

## 山西省吕梁市孝义市 2023-2024 学年高三上学期

### 1 月期末英语试题

#### 第一部分 听力(略)

#### 第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

##### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项。

#### A

##### **World Health Day**

The World Health Organization (WHO) was founded on 7 April 1948 to better address global health issues. Every year, the World Health Assembly meets in Geneva in Switzerland to review WHO's work, set new goals and assign new tasks. The day is celebrated annually on 7 April.

##### **World Book Day**

World Book Day was created on 23 April 1995 by UNESCO, as it is the anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare and of Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, the famous Spanish historian. Books have been educating and inspiring people for hundreds of years, and the best way to celebrate this day would be to find the time to do some reading.

##### **World Smile Day**

World Smile Day is celebrated on the first Friday of October every year. The idea was coined and initiated by Harvey Ball, a commercial artist from the US. He is known to have created the Smiley Face in 1963. The day is created for the spreading of simple joy and love to everyone, regardless of race, gender, or geographic location.

##### **World Earth Day**

World Earth Day is an annual event observed on April 22nd to demonstrate support for environmental protection. It serves as a reminder of the importance of taking action to preserve and protect our planet. Earth Day was first celebrated in 1970 and is now celebrated in more than 190 countries worldwide.

1. Which of the four Days is celebrated the earliest annually?

- A. World Earth Day.      B. World Book Day.  
C. World Smile Day.      D. World Health Day.

2. Who created World Smile Day?

- A. William Shakespeare.      B. Inca Garcilaso de la Vega.  
C. Harvey Ball.      D. A famous Spanish historian.

3. Why do people celebrate World Earth Day?

- A. To solve health problems.      B. To protect our planet.  
C. To spread joy and love.      D. To encourage people to read.

【答案】1. D      2. C      3. B

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【语篇解读】本文是应用文。介绍了四个世界节日。

### 【1 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 World Health Day 下的“The day is celebrated annually on 7 April. (每年的 4 月 7 日庆祝这一天。)” , World Book Day 下的“World Book Day was created on 23 April 1995 by UNESCO, as it is the anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare and of Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, the famous Spanish historian. (联合国教科文组织于 1995 年 4 月 23 日设立了世界读书日, 因为这一天是威廉·莎士比亚和西班牙著名历史学家印加·加西拉索·德拉维加逝世的纪念日。)” , World Smile Day 下的“World Smile Day is celebrated on the first Friday of October every year. (每年 10 月的第一个星期五是世界微笑日。)”以及 World Earth Day 下的“World Earth Day is an annual event observed on April 22nd to demonstrate support for environmental protection. (每年的 4 月 22 日是世界地球日, 以示对环境保护的支持。)”可知, 四个节日中, 每年最早庆祝的是 World Health Day。故选 D 项。

### 【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 World Smile Day 下的“The idea was coined and initiated by Harvey Ball, a commercial artist from the US. (这个想法是由美国商业艺术家哈维·鲍尔提出的。)”可知, Harvey Ball 创立了世界微笑日。故选 C 项。

### 【3 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 World Earth Day 下的“World Earth Day is an annual event observed on April 22nd to demonstrate support for environmental protection. It serves as a reminder of the importance of taking action to preserve and protect our planet. Earth Day was first celebrated in 1970 and is now celebrated in more than 190 countries worldwide. (每年的 4 月 22 日是世界地球日, 以示对环境保护的支持。它提醒我们采取行动保护我们的地球的重要性。世界地球日于 1970 年首次庆祝, 现在全球有 190 多个国家庆祝。)”可知, 人们为了保护我们的星球来庆祝世界地球日。故选 B 项。

## B

Taylor Swift was named Time Magazine’s person of the year. The star, whose Eras Tour broke box office records, follows the likes of Barack Obama, Greta Thunberg and Mark Uckerberg. The award goes to an event or person believed to have had the most influence on global events over the past year.

Already a superstar before 2023, her career has reached new heights thanks to the Eras tour, which sees the singer perform a career-spanning 45-song set every night. Demand for tickets was so high that it crashed Ticketmaster’s website, causing a hearing into its business practices by the US Senate. After speaking out against Donald Trump and in favour of abortion rights, Swift hit a creative purple patch with the pandemic-era albums *Folklore* and *Evermore*. Showcasing a more organic indie-folk approach than the country-pop that made her famous, the records confirmed her status as generational songwriting talent.

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Time editor-in-chief Sam Jacobs said the US pop icon was “the rare person who is both the writer and hero of her own story”, adding that Swift had “found a way to go beyond borders and be a source of light”.

The Eras tour film became the biggest concert movie of all time, taking \$249m at the global box office; Swift became the first living artist to have five albums in the US Top 10 simultaneously. She broke the record for the most number one albums by a woman in US chart history — 13 in total. Swift became the first songwriter to score seven Grammy nominations for song of the year. Boosted by her tour, Swift was named the most-streamed female artist in the history of Spotify and Apple Music.

4. what can we know from the second and third paragraphs?

A. Swift’s career reached a certain height before 2023.

B. There are 45 songs totally in the Eras tour.

C. Swift was once in favour of Donald Trump.

D. Her country-pop confirmed her songwriter status.

5. What does Sam Jacobs think of Taylor Swift?

A. Rare and plain.            B. Talented and dependent.

C. Daring and stubborn. D. Shining and inspiring.

6. How many of her albums were in the US Top 10 at the same time?

A. One.   B. Four.   C. Five.   D. Ten.

7. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

A. A record-breaking Eras tour film    B. An influential female music superstar

C. A history-making album            D. A far-reaching award

【答案】4. A    5. D    6. C    7. B

【语篇解读】本文是记叙文。介绍了时代周刊人物 Taylor Swift。

【4 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第二段“Already a superstar before 2023, her career has reached new heights thanks to the Eras tour, which sees the singer perform a career-spanning 45-song set every night.(在 2023 年之前，她就已经是一个超级巨星了，由于 Eras tour，她的事业达到了新的高度，每晚她都会演唱 45 首歌曲)”可知，Swift 的事业在 2023 年之前达到了一定的高度。故选 A 项。

【5 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第四段“Time editor-in-chief Sam Jacobs said the US pop icon was “the rare person who is both the writer and hero of her own story”, adding that Swift had “found a way to go beyond borders and be a source of light”.(《时代》杂志主编 Sam Jacobs 说，这位美国流行偶像是“罕见的既能写自己的故事又能成为英雄的人”，并补充说斯威夫特“找到了一种超越国界的方式，成为一束光的来源”)”可知，Sam Jacobs 认为 Taylor Swift 既能写自己的故事又能成为英雄且找到了一种超越国界的方式，成为一束光的来源，所以是闪耀而鼓舞人心的。故选 D 项。

【6 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“The Eras tour film became the biggest concert movie of all time, taking \$249m at the global box office; Swift became the first living artist to have five albums in the US Top 10 simultaneously. She broke the record for the most number one albums by a woman in US chart history-13 in total.(The Eras tour 电影成为有史以来票房最高的演唱会电影，全球票房达 2.49 亿美元；斯威夫特成为第一位同时有五张专辑进入美国前十的在世艺人。她打破了美国唱片榜历史上女性获得最多冠军专辑的记录——总共有 13 张)”可知，她有五张专辑同时进入美国音乐排行榜前十。故选 C 项。

【7 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Taylor Swift was named Time Magazine’s person of the year. The star, whose Eras Tour broke box office records, follows the likes of Barack Obama, Greta Thunberg and Mark Uckerberg. The award goes to an event or person believed to have had the most influence on global events over the past year.(Taylor Swift 被《时代》杂志评为年度人物。这位明星的《时代之旅》打破了票房纪录，紧随其后的是巴拉克·奥巴马、格蕾塔·桑伯格和马克·乌克伯格。该奖项授予被认为在过去一年中对全球事件影响最大的事件或人物)”以及最后一段“Swift became the first songwriter to score seven Grammy nominations for song of the year. Boosted by her tour, Swift was named the most-streamed female artist in the history of Spotify and Apple Music.(Swift 成为第一个获得七项格莱美年度最佳歌曲提名的词曲作者。在巡演的推动下，Swift 成为 Spotify 和 Apple Music 历史上播放量最高的女艺人)”可知，本文主要介绍了时代周刊人物 Taylor Swift，所以 B 项“An influential female music superstar(一位有影响力的女音乐巨星)”是本文最好的标题。故选 B 项。

C

How steady you are on your feet can indicate how likely you are to live a longer, healthy life. The ability to remain upright and steady is something that we take for granted, until something goes wrong.

The balance system is made up of lots of different sensory components, explains Nicola Harris, a health expert. Good balance depends on correct sensory information from your eyes, muscles, tendons (腱), and joints, and the balance organs in the inner ear.

The most obvious benefit of good balance is that it helps prevent falls and therefore injuries, and simply makes daily activities easier and safer to perform. Unless you develop a balance disorder, the first time people become aware of balance issues is when they get older.

Harris says that people with balance problems at her clinic often talk about the loss of the ability to look from side to side as they cross the road because they feel unsteady. “That is fundamentally because the balance system as a whole starts to get worn,” says Harris.

Pilates, dance and tai chi are all good exercises to maintain good balance. “Other things that work your balance slightly differently, but again are really good, are ball games. Anything involving

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hand-eye coordination, such as tennis or table tennis,” says Harris.

However, she warns against just doing strengthening exercises in the gym using machinery: “That’s not going to improve your balance.” Including free weights and resistance bands into your workout will not only strengthen your bones and muscles, but your balance, too.

8. What does the underlined word “components” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. personalities    B. manners    C. parts    D. approaches

9. Which statement is true about a balance disorder?

- A. It can be easily found in our everyday life.  
B. It results in more convenience to daily activities.  
C. It leads to people crossing the road more steadily.  
D. It is hard to be felt for the young if one doesn’t have any symptom.

10. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

- A. There is more than one exercise to improve one’s balance.  
B. Any kind of exercise will do good to maintaining one’s good balance.  
C. Doing strengthening exercises is the best way to improve one’s balance.  
D. As for improving one’s balance, Harris offers no recommendation.

11. Which column is the passage probably taken from?

A. Technology.    B. Health.    C. Fiction.    D. Entertainment.

【答案】8. C    9. D    10. A    11. B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了平衡能力对人体健康和生活质量的重要性，平衡能力不仅关乎行走的稳定性，还与长寿和健康密切相关。

### 【8题详析】

词句猜测题。根据划线词所在句“The balance system is made up of lots of different sensory components (平衡系统由许多不同的感官 components 组成)”和其后“Good balance depends on correct sensory information from your eyes, muscles, tendons (腱), and joints, and the balance organs in the inner ear.(良好的平衡依赖于来自眼睛、肌肉、肌腱、关节和内耳平衡器官的正确感觉信息)”可推知，“sensory components”即下文中列举的“eyes, muscles, tendons (腱), and joints, and the balance organs in the inner ear”等感觉器官。所以 component 与 part 同义，意为“组成部分，器官，部位”。故选 C 项。

### 【9题详析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Unless you develop a balance disorder, the first time people become aware of balance issues is when they get older.(除非你患上了平衡障碍，否则人们第一次意识到平衡问题是在他们变老的时候)”可知，如果没有患上了平衡障碍，没有症状，年轻人是很难感知平衡障碍的。所以“It is hard to be felt for the young if one doesn’t have any symptom.”是正确的描述。故选 D 项。

### 【10题详析】

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细节理解题。根据第五段中“Pilates, dance and tai chi are all good exercises to maintain good balance.(普拉提、舞蹈和太极都是保持身体平衡的好运动)”和“Other things that work your balance slightly differently, but again are really good, are ball games.(球类运动对平衡的影响略有不同,但同样非常好)”可知,有不止一种运动可以改善一个人的平衡。故选 A 项。

### 【11 题详析】

推理判断题。通读全文,结合第一段中“‘How steady you are on your feet can indicate how likely you are to live a longer, healthy life. The ability to remain upright and steady is something that we take for granted, until something goes wrong.(你的脚有多稳,表明你有多大可能活得更长、更健康。保持直立和稳定的能力是我们认为理所当然的,直到出现问题)’”可知,文章主要介绍了平衡能力对人体健康和生活质量的重要性,它不仅关乎行走的稳定性,还与长寿和健康密切相关。文章内容与人类健康有关,所以很可能出自健康专栏。故选 B 项。

## D

When was the last time you talked proudly about being sensitive? Most likely, the answer is never. There are plenty of characters we take pride in, but being “sensitive” is usually considered as a weakness. The message sensitive people get isn’t to celebrate who they are. It’s that they should “overcome” their sensitivity.

However, sensitivity is largely genetic (遗传的), and not something you can turn off. It is a character connected to talent and something we should embrace. In fact, according to thirty years of research, it’s not only a healthy character, but it also serves as a big advantage.

As a personality character, being sensitive means you take in more information from your environment, and you do more with it. Sensitive people process information more deeply than others do. This changes the way you see the world. You probably notice what others miss, think, and feel deeply.

The most well-known sensitive gift is creativity. Sensitive people tend to be highly creative, and many — perhaps most — artists, musicians, and actors are themselves sensitive people.

But creativity doesn’t end with the arts. The same ability changes into innovation. Many of our greatest thinkers and scientists throughout history have been sensitive people, like Charles Darwin. Sensitive people have this ability to innovate because they tend to be deep thinkers who spend more time and energy turning problems over in their heads — and end up seeing more possibilities and solutions.

Sensitive people do pay a price for these gifts, however, by becoming overstimulated. Overstimulation is what happens when there is simply too much information for the brain to deal with. But sensitive people can learn to deal with it. For them, a little bit of quiet alone time goes a long way.

If any of this sounds like you, you might be more sensitive than you realize. If so, you have probably felt the pressure to hide it. But that’s a trap. You can’t make yourself less sensitive than you are and trying to do so only cuts you off from your gifts.

Instead, the single most important step you can take for yourself is what society has told you not to do your whole life: Stop hiding from your sensitivity. Embrace it, and show it to the world.

12. What phenomenon does the author mention in paragraph 1 ?

- A. People usually take pride in their being sensitive.
- B. Being negative is often looked up to in our daily life.
- C. Being sensitive is traditionally regarded as a weakness.
- D. Generally speaking, we have few characters that should be praised.

13. Why does the author think of sensitivity as an advantage?

- A. Because it has nothing to do with talent.
- B. Because you can see the world more deeply with it.
- C. Because people with it tend to be talented artists.
- D. Because it is largely acquired by learning and can easily be changed.

14. Why is Charles Darwin mentioned in the text?

- A. To show some great scientists in history are sensitive.
- B. To explain the most famous sensitive gift is creativity.
- C. To prove most artists, musicians and actors are sensitive.
- D. To show sensitive people process information more deeply than others do.

15. What is a sensitive person recommended to do?

- A. Pay for it. B. Consult doctors. C. Avoid showing it. D. Jump at it.

【答案】12. C 13. B 14. A 15. D

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章说明“敏感”的特征以及好处。

【12 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段“*There are plenty of characters we take pride in, but being “sensitive” is usually considered as a weakness.*(有很多我们引以为傲的性格，但“敏感”通常被认为是一种弱点)”可知，“敏感”习惯上被认为是一种缺陷，而不是优势。故选 C。

【13 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第三段“*Sensitive people process information more deeply than others do. This changes the way you see the world. You probably notice what others miss, think, and feel deeply.*(敏感的人比其他人更能深入地处理信息。这会改变你看待世界的方式。你可能会注意到别人错过了什么，想了什么，感受到了什么)”可知，敏感的人能够深入加工获取的信息，能更深入地了解世界。故选 B。

【14 题详析】

推理判断题。根据第五段“*Many of our greatest thinkers and scientists throughout history have been sensitive people, like Charles Darwin.*(历史上许多伟大的思想家和科学家都是敏感的人，比如查尔斯·达尔文)”可知，提到了查尔斯·达尔文是为了显示历史上一些伟大的科学家是敏感的。故选 A。

【15 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Instead, the single most important step you can take for yourself is what society has told you not to do your whole life: Stop hiding from your sensitivity. Embrace it, and show it to the world.(相反,你可以为自己采取的最重要的一步是社会告诉你一辈子不要做的事情:不要躲避你的敏感。接受它,向世界展示它)”可知,作者建议敏感的人应该欣然接受敏感,并勇于展示给别人。故选 D。

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。

We have been through this first part of the year and have found ourselves already at spring break. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_, we have four fun-filled ideas to avoid the endless question : “What are we going to do today?”

**Visit the museums.**

Most museums, especially the smaller ones, offer day or even week long theme-specific camps. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_. It’s a great way to keep the young people in a structured routine while offering them a unique unit of study.

**Get creative.**

Each year our town hosts a chalk-drawing contest as part of a fundraiser. Why not use this as a jumping off point and organize a “Beautification Day”? It’s easy enough to organize through social media channels; everyone brings their own chalk and, you’ve got yourself a group art class! Best part about it? Anyone can get involved. It brings the community together. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_.

Take this spring break and travel around the town like a tourist. Visit the historic farm, local art gallery, and public gardens with live music in your own town. Spend time in your own backyard, establish a positive connection to the place you live in and teach children all about appreciating where they live.

**Take time out.**

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_. Is there a food bank that needs reorganizing? A local park that needs weeding? Call your community board, or even local officials to find out an area of need that best suits your family. Spending time giving back to the community is a great way to build character and understand the importance of helping others.

- A. Act like a tourist
- B. Travel around the country
- C. Spend this break devoting time to others
- D. If you have no idea which museum to visit
- E. And it costs nothing more than the price of chalk
- F. If you’re planning to spend a meaningful spring break

G. The camps are often a steal — nearly half - price of summer programs

【答案】16. F      17. G      18. E      19. A      20. C

【语篇解读】本文是说明文。文章介绍了四个建议，关于如何过一个有意义的春假的方法。

【16 题详 析】

根据前文“We have been through this first part of the year and have found ourselves already at spring break.(我们已经度过了今年的第一部分，发现自己已经到了春假)”以及后文“we have four fun-filled ideas to avoid the endless question : “What are we going to do today?”(我们有四个充满乐趣的主意来避免这个没完没了的问题：“我们今天要做什么?”)”可知，后文提到可以避免这个没完没了的问题，而前文没有提出问题，所以应是空处提出，F 项‘If you’re planning to spend a meaningful spring break(如果你打算过一个有意义的春假)’承接上文，并且引出下文，符合文意。故选 F 项。

【17 题详 析】

根据前文“Most museums, especially the smaller ones, offer day or even week long theme-specific camps.(大多数博物馆，尤其是较小的博物馆，提供为期一天甚至一周的特定主题夏令营)”可知，本段提到去夏令营，所以 G 项“The camps are often a steal — nearly half - price of summer programs(夏令营通常很便宜，几乎是夏季项目的一半)”是对夏令营的进一步说明，其中 camps 为同词复现。故选 G 项。

【18 题详 析】

根据前文“It’s easy enough to organize through social media channels; everyone brings their own chalk and, you’ve got yourself a group art class! Best part about it? Anyone can get involved. It brings the community together.(通过社交媒体渠道组织起来很容易，每个人都带着自己的粉笔，这样你就有了一个集体美术课!最好的部分是什么?任何人都可以参与其中。它把社区团结在一起)”可知，此处是在讲述集体活动的好处，所以 E 项‘And it costs nothing more than the price of chalk(而且它的价格不超过粉笔的价格)’符合文意，也是本活动的好处，其中 chalk 为同词复现。故选 E 项。

【19 题详 析】

分析设空，为本段小标题，根据后文“Take this spring break and travel around the town like a tourist. Visit the historic farm, local art gallery, and public gardens with live music in your own town. Spend time in your own backyard, establish a positive connection to the place you live in and teach children all about appreciating where they live.(趁着这个春假，像个游客一样在镇上转转。参观历史悠久的农场，当地的艺术画廊，和公共花园与现场音乐在你自己的城镇。花时间在你自己的后院，与你居住的地方建立积极的联系，教孩子们欣赏他们居住的地方)”可知，本段主要讲述像个游客一样在镇上转转，所以 A 项“Act like a tourist(表现得像个游客)”符合本段主题，为本段小标题。故选 A 项。

【20 题详 析】

设空位于段首，为本段中心句，根据后文“Is there a food bank that needs reorganizing? A local park that needs weeding? Call your community board, or even local officials to find out an area of need that best suits your family. Spending time giving back to the community is a great way to build character and understand the importance of helping others.(是否有食品银行需要重组?需要除草的当地公园?打电话给你的社区委员会，甚至是当地官员，找出最适合你的家庭的需要。花时间回馈社会是培养品格和理解帮助他人重要性的好方法)”可知，本段主要讲述了花时间回馈社会，帮助他人，所以 C 项“Spend this break devoting time to others(把这段休息时间花在别人身上)”符合本段主题，为本段中心句。故选 C 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。

The year was 1956. My husband and I moved from St. Louis to Fort Worth, Texas with our nine-month-old baby, Pam. He had a job there, and his family \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ close by as well. We found a lovely \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ and settled in quickly. Everything went smoothly.

One freezing cold morning, I headed for the Laundromat (自助洗衣店). I \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ the engine of our 1953 Chevy to warm up the car and put Pam in her car \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_, which was in the front seat then. I \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ the door without a second thought. Then I put the basket of laundry in the back and locked the other door. \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_, I realized I had locked the keys and my \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ in the car and locked myself out.

I immediately went into \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. There was nobody around. My neighbors had both gone to work. What was worse, there were no cell phones at that age to \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ my husband. As I looked up the street, I saw a red Ford pickup \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_. The driver \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ the pickup when he saw me crying and waving my hands. The man on the passenger side of the truck \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ immediately. After a brief conversation, he said in a comforting voice, “I have a car just like this one; let me see if my \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ will open the door.” Magically, it \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_! I have told so many people that God was the \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ in a red Ford pickup in October 1956.

- |                   |               |                |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. appeared   | B. worked     | C. lived       | D. wandered     |
| 22. A. apartment  | B. bakery     | C. foundation  | D. institution  |
| 23. A. took on    | B. put on     | C. turned on   | D. focused on   |
| 24. A. bed        | B. basket     | C. spot        | D. seat         |
| 25. A. opened     | B. locked     | C. closed      | D. fixed        |
| 26. A. Originally | B. Eventually | C. Suddenly    | D. Occasionally |
| 27. A. phone      | B. handbag    | C. son         | D. baby         |
| 28. A. excitement | B. panic      | C. relief      | D. surprise     |
| 29. A. contact    | B. blame      | C. attack      | D. attract      |
| 30. A. following  | B. distancing | C. approaching | D. passing      |

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- |                  |             |               |                |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 31. A. sped      | B. shouted  | C. overlooked | D. stopped     |
| 32. A. got off   | B. paid off | C. put off    | D. took off    |
| 33. A. sound     | B. key      | C. password   | D. fingerprint |
| 34. A. failed    | B. broke    | C. lost       | D. worked      |
| 35. A. passenger | B. neighbor | C. employer   | D. firefighter |

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

【语篇解读】本文为一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者在搬到新的地方后的一次经历。在一个寒冷的早上，作者不小心将车钥匙和孩子锁在了车里，周围没有任何能帮助她的人。就在作者感到十分着急时，突然开来了一辆红色的福田，里面的乘客帮作者摆脱了困境，故作者认为上帝就是红色福田里的那个乘客。

### 【21 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他在那里有一份工作，他的家人也住在附近。A. appeared 出现；B. worked 工作；C. lived 生活；D. wandered 想知道。根据上文“He had a job there”以及下文“

We found a lovely \_\_\_\_\_ and settled in quickly”可推知，此处指他的家人也住在附近。故选 C 项。

### 【22 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们找到了一套漂亮的公寓，很快就住了下来。A. apartment 公寓；B. bakery 面包店；C. foundation 地基，基础；D. institution 机构，团体。根据下文“settled in quickly”可知，找到了一套漂亮的公寓，很快就住了下来。故选 A 项。

### 【23 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我启动了我们 1953 年雪佛兰的引擎，让车暖和起来，把帕姆放在她的汽车座椅上，那是在前座上。A. took on 呈现；B. put on 穿上；C. turned on 打开；D. focused on 集中。根据下文“to warm up the car”可知，作者启动了他们 1953 年雪佛兰的引擎。故选 C 项。

### 【24 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我启动了我们 1953 年雪佛兰的引擎，让车暖和起来，把帕姆放在她的汽车座椅上，那是在前座上。A. bed 床；B. basket 篮子；C. spot 地点；D. seat 座位。根据下文“in the front seat”可知，作者把孩子放在她的汽车座椅上。故选 D 项。

### 【25 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我想都没想就把门锁上了。A. opened 打开；B. locked 锁上；C. closed 关闭；D. fixed 修理。根据下文“locked”可知，作者锁上了门。故选 B 项。

### 【26 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：突然，我意识到我把钥匙和孩子锁在车里了，也把自己锁在了外面。A. Originally 原始地；B. Eventually 最终；C. Suddenly 突然地；D. Occasionally

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偶尔地。根据下文“realized I had locked the keys and my \_\_\_\_\_ in the car and locked myself out.”可知，这是作者突然意识到的问题。故选 C 项。

### 【27 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：突然，我意识到我把钥匙和孩子锁在车里了，也把自己锁在了外面。A. phone 手机；B. handbag 手提包；C. son 儿子；D. baby 婴儿。根据上文“nine-month-old baby”可知，孩子被锁在了车内。故选 D 项。

### 【28 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我立刻陷入恐慌，周围一个人也没有。A. excitement 兴奋；B. panic 恐慌；C. relief 宽慰；D. surprise 惊讶。根据下文“There was nobody around.”可知，作者开始恐慌。故选 B 项。

### 【29 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：更糟糕的是，那个年代没有手机可以联系我的丈夫。A. contact 联系；B. blame 责备；C. attack 袭击；D. attract 吸引。根据上文“The year was 1956”可知，那个年代通讯不发达，所以没有手机可以联系自己的丈夫。故选 A 项。

### 【30 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我朝街上望去，看见一辆红色的福特皮卡向我驶来。A. following 跟随；B. distancing 疏远，远离；C. approaching 接近；D. passing 通过。根据下文“The driver \_\_\_\_\_ the pickup when he saw me crying and waving my hands.”可知，一辆红色的福特皮卡向作者驶来。故选 C 项。

### 【31 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：司机看到我哭着挥手，就把车停了下来。A. sped 加速；B. shouted 喊叫；C. overlooked 忽视；D. stopped 停止。根据下文“when he saw me crying and waving my hands.”可知，司机把车停了下来。故选 D 项。

### 【32 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：坐在卡车副驾驶座的那个人立刻下了车。A. got off 下车；B. paid off 回报；C. put off 推迟；D. took off 脱下。根据下文“After a brief conversation”可知，副驾驶座的那个人立刻下了车。故选 A 项。

### 【33 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他安慰地说：“我有一辆和这辆车一模一样的车；让我看看我的钥匙能不能把门打开。A. sound 声音；B. key 钥匙；C. password 密码；D. fingerprint 指纹。根据下文“I have a car just like this one”可知，同款车钥匙可能相同。故选 B 项。

### 【34 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：神奇的是，它奏效了！A. failed 失败；B. broke 打破；C. lost 丢失；D. worked 工作，奏效。根据上文“Magically”

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可知，钥匙奏效了，打开了自己的车。故选 D 项。

### 【35 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我告诉过很多人，1956 年 10 月，上帝是一辆红色福特皮卡上的乘客。A. passenger 乘客；B. neighbor 邻居；C. employer 雇主；D. firefighter 消防员。根据上文“The man on the passenger”可知，作者认为坐在副驾驶上的乘客是上帝。故选 A 项。

## 第 II 卷 非选择题

### 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。

We already know the fact \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ mobile phones have changed the way we live. They have a significant effect on how we read, work, communicate, and shop. People in modern times count on the tiny machines heavily, \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (carry) them whenever and wherever.

However, there is still something \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (known) to us. What we have not yet understood is the way the tiny machines in front of us are changing our skeletons. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (possible), they change not just the way we behave but even \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ very shape of our bodies. New scientific research at the University of the Sunshine Coast in Queensland, Australia suggests that young people are developing extra pieces of bone at the backs of their heads. These pieces of bone are caused by the way people bend \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (they) heads when they use the phone. This shifts \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (weigh) onto the muscles at the back of the head \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ causes the bone to grow in a way that is not normal. This process can \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (compare) to the way the skin hardens in response \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ constant rubbing or pressure. The result is a piece of bone like a horn that sticks out from the head by the neck.

【答案】36. that      37. carrying      38. unknown      39. Possibly      40. the      41. their  
42. weight      43. and      44. be compared      45. to

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了智能手机如何改变了我们的生活方式，以及这种改变对骨骼的影响。

### 【36 题详 析】

考查同位语从句。句意：我们已经知道手机改变了我们的生活方式这一事实。“\_\_\_\_ mobile phones have changed the way we live”是对名词 fact 内容的说明，是同位语从句，从句句意完整，不缺成分，用连接词 that 引导该从句。故填 that。

### 【37 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：现代人们非常依赖这些小型机器，无论何时何地都要携带它们。“(carry) them whenever and wherever”作伴随状语，carry(携带)是非谓语动词，与其逻辑主语 People 之间是主动关系，用现在分词表主动。故填 carrying。

### 【38 题详 析】

考查形容词。句意：然而，仍然有一些东西是我们不知道的。提示词作后置定语修饰不定代词 something，结合句意，表示“未知的，不知道的”，用反义形容词 unknown。故填

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unknown。

### 【39 题详 析】

考查副词。句意：很可能，它们不仅改变了我们的行为方式，甚至还改变了我们的体型。作评注性状语，用副词 possibly，意为“可能”，句首单词首字母大写。故填 Possibly。

### 【40 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意：很可能，它们不仅改变了我们的行为方式，甚至还改变了我们的体型。句中 very 是形容词，意为“正是的，恰好的”，常与定冠词 the 搭配，表示一种特指。故填 the。

### 【41 题详 析】

考查代词。句意：这些骨头碎片是由人们使用电话时低头的方式造成的。作定语，用形容词性物主代词 their。故填 their。

### 【42 题详 析】

考查名词。句意：这将重量转移到头部后部的肌肉上，导致骨骼以一种不正常的方式生长。提示词作宾语，用名词 weight，意为“重量”。故填 weight。

### 【43 题详 析】

考查连词。句意：这将重量转移到头部后部的肌肉上，导致骨骼以一种不正常的方式生长。causes 和 shifts 是并列谓语动词，用连词 and 连接。故填 and。

### 【44 题详 析】

考查语态。句意：这个过程可以与皮肤在不断摩擦或压力下变硬的方式相比较。compare(比较，对比)是句中谓语动词，与主语 This process 之间是被动关系，情态动词 can 谓语动词用原形。故填 be compared。

### 【45 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：这个过程可以与皮肤在不断摩擦或压力下变硬的情况相比较。in response to 是固定短语，意为“作为回应”。故填 to。

## 第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

### 第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 上周三，你参加了学校组织的“高三年级月考表彰大会”。请为校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

- 1.表彰大会的议程；
- 2.你的收获与感想。

注意：1.写作词数应为 80 左右；

2.请按如下格式作答。

The Recognition Conference

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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