

山东省枣庄市 2023-2024 学年高三上学期

1 月期末英语试题

第一部分 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

Walk and dance on the ceilings, sit in a bathroom with an upside-down toilet, grab a chair in the home office, and traverse the entry way, sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and more. Come on down, upside-down, to House Down Under, Australia's first inverted house photo experience!

This hugely successful, unique and exciting attraction is back just in time for the school holidays at Rouse Hill Town Centre in Western Sydney. It is a must-see, family-friendly, fun experience with a range of installations and activities inside a completely inverted house.

Visitors can spend as much time as they like inside the house, so they can take their time perfecting poses and taking as many photos as they like. House Down Under staff are always on hand in the house, offering advice, tips on best photo ops and to snap pictures of the whole group.

House Down Under is open from 1 April and opening hours can be found at the end of this article or on the official website. The building is located between the Metro and the Town Centre at Market Square, Rouse Hill Town Centre and you won't be able to miss it.

Rouse Hill Town Centre is also a great place for families with a variety of entertainment and food options, so make it a day out and enjoy everything on offer.

Entry tickets to House Down Under are \$27 for an adult; \$19 for a child; \$23 for a concession (优惠), with family passes ranging from \$52-\$74 for a family of four. For further information on House Down Under, visit the website, www.housedownunder.com.au. OPEN DAILY-Weekdays 9 am to 6 pm; Weekends 10 am to 6 pm.

1. What is special about House Down Under?

- A. It is conveniently located.
- B. All staff are properly trained.
- C. All things are upside-down in it.
- D. It supplies flexible food options.

2. What can visitors do in House Down Under?

- A. Take pictures at will.
- B. Enjoy a shopping trip.
- C. Have a family party.
- D. Visit its occupants.

3. How much does a family of four pay at least for the entry?

- A. \$23. B. \$27. C. \$52. D. \$74.

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【答案】1. C 2. A 3. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了澳大利亚一家倒置的房屋照片体验馆 House Down Under。文章介绍了它的独特之处以及参观费用等等。

【1 题详 析】

根据第一段“Come on down, upside-down, to House Down Under, Australia’s first inverted house photo experience!(来吧, 颠倒过来, 来到澳大利亚第一次倒置的房屋照片体验!)”以及第二段“‘It is a must-see, family-friendly, fun experience with a range of installations and activities inside a completely inverted house.(这是一个必看的、家庭友好的、有趣的体验, 在一个完全倒置的房子里有一系列的装置和活动)’可知, House Down Under 特殊之处就在于它里面的一切东西都是倒置的。故选 C。

【2 题详 析】

根据第一段“Come on down, upside-down, to House Down Under, Australia’s first inverted house photo experience!(来吧, 颠倒过来, 来到澳大利亚第一次倒置的房屋照片体验!)”以及第三段“Visitors can spend as much time as they like inside the house, so they can take their time perfecting poses and taking as many photos as they like. (游客可以在房子里花尽可能多的时间, 这样他们就可以花时间完善姿势, 随心所欲地拍照)”可知, 游客们可以在 House Down Under 里面尽情拍照。故选 A。

【3 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“\$23 for a concession(优惠), with family passes ranging from \$52—\$74 for a family of four.(能优惠 23 美元, 四口之家的家庭通行证从 52 美元到 74 美元不等)”可知, 四口之间去参观 House Down Under 的话至少要花 52 美元。故选 C。

B

My three grandchildren grew up, listening to someone read and learning to read. They discovered Jeanne Birdsall, Ben Hatke, Sara Penny packer and Rick Riordan. I read and loved — many of the books. Often, I was reminded of my running story.

I started running when my older daughter was in primary school. During those early days, she made her disrespect for running clear. Later she did run. She ran throughout high school and had been running ever since. We often ran together. At first, I slowed down for her. But very soon, her pace improved, and she was slowing down for me.

Now I compared this with my reading grandchildren. At first, adults-parents, grandparents and teachers-led the way. Then the kids learned to read, and soon they were mere specks in the distance, gulping down books we’d never heard of, referring to series we’d never come across.

Early on, I began preparing myself for the inevitable. The era of cozy reading sessions would end. Indeed, it ended, in the case of my granddaughter. She and her mother still read together, but mostly she read on her own. My grandsons also read like they breathed-in the car, at the table, while walking from the parking lot to the ball field and back again, eyes on their books.

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I trailed behind them this summer as they collected a heaping pile of books from the library. They sustained them through ten days in the Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. The night before our flight home, each of them were read, some more than once.

Recently, I picked up a book once owned by a child who was now these boys' uncle. I began reading aloud during a moment of wild enjoyment, and within minutes both boys were beside me on the couch, listening to narrator Ludlow Fitch describe a terrifying attack and his escape to the tiny village of Pagus Parvus.

4. What's the author's purpose of telling her running story?

- A. To explain the benefits of running.
- B. To share her running experience.
- C. To exhibit her girl's talent for running.
- D. To show the similarities of learning to read.

5. What is the key to guiding children to read in the author's view?

- A. Setting an attainable goal.
- B. Being a model yourself.
- C. Discovering their interests.
- D. Providing suitable books.

6. What does the underlined part imply in Paragraph 3?

- A. They made their own choice.
- B. They soon followed suit.
- C. They quickly lost interest.
- D. They did much better.

7. What can we learn about the children from last two paragraphs?

- A. They were all fond of books.
- B. They all had curious minds.
- C. They were keen on traveling.
- D. They liked thrilling stories.

【答案】4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者是如何在生活中引领孙子孙女们读书，并让他们爱上了读书。

【4题详析】

推理判断题。根据第一段“I read and loved—many of the books. Often, I was reminded of my running story.(我阅读并喜爱其中的许多书。我经常想起我的跑步故事)”以及第三段“Now I compared this with my reading grandchildren.(现在我把它和我读书的孙子们做了比较)”可知，作者提到她跑步的故事是为了告诉读者们带女儿跑步的过程和带孙子们阅读的过程是很相似的。故选D。

【5题详析】

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推理判断题。根据第四段“Early on, I began preparing myself for the inevitable. The era of cozy reading sessions would end. Indeed, it ended, in the case of my granddaughter. She and her mother still read together, but mostly she read on her own. My grandsons also read like they breathed-in the car, at the table, while walking from the parking lot to the ball field and back again, eyes on their books.”(早些时候, 我开始为不可避免的事情做准备。舒适的读书会时代将结束。事实上, 它结束了, 就我的孙女而言。她和母亲仍然一起读书, 但大部分是她自己读书。我的孙子们从停车场走到球场, 再走回来, 眼睛盯着书, 在车里、桌子旁看书时也像呼吸一样)可知, 在带孩子们阅读时, 刚开始作者会做些准备, 但是当孩子们能够自己读书并有自己的模式时, 作者觉得就可以放手了。由此可推知, 作者认为引导孩子阅读的关键是有他们自己的读书模式。故选 B。

【6 题详 析】

词句猜测题。根据第三段“‘At first, adults—parents, grandparents and teachers—led the way. (起初, 成年人的父母、祖父母和老师带头)’以及划线所在句子的前半句话‘Then the kids learned to read(然后孩子们学会了阅读)’可知, 孩子们在阅读刚起步是需要成年人引领的。然后他们学会了怎样去阅读, 不久之后就会做得更好。所以换线的句子意为“他们做得好多了”。故选 D。

【7 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“The night before our flight home, each of them were read, some more than once.(在我们乘飞机回家的前一天晚上, 我们阅读了每一本书, 有些不止一次)”以及最后一段“I began reading aloud during a moment of wild enjoyment, and within minutes both boys were beside me on the couch, listening to narrator Ludlow Fitch describe a terrifying attack and his escape to the tiny village of Pagus Parvus.(我在一段疯狂的享受中开始大声朗读, 几分钟后, 两个男孩都坐在我旁边的沙发上, 听叙述者勒德洛·费奇描述一次可怕的袭击和他逃到帕古斯·帕尔武斯小村庄的情景)”可知, 只要作者和孩子们有读书的机会, 他们就会去读书, 由此可推知, 他们都很喜欢书。故选 A。

C

Gather together a couple of good friends and take a leisurely stroll through the streets — this is what many youngsters in China enjoy doing when they visit a new city.

To them, Citywalk means “roaming around the city” on foot. Participants can follow a distinctive urban route, soaking up the atmosphere, exploring old buildings, browsing boutique shops, sipping a cup of coffee, or indulging in authentic local snacks.

Citywalk can be a special guided trip for a small group of people, or simply a leisurely stroll for one or two to explore new areas, sticking to the key point: avoiding famous scenic spots and big crowds to gain a more inclusive experience of the places you visit. Besides interacting with a city, Citywalk provides young people with a new social scene, where they who share the same interests and ideas can easily make friends.

In China, the Citywalk trend is spreading from first-tier cities like Beijing and Shanghai to second and third-tier cities, encouraging more participants and event organizers to get involved. Some organizers invite folk culture researchers and enthusiasts to act as tour guides. Xiao Yiyi, a young entrepreneur in Changsha, recently launched six Citywalk routes in different cities on her social media account, with the aim of providing experiences for visitors to “walk in open-air museums”. Her Changsha route features more offbeat sights like historical architecture from the 19th century, artsy old alleys, and even a stop-off to sample the local spicy crayfish specialty.

Even though Citywalk is a relatively new phenomenon, it is offering a positive change to urban travelers as they can better choose the experiences based on their interests and needs. At the same time, Citywalk represents an opportunity for tour guides and travel service providers to offer a more tailored, professional service to meet with ever-changing market demands.

8. Why do young people choose Citywalk?

- A. To enjoy a guided tour.
- B. To cut down expenses.
- C. To dig deeper into a city.
- D. To make new friends.

9. What is the most notable feature about Citywalk?

- A. Doing sightseeing on foot. B. Avoiding hot scenic spots.
- C. Taking a local tour guide. D. Keeping a fixed urban route.

10. What might Xiao Yiyi be?

- A. A tour guide. B. A culture researcher.
- C. A Citywalk enthusiast. D. An event organizer.

11. What is the author's attitude to the Citywalk trend?

- A. Favorable. B. Dismissive. C. Doubtful. D. Unclear.

【答案】8. C 9. B 10. D 11. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了年轻人探索城市的旅游新趋势——城市漫步。

【8题详析】

推理判断题。根据第二段“To them, Citywalk means “roaming around the city” on foot. Participants can follow a distinctive urban route, soaking up the atmosphere, exploring old buildings, browsing boutique shops, sipping a cup of coffee, or indulging in authentic local snacks.(对他们来说, Citywalk 的意思是“在城市里漫步”。参与者可以遵循独特的城市路线, 沉浸在氛围中, 探索古老的建筑, 浏览精品店, 喝一杯咖啡, 或沉迷于正宗的当地小吃)”可推知, 年轻人选择城市漫步是因为可以深入了解一个城市。故选 C。

【9题详析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Citywalk can be a special guided trip for a small group of people, or simply a leisurely stroll for one or two to explore new areas, sticking to the key point: avoiding famous scenic spots and big crowds to gain a more inclusive experience of the places you visit. (

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城市漫步可以是一小群人的特别导游之旅,也可以只是一两个人悠闲地漫步,探索新的领域,坚持关键点:避开著名景点和拥挤的人群,以获得更全面的游览体验”可知,城市漫步最显著的特点是避开热门景点。故选 B。

【10 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第四段中“Some organizers invite folk culture researchers and enthusiasts to act as tour guides. Xiao Yiyi, a young entrepreneur in Changsha, recently launched six Citywalk routes in different cities on her social media account, with the aim of providing experiences for visitors to “walk in open-air museums”. Her Changsha route features more offbeat sights like historical architecture from the 19th century, artsy old alleys, and even a stop-off to sample the local spicy crayfish specialty.(一些组织者邀请民间文化研究人员和爱好者担任导游。长沙的年轻企业家肖依依最近在她的社交媒体账户上推出了六条不同城市的城市漫步路线,旨在为游客提供在露天博物馆漫步’的体验。她的长沙路线上有更多不寻常的景点,比如 19 世纪的历史建筑、充满艺术气息的老巷子,甚至还会停下来品尝当地的辛辣小龙虾)”可推知,她是一位城市漫步活动的组织者。故选 D。

【11 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Even though Citywalk is a relatively new phenomenon, it is offering a positive change to urban travelers as they can better choose the experiences based on their interests and needs. At the same time, Citywalk represents an opportunity for tour guides and travel service providers to offer a more tailored, professional service to meet with ever-changing market demands.(尽管 Citywalk 是一个相对较新的现象,但它为城市旅行者提供了一个积极的变化,因为他们可以根据自己的兴趣和需求更好地选择体验。与此同时,城市步行街也为导游和旅游服务供应商提供了一个机会,让他们能够提供更有针对性、更专业的服务,以满足不断变化的市场需求)”可知,作者认为 Citywalk 让城市旅行者可以根据自己的兴趣和需求更好地选择体验内容,同时也让导游和旅游服务供应商能够提供更有针对性、更专业的服务,以满足不断变化的市场需求。由此推知,作者对于 Citywalk 这一旅行趋势是持赞成态度的。故选 A。

D

Before the year has even come to a close, climate experts are certain that 2023 will be the hottest year in recorded history.

On Dec. 6, the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) — part of the European Union's space program — revealed that this year's average global temperatures have been 2.6°F (1.46°C) higher than temperatures in preindustrial times and 0.2°F (0.13°C) higher than January to November in 2016. These “extraordinary” temperatures mean that 2023 will be “the warmest year in recorded history,” C3S deputy director Samantha Burgess said in a statement.

The researchers note that this year's record heat was partly caused by the latest El Nino event — a phenomenon where warmer water near the equator triggers warmer global air temperatures — that

began in June. Some other experts have suggested that the January 2022 eruption of Tonga's underwater volcano, which pumped record levels of water vapor into the atmosphere, may also be partly responsible.

Despite these factors, the major cause of climbing temperatures is global warming caused by runaway greenhouse gas emissions, which, noted in a C3S statement, have trapped more than 25 billion atomic bombs' worth of energy in our atmosphere over the last 50 years. And still worse, the global carbon emissions have reached a new high this year, according to scientists at the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP28) On Dec 4.

The effects of global warming are becoming more obvious. In 2023, research revealed that climate change is causing major US cities to sink and more than half of the world's largest lakes and reservoirs to shrink. Studies also predicted that the Gulf Stream, which plays a vital role in ocean circulation, could collapse by as early as 2025, and that rising sea levels could swamp the US coastline by 2050.

However, scientists say that we still have time to prevent further disaster. Leading climate change expert Michael Mann, from the University of Pennsylvania, recently wrote that “we can still stop the worst effects of climate change” if we stop emitting greenhouse gases as soon as possible.

12. What's the purpose of the text?

- A. To report the recorded hottest year.
- B. To present findings of a research.
- C. To analyze the causes of climate change.
- D. To warn of the coming natural disaster.

13. Which is the main factor in causing the warmest weather in 2023?

- A. Eruption of an underwater volcano.
- B. Greenhouse gas emissions.
- C. Collapse of the Gulf Stream.
- D. The latest El Nino event.

14. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. Scientists' predictions of the future.
- B. The threat of rising sea levels to the U.S.
- C. The effects of climate change.
- D. Different opinions on global warming.

15. How does Michael Mann feel about the present situation?

- A. Confused. B. Worried. C. Pessimistic. D. Hopeful.

【答案】12. A 13. B 14. C 15. D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。主要讲述了关于气候变化和全球变暖的最新发现和数据。

【12 题详析】

推理判断题。根据第一段 Before the year has even come to a close, climate experts are certain that 2023 will be the hottest year in recorded history. (在这一年结束之前，气候专家们确信，2023

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年将是自记录以来最热的一年)”可推理出，本文的写作目的是报告有记录以来最热的一年，故选 A 项。

【13 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第四段Despite these factors, the major cause of climbing temperatures is global warming caused by runaway greenhouse gas emissions(尽管有这些因素，但气温攀升的主要原因是失控的温室气体排放导致的全球变暖)”可知，造成 2023 年天气最热的主要因素是温室气体排放，故选 B 项。

【14 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第五段“The effects of global warming are becoming more obvious. (全球变暖的影响越来越明显。)”可推理出，本段主要讲的是气候变化的影响，故选 C 项。

【15 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“However, scientists say that we still have time to prevent further disaster. Leading climate change expert Michael Mann, from the University of Pennsylvania, recently wrote that “we can still stop the worst effects of climate change” if we stop emitting greenhouse gases as soon as possible(然而，科学家们表示，我们仍有时间防止进一步的灾难。宾夕法尼亚大学的首席气候变化专家迈克尔·曼最近写道，如果我们尽快停止排放温室气体，“我们仍然可以阻止气候变化的最坏影响”)”可推理出，迈克尔·曼认为目前的情况充满希望，故选 D 项。

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。

Too often, doctors and others tell a patient suffering from a stress related disorder that she or he must spend some time relaxing. ____16____ In fact, just sitting in front of the TV set and trying to ignore the day’s problems don’t make much effect. To deal effectively with stress and cope efficiently with anxiety, you’ll have to use the power of your own mind constructively. To do this, one of the best ways is to boost your self-confidence. Lacking self-confidence, you will probably worry about disastrous things happening to you. ____17____ In such circumstances, you should replace negative, damaging feelings of failure with positive feelings of success.

Take a piece of paper and a pencil, and try writing down good words that describe you, such as honest, thoughtful, hard working, considerate, kind, ambitious, creative and so on. ____18____ Your parents, your friends, your interests, your achievements, and particularly your memories. You will probably be surprised to find how many things there are that you can be proud of!

Don’t worry about making mistakes. ____19____ If you accept challenges and live your life to the full, you will fail sometimes. Make mistakes means taking chances. Those who never take chances will have a life full of lost opportunities.

When you are worried about the future, ask yourself: What is the worst thing that can happen? You

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will often be surprised to find that the “worst” may not be as bad as you thought it was going to be. The “bottom line” isn’t often as discouraging as you think it will be. 20

- A. That isn’t a lot of help, of course.
- B. All these things will help you greatly.
- C. No one can possibly be right all the time.
- D. List the things that are valuable in your life.
- E. Occasionally, your judgments will be faulty.
- F. Instead, it will help you make plans accordingly.
- G. You may become pessimistic and can’t get over it.

【答案】16. A 17. G 18. D 19. C 20. F

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了为了有效地应对压力和焦虑，你必须建设性地运用自己思想的力量，通过增强自信心避免压力和焦虑。

【16 题详 析】

由上文“Too often, doctors and others tell a patient suffering from a stress related disorder that she or he must spend some time relaxing. (医生和其他人经常告诉患有压力相关疾病的患者，她或他必须花一些时间放松)”和下文“In fact, just sitting in front of the TV set and trying to ignore the day’s problems don’t make much effect. (事实上，仅仅坐在电视机前，试图忽视一天的问题并没有多大影响)”可知，上文讲医生建议患有压力相关疾病的患者花一些时间放松，下文具体举例说明花时间放松没用，该空应该承接上下文讲医生建议患有压力相关疾病的患者花一些时间放松的这个提议，它并没有效果，A 选项“当然，这帮不了什么忙。”切合语境，选项中“*That*”指的是上文“医生提出的建议”，选项中“*isn’t a lot of help*”呼应下文“*don’t make much effect*”。故选 A 项。

【17 题详 析】

由上文“Lacking self-confidence, you will probably worry about disastrous things happening to you. (缺乏自信，你可能会担心灾难性的事情发生在你身上)”可知，该空应该继续讲缺乏自信带来的消极影响，才能引出下文“*In such circumstances, you should replace negative, damaging feelings of failure with positive feelings of success. (在这种情况下，你应该用积极的成功感来代替消极的、有害的失败感)*”讲针对“缺乏自信”所应采取的策略，G 选项“你可能会变得悲观，无法克服。”切合语境。故选 G 项。

【18 题详 析】

由第一段“*In such circumstances, you should replace negative, damaging feelings of failure with positive feelings of success. (在这种情况下，你应该用积极的成功感来代替消极的、有害的失败感)*”讲针对“缺乏自信”所应采取的策略和上文“*Take a piece of paper and a pencil, and try writing down good words that describe you, such as honest, thoughtful, hard working, considerate, kind, ambitious, creative and so on. (*

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拿一张纸和一支铅笔,试着写下描述你的好词,比如诚实、体贴、努力、体贴、善良、雄心勃勃、富有创造力等等)也讲积极的思想可知,该空应该与积极的思想力量相关,D选项“列出你生命中宝贵的东西。”切合语境,选项中“the things that are valuable in your life”是能让人变得积极的事物。故选D项。

【19题详析】

由上文“Don't worry about making mistakes. (不要担心犯错误)”和下文“If you accept challenges and live your life to the full, you will fail sometimes. (如果你接受挑战并充分地生活,你有时会失败)”可知,上下文都在讲人会犯错,所以没有人可能总是对的,C选项“没有人可能总是对的。”切合语境。故选C项。

【20题详析】

本段依旧承接上文讲建设性地运用自己积极思想的力量(通过增强自信心)避免压力和焦虑,再结合上文“You will often be surprised to find that the “worst” may not be as bad as you thought it was going to be. The “bottom line” isn't often as discouraging as you think it will be. (你经常会惊讶地发现,“最坏的情况”可能并没有你想象的那么糟糕。“底线”往往并不像你想象的那样令人沮丧)”讲“最坏的情况”或“底线”其实并没有你想象的那样令人沮丧可知,该空应该讲“最坏的情况”的实际情况于人有益,F选项“相反,它会帮助你制定相应的计划。”切合语境。故选F项。

第二部分 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。

When I was a little girl, every time when my dad was repairing something, he would ask me to hold the hammer. Then we could have a time for a 21 with each other.

I grew up and left home for the college, and since then, he had been 22 me every Sunday morning. Later, when I bought a house, my dad was 23 it by himself for three days in the 30°C summer 24. All he asked for was to hold his paint brush and 25 to him.

Several years ago, he was 26 me. He spent hours 27 a swing set for my daughter. He asked me to bring him a cup of tea and have a talk with him, but I had to 28 for a trip, so I did not have time for any long conversations.

One Sunday morning, we had a telephone talk 29, and I noticed that my dad kept forgetting some things we discussed 30. Few hours later came a call. He was in hospital with an aneurysm(动脉瘤). Immediately I bought a ticket for the 31 and by the time I got to the hospital, my dad had passed away. Now it was he who did not have 32 for a talk with me.

After his 33, I learned more about him, and I realized how little I knew about his deepest 34 and dreams. All he ever asked me was my time, but now he has all my 35 every single day.

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21. A. change B. cooperation C. conversation D. debate

高级中学名校试卷

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 22. A. contacting | B. calling | C. educating | D. meeting |
| 23. A. decorating | B. clearing | C. repairing | D. painting |
| 24. A. labor | B. rest | C. heat | D. misery |
| 25. A. talk | B. tend | C. hand | D. keep |
| 26. A. joining | B. visiting | C. following | D. leaving |
| 27. A. putting together | B. giving away | C. tearing apart | D. making up |
| 28. A. prepare | B. apologize | C. apply | D. delay |
| 29. A. on time | B. at first | C. in return | D. as usual |
| 30. A. exactly | B. freely | C. lately | D. personally |
| 31. A. hospital | B. flight | C. journey | D. treatment |
| 32. A. pleasure | B. interest | C. choice | D. time |
| 33. A. death | B. illness | C. recovery | D. suffering |
| 34. A. efforts | B. demands | C. thoughts | D. struggles |
| 35. A. relief | B. attention | C. comfort | D. courage |

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

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述作者的父亲从小到大都很享受和作者在一起聊天的时间。在作者上大学期间，每个周日父亲都会和作者打电话聊天。长大后，在作者旅游期间，父亲仍和以往一样会周日打电话。在一次周日和父亲打电话聊天后不久，作者接到了告知父亲因为动脉瘤住院的电话。作者乘飞机赶到医院时，父亲已经去世。在此之后，作者意识到了父亲和自己聊天对自己的意义。

【21 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后我们可以有时间交谈。A. change 改变；B. cooperation 合作；C. conversation 交谈；D. debate 辩论。根据下文“Now it was he who did not have_____for a talk with me.”可知，父亲去世后，父亲再也不会时间和我聊天了，所以此处指我和父亲可以彼此交谈。故选 C 项。

【22 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我长大后离开家去上大学，从那以后，他每个星期天早上都给我打电话。A. contacting 联系；B. calling 打电话；C. educating 教育；D. meeting 碰面。根据上文“I grew up and left home for the college”可知，作者离开家上大学，可推知，此处指父亲每个星期天早上都给我打电话，下文“One Sunday morning, we had a telephone talk_____”是对此处的照应。故选 B 项。

【23 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：后来，我买了房子，我爸爸在 30°C 的炎炎夏日里独自粉刷了三天。A. decorating 装饰；B. clearing 清除；清理；C. repairing 修理；D. painting 油漆；粉刷。根据下文“All he asked for was to hold his paint brush”

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可知，此处指父亲在我买了新房后，花了三天时间给我的新房子粉刷。故选 D 项。

【24 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：后来，我买了房子，我爸爸在 30°C 的炎炎夏日里独自粉刷了三天。A. labor 劳动；B. rest 休息；C. heat 热量；D. misery 痛苦；苦难。根据空前“in the 30°C summer”可知，此处指在炎炎的夏日里，故选 C 项。

【25 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他所要求的只是拿着他的粉刷刷子和他说话。A. talk 谈话；B. tend 照顾；护理；C. hand 搀扶；D. keep 保持。根据下文父亲给作者女儿组合秋千期间，让作者给他带一杯茶，和作者聊天以及在父亲去世后，作者意识父亲再也没有时间和自己聊天，可推知此处指父亲只是要求作者能和他聊天。故选 A 项。

【26 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：几年前，他来看望我。A. joining 加入；B. visiting 拜访；C. following 跟随；D. leaving 离开。根据上文“I bought a house”及下文“He spent hours _____ a swing set for my daughter. He asked me to bring him a cup of tea and have a talk with him”可知，我买了房子，作者的父亲花了好几个小时为作者的女儿组装秋千，并且和作者聊天。可推知，作者的父亲是来看望作者，故选 B 项。

【27 题详 析】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：他花了几个小时为我女儿组装一套秋千。A. putting together 组合；拼凑；B. giving away 赠送；C. tearing apart 拆散；扯开；D. making up 化妆。根据下文“a swing set for my daughter”可知，此处指作者的父亲给孙女组装秋千。故选 A 项。

【28 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他让我给他倒杯茶，和他聊聊天，但我要为旅行做准备，所以我没有时间进行长时间的交谈。A. prepare 准备；B. apologize 道歉；C. apply 申请；D. delay 推迟。根据上文“for a trip, so I did not have time for any long conversations.”可知，作者没有和父亲长时间聊天，是因为要为一次旅行做准备。prepare for“为……做准备”，故选 A 项。

【29 题详 析】

考查短语词义辨析。句意：一个星期天的早上，我们像往常一样通了电话，我注意到爸爸总是忘记我们最近讨论的一些事情。A. on time 按时；B. at first 首先；C. in return 作为回报；D. as usual 像往常一样。根据上文“he had been _____ me every Sunday”可知，每个星期天，父亲都会和作者打电话聊天。故选 D 项。

【30 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. exactly 精确地；B. freely 自由地；C. lately 最近；不久前；D. personally 就个人而言。根据上文“we had a telephone talk”及“I noticed that my dad kept forgetting some things we discussed”

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可知，此处指在作者和父亲打电话期间，作者注意到父亲总是会忘记最近聊天谈起的事情。故选 C 项。

【31 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我立刻买了机票，当我到医院的时候，我父亲已经去世了。A. hospital 医院；B. flight 航班；C. journey 旅程；D. treatment 治疗。根据下文“by the time I got to the hospital”可知，作者接到告知父亲因为动脉瘤住院的电话后，买机票赶往医院。故选 B 项。

【32 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在他没有时间和我聊天了。A. pleasure 愉快；B. interest 兴趣；利益；C. choice 选择；D. time 时间。根据上文“my dad had passed away”可知，作者的父亲已经去世，所以此处指现在父亲没有时间和我聊天了。故选 D 项。

【33 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在他死后，我对他有了更多的了解，我意识到我对他最深的思想和梦想所知甚少。A. death 死；B. illness 疾病；C. recovery 恢复；D. suffering（内心或肉体的）痛苦，苦难。根据上文“my dad had passed away”可知，作者的父亲已经去世，所以此处指在父亲去世后，故选 A 项。

【34 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在他死后，我对他有了更多的了解，我意识到我对他最深的思想和梦想所知甚少。A. efforts 努力；B. demands 要求；C. thoughts 想法；D. struggles 斗争；奋斗。根据下文“and dreams”可知，此处指作者对父亲的想法和理想不了解。故选 C 项。

【35 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：过去所有他给我要的是我的时间，现在我每天都在关注他。A. relief 解脱；B. attention 注意力；C. comfort 安慰；舒适；D. courage 勇气。根据上文“I learned more about him, and I realized how little I knew about his deepest _____ and dreams. All he ever asked me was my time”可知，父亲在世时，他享受和作者在一起的聊天的时间，对作者的要求仅是一些时间。现在父亲去世了，作者每天都在关注父亲。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 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Harmony is a core value of China's Hehe culture, which is 36 (wide) appreciated in modern Chinese society.

The term “Hehe” (和合) 37 (consist) of two Chinese characters that have the same pronunciation but different meanings: the first means harmony, and the second means convergence. In short, Hehe culture involves 38 (seek) common ground while reserving differences, and it means harmonious coexistence and coordinated development. Liuchixiang, a 2-meter-wide alley in Anhui's Tongcheng City, is a location in China 39 has its own story of harmony.

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During the reign of Emperor Kangxi over 300 years ago, high-ranking official ZhangYing

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received 40 letter from his family in Tongcheng, his hometown. In their letter, they told Zhang that they had quarreled 41 property boundaries with their neighbor, Wu, and asked for help.

Zhang replied to their letter with a poem: "A letter is written, just for a wall. 42 it moves a meter, what harm is done? The Great Wall still stands tall today, yet 43 (go) is its builder, Emperor Qinshihuang."

Enlightened by his reply, the Zhang family decided 44 (bring) their walls back by approximately one meter. Deeply moved by their generosity, the Wu family also brought their walls back by a meter, and the two households created a 2-meter-wide alley between their homes for passersby.

The alley is now a popular 45 (attract) that is traversed daily by locals.

【答案】36. widely 37. consists 38. seeking 39. that/which 40. a
41. over/about 42. If 43. gone 44. to bring 45. attraction

【语篇解读】本文为一篇说明文。文章说明了和谐是中国和合文化的核心，介绍了六尺巷的故事。

【36 题详 析】

考查副词。句意：和谐是中国和合文化的核心价值，在现代中国社会得到广泛认同。分析句子结构可知，空格处位于动词之前，修饰动词；因此需要用副词形式；wide 的副词形式为 widely 意为“广泛地”。故填 widely。

【37 题详 析】

考查动词时态与主谓一致。句意：“和”一词由两个读音相同但含义不同的汉字组成：第一个意思是和谐，第二个意思是融合。分析句子结构可知，句子中缺少谓语动词，所以需要填入谓语动词；此处表示描述事实，因此用一般现在时；句子的主语为“The term”为单数，因此谓语动词要用单数。故填 consists。

【38 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：总之，和合文化就是求同存异，和谐共处，协调发展。involve 意为“涉及”为及物动词；后加动名词。故填 seeking。

【39 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：六尺巷是安徽省桐城市一条 2 米宽的小巷，在中国有自己的和谐故事。分析句子结构可知，空格处为定语从句的关系词；且在句子中作主语；修饰的词为“location”为地点，所以用 that 或者 which。故填 that 或者 which。

【40 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意：300 多年前的康熙年间，一位名叫张英的高官收到家乡桐城的家人寄来的一封信。空格处位于可数名词前，所以需要填入冠词，此处泛指“一封信”，所以用不定冠词，首字母发音为辅音音素，应用 a。故填 a。

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【41 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：在信中，他们告诉张某，他们和邻居吴某就财产界限发生了争执，并寻求帮助。“关于某事争吵”为 quarrel about/over sth.；此处指的是“就财产界限争吵”。故填 over 或者 about。

【42 题详 析】

考查条件状语从句。句意：如果它移动一米，会造成什么伤害？分析句子结构可知，空格处需要填入连词；根据后句“会造成什么伤害”可知，此处是“如果移动一米”，所以需要填入表示“如果”，引导条件状语从句。故填 If。

【43 题详 析】

考查形容词。句意：长城今天仍然巍然屹立，但它的建造者秦始皇已经不在。此处句子倒装，且此处表示的是“建造者秦始皇已经不在”；形容词 gone 意为“不复存在的”。故填 gone。

【44 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：被他的回答所启发，张家决定把他们的墙加高大约一米。decide to do sth.意为“决定做某事”；所以此处填动词不定式。故填 to bring。

【45 题详 析】

考查名词。句意：这条小巷现在是当地人每天必经的热门景点。空格处位于不定冠词之后，因此需要填入名词单数，attract 的名词为 attraction。故填 attraction。

第三部分写作(共两节；满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，学校英语社团负责人。请给外教 Jim 写信，邀请他参加你社团将要举办的一场英语演出。内容包括：

1. 时间地点；2. 主要节目；3. 发出邀请。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jim,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【参考范文】

Dear Jim,

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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