要大约 70 美元。)”可知，此处是指计算一开始的成本，所以选项 F“起点是一开始的成本。”切合文意。故选 F。

【19 题详 析】

根据前文“But keep in mind that there are continual costs after your plants are planted.(但请记住，在你的植物种植后，会有持续的成本。)”和后文“Besides, during their growth, some of your plants will die off due to weather, animals, etc.(此外，在它们的生长过程中，你的一些植物会因为天气、动物等而死亡。)”可知，此处是对后续成本进行举例，所以选项 G“例如，你会买一些东西来保持植物生长。”切合文意。故选 G。

【20 题详 析】

根据后文“Some plants are more cost effective than others. But there’s no point in planting a high-return plant if you won’t eat it. When you’re planning your garden, choose fruits and vegetables you enjoy and will actually eat.(有些植物比其他植物更具成本效益。但如果你不吃，种植高回报的植物就没有意义了。当你在规划你的花园时，选择你喜欢并且会吃的水果和蔬菜。)”可知，此处是讲选择种什么植物，所以选项 E“另一个要考虑的是你种植什么。”切合文意。故选 E。

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。

On a recent flight from Washington DC to Madrid, Spain, passengers were treated to an unusual and loving pre-flight announcement.

Pilot Cole Doss explained to the passengers a little bit about an extra 21 flight attendant (乘务员) who'd devoted over 45 years of her career to 22 United Airlines' customers: his mom "She's been one of my biggest 23 in my career becoming a pilot, ever since my very first flight lesson...To my mom, I love you, and to everyone onboard, welcome aboard our 24 flight."

It was the first time the 31-year-old had flown his mom's flight, while she 25 the passengers. While Doss' mom 26 works on routes to Asia, she managed to 27 her flights to be able to work alongside her son. However, the whole 28 was made all the more special as the two 29 their usual work routine together.

The devoted son described the trip as a career 30 for him. And seeing how he held his mom's arm up in the air, you can see the 31 pride and love he has for her — something that didn't go unnoticed by the passengers, who seemed to 32 the moment.

Flying is certainly a 33 among the Doss household, with Cole's father working in aviation (航空), and his sister currently working for American Airlines. This joint enthusiasm has not only 34 the family in their careers, it's also given Doss the opportunity to 35 his mother in the most public but meaningful way.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 21. A. thoughtful | B. popular | C. special | D. graceful |
| 22. A. greeting | B. serving | C. guiding | D. comforting |
| 23. A. trainers | B. leaders | C. organizers | D. supporters |
| 24. A. family-friendly | B. world-famous | C. newly-developed | D. dust-free |
| 25. A. consulted with | B. picked up | C. calmed down | D. attended to |
| 26. A. typically | B. eventually | C. temporarily | D. definitely |
| 27. A. cancel | B. abandon | C. switch | D. delay |
| 28. A. experience | B. adventure | C. encounter | D. investigation |
| 29. A. changed | B. shared | C. expected | D. questioned |
| 30. A. path | B. choice | C. plan | D. highlight |
| 31. A. right | B. obvious | C. strange | D. secret |

高级中学名校试卷

32. A. explore B. recall C. enjoy D. observe
33. A. promise B. passion C. celebration D. motivation
34. A. united B. protected C. separated D. formed
35. A. understand B. encourage C. challenge D. honor

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

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了飞行员科尔·多斯在最近一次从华盛顿飞往西班牙马德里的航班上，向乘客介绍了一位特别的空乘人员——他的母亲，她已经在联合航空公司工作了 45 年。这是多斯第一次和他母亲一起飞行，他为此感到非常骄傲和荣幸，这也成为了他们共同职业生涯中的一个特殊时刻。

【21 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：飞行员科尔·多斯向乘客们介绍了一位特别的空乘，这位空乘已经为联合航空公司的乘客服务了 45 年，她就是他的妈妈：“自从我第一次上飞行课以来，她一直是我成为飞行员生涯中最大的支持者之一……我的妈妈，我爱你，还有机上的每一位，欢迎乘坐我们的家庭友善航班。”。A. thoughtful 深思熟虑的；B. popular 流行的；C. special 特殊的；D. graceful 优雅的。根据下文“his mom”可知，多斯介绍的这位乘务员是他的妈妈，所以对他来说是特殊的乘务员。故选 C 项。

【22 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. greeting 问候；B. serving 服务；C. guiding 指导；D. comforting 安慰。根据上文“flight attendant (乘务员) who’d devoted over 45 years of her career”和“United Airlines’ customers”可知，作为工作一个 45 年的资深乘务员当然是为乘客服务。故选 B 项。

【23 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. trainers 训练师；B. leaders 领导者；C. organizers 组织者；D. supporters 支持者。根据上文可知，飞行员多斯的妈妈是一位资深乘务员，结合下文“in my career becoming a pilot”可推知，妈妈一定是支持多斯成为飞行员的。故选 D 项。

【24 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A. family-friendly 适合家庭的；B. world-famous 世界著名的；C. newly-developed 新开发的；D. dust-free 无尘的。上文“She’s been one of my biggest in my career becoming a pilot, ever since my very first flight lesson... To my mom, I love you, and to everyone onboard”

高级中学名校试卷

中多斯谈到了自己的妈妈和家庭，言语充满了对妈妈的爱，所以他会把这次航班比喻为“有利于家庭”航班。故选 A 项。

【25 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：这是这位 31 岁的飞行员第一次驾驶他妈妈的航班，当时他妈妈正在照顾乘客。A. consulted with 咨询；B. picked up 捡起；C. calmed down 冷静下来；D. attended to 照顾。根据下文“she managed to _____ her flights to be able to work alongside her son.”可知，多斯的妈妈也在工作，作为乘务员，她在照顾乘客。故选 D 项。

【26 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：虽然多斯的妈妈通常在飞往亚洲的航线上工作，但她设法调换了航班，以便能够和儿子一起工作。A. typically 一般，通常；B. eventually 最终；C. temporarily 暂时地；D. definitely 肯定地。根据下文“she managed to _____ her flights to be able to work alongside her son.”可推知，这次与儿子在同一班航班上工作是妈妈争取来的，说明妈妈与多斯本来并不是在一条航线上，她通常是飞亚洲的航线。故选 A 项。

【27 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. cancel 取消；B. abandon 放弃；C. switch 调换；D. delay 延迟。根据上文“managed to”可推知，妈妈是设法调换到与儿子同一航班。故选 C 项。

【28 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，当两人一起共享他们的日常工作时，整个经历变得更加特别。A. experience 经验；B. adventure 冒险；C. encounter 遭遇；D. investigation 调查。根据下文“was made all the more special”可推知，是母子俩共同在同一班航班上工作的经历变得特别。故选 A 项。

【29 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. changed 改变；B. shared 分享；C. expected 期待；D. questioned 质疑。根据下文“work routine together”可知，母子在一起工作，分享他们的日常工作。故选 B 项。

【30 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这位孝顺的儿子称这次旅程是他职业生涯最激动人心的部分。A. path 路径；B. choice 选择；C. plan 计划；D. highlight 最激动人心的部分。根据上文“The devoted son”和下文“And seeing how he held his mom’s arm up in the air, you can see the pride and love he has for her”可推知，多斯为妈妈准备了特殊的仪式，所以对他而言，这是他

高级中学名校试卷

职业生涯最激动人心的部分。故选 D 项。

【31 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 看到他把妈妈的手臂举在空中的样子, 你可以明显看到他对妈妈的骄傲和爱——乘客们也注意到了, 并似乎都很享受这一刻。A. right 正确的; B. obvious 明显的; C. strange 奇怪的; D. secret 秘密的。根据下文“something that didn’t go unnoticed”可知, 多斯对妈妈的爱是显而易见的, 无法掩饰。故选 B 项。

【32 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. explore 探索; B. recall 回忆; C. enjoy 享受; D. observe 观察。结合常识和上文“pride and love he has for her”可推知, 乘客乐见母子俩的爱的表达, 也很享受这感人的时刻。故选 C 项。

【33 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 飞行当然是多斯一家的热情所在, 科尔的父亲在航空业工作, 他的妹妹目前在美国航空公司工作。A. promise 承诺; B. passion 热情; C. celebration 庆祝; D. motivation 动机。根据下文“with Cole’s father working in aviation (航空), and his sister currently working for American Airlines.”可知, 多斯一家都在航空公司工作, 所以飞行上他们一家的热情所在。故选 B 项。

【34 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 这种共同的热情不仅让他们的家庭在事业上团结起来, 也让多斯有机会以最公开但最有意义的方式向他的母亲表达尊敬。A. united 团结; B. protected 保护; C. separated 分离; D. formed 形成。根据上文“This joint enthusiasm”可知, 对航空共同的热情让一家人凝聚在一起。故选 A 项。

【35 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. understand 理解; B. encourage 鼓励; C. challenge 挑战; D. honor 尊敬。根据第一段中“an unusual and loving pre-flight announcement”和第二段中多斯的话可知, 多斯通过广播表达了对妈妈的尊敬。故选 D 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。

On December 12th, the logo (徽标) of the upcoming Year of the Dragon Spring Festival Gala was officially released by China Media Group. It is a Chinese character 36 (compose) of three smaller characters for the word “dragon” written in traditional Chinese. This rare character has sparked heated discussions online.

Some Chinese netizens were amazed by this complex character, saying “This is the first time I’ve learned that this character 37 (pronounce) da.” Others said, “It best suits China as we regard 38 (we) as the ‘descendants (后代) of the dragon’.” Showing a passion 39 this Chinese New Year, others said, “I am looking forward to the joyful and dynamic Year of the Dragon,” and “My favorite year is coming.”

Over the 5,000 years of Chinese history, the Chinese dragon used to be a totem (图腾). Gradually, it has evolved into a Chinese symbol 40 (represent) the spirit of the Chinese nation. Across 41 vast land of China, people respected the dragon, 42 images and names can be found in many architectural structures or decorations.

Of all the twelve Chinese zodiac animals, the Chinese dragon is one of people’s 43 (favorite). When the Chinese name newborn babies, long, the pronunciation of Chinese dragon in Putonghua, is a 44 (frequent) selected character, as it is hoped that they will grow as strong and 45 (energy) as a dragon.

【答案】36. composed 37. is pronounced 38. ourselves 39. for 40. representing
41. the 42. whose 43. favorites 44. frequently 45. energetic

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文，文章介绍了农历龙年春晚的徽标“龙行龘龘”引发的讨论，以及龙在中国传统文化中的意义。

【36 题详析】

考查过去分词。句意：它是由三个较小的汉字组成的汉字，在繁体中文中表示“龙”。动词“compose”和“Chinese character”之间是动宾关系，应用过去分词作后置定语，故填 composed。

【37 题详析】

考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：一些中国网民对这个复杂的汉字感到惊讶，他们说：“这是我第一次知道这个字读成 da。”句子是描述一个事实，应用一般现在时，且主语“character”和动词“pronounce”之间是被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动语态，主语表示单数意义，故填 is pronounced。

【38 题详析】

考查反身代词。句意：另一些人说：“这最适合中国，因为我们认为自己是‘龙的传人’。”空处作宾语，和主语是同一指代对象，应用反身代词，故填 ourselves。

【39 题详析】

高级中学名校试卷

考查介词。句意：另一些人则表达了对中国新年的热情，他们说：“我期待着快乐而充满活力的龙年”，“我最喜欢的一年就要来了”。passion for...“对……的热情”，固定搭配，故填 for。

【40 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：渐渐地，它演变成了一个代表中华民族精神的中国符号。动词“represent”和“symbol”之间是主谓关系，应用现在分词作后置定语，故填 representing。

【41 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意：在中国辽阔的土地上，人们都很尊敬龙，龙的形象和名字可以在许多建筑结构或装饰中找到。根据“of China”可知，land 表示特指，应用定冠词，故填 the。

【42 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意同上。分析句子可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是“dragon”，关系词在从句中作定语，应用关系代词 whose 引导，故填 whose。

【43 题详 析】

考查名词复数。句意：在中国十二生肖中，龙是人们最喜欢的动物之一。favorite 是可数名词，one of 后接可数名词复数，表示“……之一”，故填 favorites。

【44 题详 析】

考查复数。句意：当中国人给新生婴儿起名时，“龙”的发音在普通话中是一个经常被选择的字符，因为人们希望他们会长得像龙一样强壮和有活力。空处修饰动词“selected”，应用副词形式，故填 frequently。

【45 题详 析】

考查形容词。句意同上。空处和形容词“strong”并列，应用形容词作表语，energetic“精力充沛的”，形容词，故填 energetic。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是学生会主席李华。你校将于下周举办美食节(Food Festival) 活动，你受学校委托为国际部交换生写一则通知，内容包括：

1. 活动时间和地点；
2. 活动内容；
3. 欢迎参加。

注意：

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/407130054125010035>