

陕西省宝鸡市金台区 2023-2024 学年高一上学期

期末检测英语试题

第 I 卷选择题(满分 95 分)

第一部分 听力(略)

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 11 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 27.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

A big sandstorm hit northern China several months ago. It covered many cities with thick clouds of yellow dust (尘土).

The storm, which came from Mongolia, was the largest sandstorm in China in the past 10 years. Many flights and classes were canceled (取消) because the visibility (能见度) was lower than 500 meters.

The storm was the result of warm and dry weather in the area, together with the strong winds from Mongolia. "There has been little rainfall so far this spring and the temperature is rising. So now it is a worrying time for sandstorms," said an expert from Beijing.

In recent years, sandstorms haven't been as common in northern China as before. The land with desertification (沙漠化) has been falling by 7, 585 km per year in China, and the area of sandy land has been decreasing by 1, 284 km a year. This is thanks to China's Three-North Shelter Forest Program (TNSFP, 三北防护林工程) which started in the 1970s. Millions of trees have been planted in northern China to prevent sandstorms and protect the environment.

Besides, China has a color-graded weather warning system (预警系统) for sandstorms, with red meaning the most serious, followed by orange and yellow. Therefore, people would have time to get prepared for the sandstorm.

Sandstorm visibility < 1 kilometer

Severe (严重的) sandstorm visibility < 500 meters

Super severe sandstorm visibility < 50 meters

1. What caused (造成) the sandstorm from Mongolia?

A. Cold and wet weather, together with the strong winds.

B. Cold but sunny weather.

C. Warm, wet weather and the strong winds.

D. Warm, dry weather and the strong winds.

2. When did TNSFP start?

A. In the 1970s.

B. In the 1980s.

C. In the 1960s.

D. In the 1990s.

3. If the visibility in your city is 700 meters, what color will the warning be?

A. Red.

B. Orange.

C. Yellow.

D. Blue

【答案】1. D 2. A 3. C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了中国北方遭遇的沙尘暴及其影响。

【1 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第三段中“The storm was the result of warm and dry weather in the area, together with the strong winds from Mongolia. (这场风暴是该地区温暖干燥的天气加上来自蒙古的强风的结果。)”可知，温暖干燥的天气和强风蒙古的沙尘暴。故选 D 项。

【2 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第四段中“This is thanks to China’s Three-North Shelter Forest Program (TNSFP, 三北防护林工程) which started in the 1970s. (这要归功于中国从 20 世纪 70 年代开始实施的三北防护林工程)”可知，三北防护林工程始于 20 世纪 70 年代。故选 A 项。

【3 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第五段中“Besides, China has a color-graded weather warning system (预警系统) for sandstorms, with red meaning the most serious, followed by orange and yellow. (此外，中国有沙尘暴天气预警系统，红色代表最严重，其次是橙色和黄色。)”和“Sandstorm visibility < 1 kilometer Severe (严重的) sandstorm visibility < 500 meters(沙尘暴 能见度<1 公里；强沙尘暴 能见度<500 米)”可知，能见度 700 米属于预警系统中的“沙暴”，强度最低，是黄色预警。故选 C 项。

B

A tree has roots (根). People have roots too. If you get to the root of a problem, you will solve it. It’s the same thing with words. Dig deeply into a big, unfamiliar word and you will understand where it came from.

As readers, especially those reading in a second language, we need to deal with the text as if we were detectives (侦探) looking for information to unlock (解开……秘密) the unknown. Like any good detective arriving on the crime scene, the first thing to do when meeting a new and difficult word is to judge the situation, to look at everything that is known and see if it helps us to understand what it means.

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As you know, prefixes (前缀) and suffixes (后缀) can be added to the beginning or end of words to change the meaning. Know them, and you will have the word building power. But root words are the key (关键). Take time to learn a few of these, put them in your memory, and you will become a master word detective.

Let's look at one common root word used in English. "Alter" from the Latin(拉丁语的) word means "other". When you meet this root word, you know that the bigger word has something to do with "other". Examine the word "alternate". Can you find the Latin root in it?

- If you and your friend like to eat out, first you pay and the other pays the next time. You are alternating paying.

- If you go to the movies on alternate Saturdays, you go on one Saturday, but not the other Saturday.

- If you have no alternative, you have no other choice.

Learn as many root words as possible in the language you are studying. Then use your "rooting for words" skills. Like any new skill, practice and hard work are always paid back.

4. If Jim and Lily go to the movies, which one below is "alternating paying"?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Jim pays every time. | B. They each pay half. |
| C. They take turns paying. | D. Their parents pay for them. |

5. How does the author (作者) explain his ideas about root words?

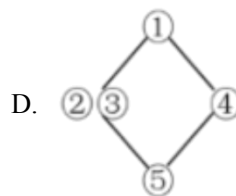
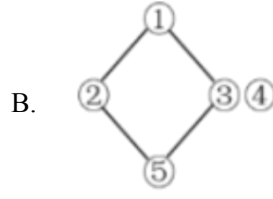
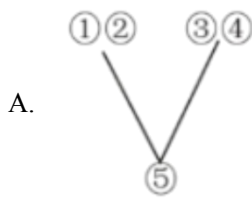
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|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. By giving a fact. | B. By taking an example. |
| C. By telling a story. | D. By having a discussion. |

6. "Sen" from the Latin word means "old". Which word uses this Latin root?

- A. My brother is my **senior** by two years.
- B. He was ill so he was **absent** from school.
- C. A criminal was **sentenced** to death by law.
- D. 60 students were **present** at the sports meeting.

7. Which of the following shows the structure (结构) of the passage?

(①=Paragraph (段落) 1 ② =Paragraph 2, ...)



【答案】4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了学习词汇时，需要像侦探一样深入研究词根、前缀和后缀，以理解词汇的含义和用法。文章强调了词根的重要性，并举例说明了如何通过词根理解词汇的意义。

【4题详析】词句猜测题。根据第五段中“• If you and your friend like to eat out, first you pay and the other pays the next time. You are alternating paying. (•如果你和你的朋友喜欢出去吃饭，这次你先付钱，下次另一个付钱。你们就是交替支付)”可知，alternating paying 指的是两个人“交替付款”。所以，如果吉姆和莉莉去看电影，alternating paying 指的就是“她们轮流付钱”。故选 C 项。

【5题详析】推理判断题。根据第三段中“But root words are the key (关键). Take time to learn a few of these, put them in your memory, and you will become a master word detective.(但词根词是关键。花点时间学习其中的一些，把它们记在你的记忆里，你就会成为一个单词侦探大师)”可知，作者认为词根是词汇学习的关键，第四段中“Let’s look at one common root word used in English. “Alter” from the Latin (拉丁语的) word means “other”. When you meet this root word, you know that the bigger word has something to do with “other”. Examine the word “alternate”. Can you find the Latin root in it?(让我们来看看英语中常用的一个词根。“Alter”来自拉丁语，意思是“其他的”。当你遇到这个词根时，你就知道更大的词和“other”有关)”作者列举了词根“Alter”来说明词根对词汇学习的重要性。所以，作者是通过举例的方式来阐述他对词根观点。故选 B 项。

【6题详析】推理判断题。根据第四段中“Let’s look at one common root word used in English. “Alter” from the Latin (拉丁语的) word means “other”. When you meet this root word, you know that the bigger word has something to do with “other”. Examine the word “alternate”.

Can you find the Latin root in it?(让我们来看看英语中常用的一个词根。“Alter”来自拉丁语，意思是“其他的”。当你遇到这个词根时，你就知道更大的词和“other”有关)”可知，更大的词汇和它的拉丁语词根相关。题干告知我们拉丁语词根“Sen”的意思是“年老的；年纪大的”，结合 A 项句意“我哥哥比我大两岁。”可推知，senior 一词意为“较年长的人；长者”，使用了拉丁语词根“Sen”。故选 A 项。

【7 题详析】推理判断题。根据第一段中“If you get to the root of a problem, you will solve it. It’s the same thing with words. Dig deeply into a big, unfamiliar word and you will understand where it came from.(如果你找到问题的根源，你就能解决问题。词汇也是如此。深挖一个陌生的大词，你就会明白它的由来)”可知，第一段提出研究词根的重要性；第二段中“As readers, especially those reading in a second language, we need to deal with the text as if we were detectives (侦探) looking for information to unlock (解开……秘密) the unknown. Like any good detective arriving on the crime scene, the first thing to do when meeting a new and difficult word is to judge the situation, to look at everything that is known and see if it helps us to understand what it means.(作为读者，尤其是那些用第二语言阅读的读者，我们需要像侦探一样寻找信息来解开未知的谜团。就像任何一个到达犯罪现场的好侦探一样，当遇到一个新的和困难的单词时，首先要做的是判断情况，看看所有已知的东西，看看它是否有助于我们理解它的意思)”是对第一段内容的进一步阐述，通过类比来说明如何利用词根来分析词义；根据第三段和第四内容可知，这两段是并列关系，用举例的方式说明如何通过词根来分析词义，与第二段构成并列关系；最后一段“Learn as many root words as possible in the language you are studying. Then use your “rooting for words” skills. Like any new skill, practice and hard work are always paid back.(尽可能多地学习这门语言的词根。然后运用你的“找词”技巧。就像任何新技能一样，练习和努力总会有回报的)”是对全文内容的总结。综上，第一段是文章主题段，第二段和第三、四段构成并列关系，是对主题内容的阐述，第五段总结全文。故选 B 项。

C

FROM PROBLEMS TO SOLUTIONS

Economic development is necessary if we want to improve society. There comes a time when the old must give way to the new, and it is not possible to preserve everything from our past as we move towards the future. Finding and keeping the right balance between progress and the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge.

Big challenges, however, can sometimes lead to great solutions. In the 1950s, the Egyptian

government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile in order to control floods, produce electricity, and supply water to more farmers in the area. But the proposal led to protests. Water from the dam would likely damage a number of temples and destroy cultural relics that were an important part of Egypt's cultural heritage. After listening to the scientists who had studied the problem, and citizens who lived near the dam, the government turned to the United Nations for help in 1959.

A committee was established to limit damage to the Egyptian buildings and prevent the loss of cultural relics. The group asked for contributions from different departments and raised funds within the international community. Experts investigated the issue, conducted several tests, and then made a proposal for how the buildings could be saved. Finally, a document was signed, and the work began in 1960.

The project brought together governments and environmentalists from around the world. Temples and other cultural sites were taken down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place where they were safe from the water. In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple. Over the next 20 years, thousands of engineers and workers rescued 22 temples and countless cultural relics. Fifty countries donated nearly \$80 million to the project.

When the project ended in 1980, it was considered a great success. Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow.

The spirit of the Aswan Dam project is still alive today. Perhaps the best example is shown by UNESCO, which runs a programme that prevents world cultural heritage sites around the world from disappearing. If a problem seems too difficult for a single nation, the global community can sometimes provide a solution.

8. In which year is the first temple moved?

- A. 1959. B. 1961. C. 1960. D. 1980

9. Why did the Egyptian government want to attempt the building of the dam?

- A. Because they wanted to control floods and help economic development.
B. Because they thought it not necessary to preserve everything from the past.
C. Because the project could bring together governments and environmentalists from around the world.

D. Because they could get help from the global community.

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10. How were the temples and other cultural sites saved?

A. They were rebuilt in other higher places.

B. They were moved to places with no water.

C. They were preserved in museums.

D. They were taken down piece by piece and moved to other places where they would be safe from the water.

11. How long did it take to complete the project?

A. 2 years.

B. 19 years.

C. 20 years.

D. 21 years.

【答案】8. B 9. A 10. D 11. C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了埃及建造阿斯旺大坝时，为了防止对古建筑等造成损害，埃及政府向联合国求助，并最终得到了解决。而这种解决方法也为联合国以后解决类似问题提供了新思路。

【8 题详 析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段“*In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple.*(1961 年，德国工程师迁移了第一座寺庙。)”可知，1961 年第一座寺庙被迁移了。故选 B。

【9 题详 析】推理判断题。根据文章第一段“*Economic development is necessary if we want to improve society.*(如果我们想改善社会，经济发展是必要的。)”和文章第二段“*In the 1950s, the Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile in order to control floods, produce electricity, and supply water to more farmers in the area.*(在 20 世纪 50 年代，埃及政府想在尼罗河上建造一座新的大坝，以控制洪水，发电，并向该地区更多的农民供水。)”可知，埃及政府想尝试修建大坝，因为他们想控制洪水，帮助经济发展。故选 A。

【10 题详 析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段“*Temples and other cultural sites were taken down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place where they were safe from the water.*(寺庙和其他文化遗址被一块一块地拆除，然后移动并重新组装在一个安全的地方。)”可知，寺庙和其他文化遗址被一块一块地拆除，然后移动并重新组装在一个安全的地方。故选 D。

【11 题详 析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段“*In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple. Over the next 20 years, thousands of engineers and workers rescued 22 temples and countless cultural relics.*(1961 年，德国工程师迁移了第一座神庙。在接下来的 20 年里，成千上万的工程师和工人拯救了 22 座寺庙和无数的文物。)”和文章第五段“*When the project ended*

in 1980, it was considered a great success.(当这个项目在 1980 年结束时,它被认为是一个巨大的成功。)”可知,完成这个项目花费了 20 年。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。

The Unity (和谐) of Man and Nature

The “unity of man and nature” is necessary and important in the cultural tradition of China. The Chinese believe in the unity of man and nature, a basic way to their philosophy (哲学) of life. _____12_____ They are also celebrated for nature.

_____13_____ Zhuangzi, for example, believed “Heaven (天) and earth are parents to all things in the world”. The beauty of nature is to “give birth to all things” and “let all things grow”, while the duty of humans is to “make all things perfect (完美的)”. Heaven, earth, and humans should be one in unity. _____14_____ They are necessary to each other, so they should treat (对待) each other with kindness.

The idea of unity of man and nature has been in the heart of Chinese people. _____15_____ In most provinces of China, some rules have been made to reduce (减少) pollution. Many power stations (发电厂) that produce and provide safe and clean electricity have been built. _____16_____

Most of the Chinese, especially the young, are willing to protect the natural environment. China is now working with all other countries to make the earth a better place to live.

- A. Each of the three has its own way.
- B. The power is from water, wind, and sunlight.
- C. There are plenty of great people in the history of China.
- D. The ancient Chinese never placed themselves above nature.
- E. It encourages modern Chinese to take action (采取行动) to protect natural environment.
- F. Nature and man depend on each other.
- G. Most traditional Chinese festivals build a right order of relationships among humans.

【答案】 12. G 13. D 14. A 15. E 16. B

【语篇解读】 这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国文化中“天人合一”的思想。

【12 题详析】 根据下文“They are also celebrated for nature.(它们也为了自然而庆祝)”可知,空处应是引出被庆祝的“They”指代的内容,此处 they 指代“Most traditional Chinese festivals”,

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G 项: Most traditional Chinese festivals build a right order of relationships among humans.(大多数中国传统节日建立了人与人之间正确的关系秩序。)符合语境。故选 G。

【13 题详 析】根据下文Zhuangzi, for example, believed “Heaven (天) and earth are parents to all things in the world”. The beauty of nature is to “give birth to all things” and “let all things grow”, while the duty of humans is to “make all things perfect (完美的)”.(例如, 庄子认为“天地是世间万物的父母”。大自然的美在于“生万物”、“让万物生长”, 而人类的责任在于“使万物完美”。)可知, 此处介绍古代中国人关于大自然的观点。D 项: The ancient Chinese never placed themselves above nature.(古代中国人从不把自己置于自然之上。)符合语境。故选 D。

【14 题详 析】根据上文“Heaven, earth, and humans should be one in unity.(天、地、人应该是一体的。)”可知, 空处与天、地、人三者之间的关系有关, A 项中的“three”指代上文的“Heaven, earth, and humans”。A 项: Each of the three has its own way.(这三者各有各的方式。)符合语境。故选 A。

【15 题详 析】根据下文“In most provinces of China, some rules have been made to reduce (减少) pollution.(在中国的大多数省份, 已经制定了一些规则来减少污染。)”可知, 空处内容和保护环境有关。E 项: It encourages modern Chinese to take action (采取行动) to protect natural environment.(它鼓励现代中国人采取行动保护自然环境。)符合语境。故选 E。

【16 题详 析】根据上文“Many power stations (发电厂) that produce and provide safe and clean electricity have been built.(建成了许多生产和提供安全、清洁电力的发电站。)”可知, 空处与发电站和电力有关, 说明电力的来源。B 项: The power is from water, wind, and sunlight.(电力来自水、风和阳光。)符合语境。故选 B。

第三部分语言运用(共三节, 满分 40 分)

第一节单项选择(从每题的四个选项中选择最恰当的一项)(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

17. A new library _____ in our school. It will open next year.

- A. are building B. build C. has built D. is being built

【答案】D

【详 析】考查动词时态语态。句意: 我们学校正在建一座新的图书馆。它将于明年开放。分析句子结构可知, a new library 和 build 为被动关系, 需用被动语态, 排除 A 项、B 项和 C 项; 此处表示现阶段正在进行的动作, 应用现在进行时。故选 D。

18. Does anybody know the reason _____ he refused to sign the document?

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- A. why B. which C. who D. whose

【答案】A

【详 析】考查定语从句。句意：有人知道他拒绝在文件上签字的原因吗？空处引导定语从句，先行词 the reason，在定语从句中作原因状语，需用关系副词 why 引导。故选 A。

19. Mr Li is an architect _____ designs for the new town have won praise.

- A. that B. whose C. who D. whom

【答案】B

【详 析】考查定语从句。句意：李先生是一位建筑师，他的新城设计赢得了赞誉。空处引导定语从句，先行词 an architect，在定语从句中作定语，需用关系代词 whose 引导。故选 B。

20. If we don't protect those traditions, there may come a time _____ they disappear.

- A. whose B. which C. where D. when

【答案】D

【详 析】考查定语从句。句意：如果我们不保护这些传统，可能有一天它们会消失。分析句子结构可知，_____ they disappear 为限定性定语从句，先行词是 a time，关系词替代先行词在定语从句中作时间状语，应用关系副词 when 引导。故选 D。

21. Meetings _____ only two languages are used may need only one interpreter.

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

【答案】C

【详 析】考查定语从句。句意：只使用两种语言的会议可只需要一名口译员。分析句子结构可知，_____ only two languages are used 为定语从句，先行词 meetings，在定语从句中作地点状语，需用关系副词 where 引导。故选 C。

22. The victims _____ the typhoon brought death or great loss were in several provinces along the Yangtze River.

- A. whom B. who C. to whom D. from which

【答案】C

【详 析】考查定语从句。句意：台风造成死亡或巨大损失的受害者分布在长江沿岸的几个省份。bring...to sb.“给某人带来某物”是固定搭配；空处引导定语从句，先行词 the victims，指人，在定语从句中作介词 to 的宾语，需用关系代词 whom 构成“介词+whom”结构引导的定语从句。故选 C。

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23. The WWF wants more people to be aware of the problem, so they will stop hurting wildlife and _____ solutions.

- A. search for B. turn to C. refer to D. sweep away

【答案】A

【详 析】考查动词短辨析。句意：世界自然基金会希望更多的人意识到这个问题，这样他们就会停止伤害野生动物并寻找解决方案。A. search for 寻找；B. turn to 求助于；C. refer to 参考；D. sweep away 清除。根据空后的“solutions”可推知，要停止伤害野生动物，寻找解决方案用“search for”表示“寻找”。故选 A。

24. The issue whether they should _____ the old buildings in the town gets a lot of attention these days.

- A. demand B. deliver C. observe D. preserve

【答案】D

【详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：这些天来，他们是否应该保护镇上的老建筑的问题引起了很多关注。A. demand 需要，要求；B. deliver 递送；C. observe 观察；D. preserve 保护。根据“the old buildings in the town”可知，此处指保护镇上的老建筑。故选 D。

25. With strong support from the government and the tireless _____ of the city's people, a new Tangshan was built upon the earthquake ruins.

- A. symbols B. efforts C. proposals D. habitats

【答案】B

【详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：在政府的大力支持和人民的不懈努力下，一个新的唐山在地震废墟上重建了起来。A. symbols 符号，象征；B. efforts 努力；C. proposals 提议；D. habitats 栖息地。根据“a new Tangshan was built upon the earthquake ruins”可知，新唐山的建立，是在政府的大力支持和人民的不懈努力下实现的。故选 B。

26. Scanning is looking at the text quickly to find _____ information, such as dates or numbers.

- A. specific B. calm C. worthwhile D. living

【答案】A

【详 析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：粗略地读是快速浏览文本以找到特定信息，如日期或数字。A. specific 特定的，具体的；B. calm 镇静的；C. worthwhile 值得的；D. living 活着的。根据“such as dates or numbers.”可知，此处指找到特定的信息。故选 A。

第二节(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 和 D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

On December 26, 2004, a 10-minute-long earthquake with a 9.3 magnitude took place in the Indian Ocean. This earthquake, which is the third 27 ever recorded in history, caused powerful tsunamis (海啸) that reached many countries' 28. About 230,000 people were 29 by the disaster. Hundreds of thousands of others were injured 30 disappeared. One of them is a little 31 named Wati.

The tsunami 32 her hometown of Aceh when she was only 3 years old. Like so many others, the huge waves separated her from her family, and she was 33 to an unknown town. After days of 34, her family eventually gave up and thought she had 35.

However, Wati had been 36 by a stranger who found her on the street after the tsunami. The stranger had tried to find her family, but Wati could not 37 the names of her parents and only knew that she had a grandfather named Ibrahim.

38 later, a taxi driver who heard Wati's story happened to know an old man with that name in a nearby town and decided to take her to him. Although the old man did not 39 her at first, he took Wati to see his 40.

"When I saw my mother, I knew it was her," said the 15-year-old Wati. "I just knew."

The parents recognized their daughter 41 because of the birthmark on the body.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 27. A. weakest | B. strongest | C. quickest | D. deepest |
| 28. A. castles | B. parks | C. goals | D. shores |
| 29. A. frightened | B. saved | C. killed | D. helped |
| 30. A. or | B. and | C. but | D. so |
| 31. A. boy | B. pet | C. girl | D. town |
| 32. A. hit | B. cut | C. pushed | D. missed |
| 33. A. sold | B. washed(冲走) | C. invited | D. asked |
| 34. A. wait | B. walk | C. fight | D. search |
| 35. A. died | B. won | C. run away | D. checked in |
| 36. A. hidden | B. rescued | C. bought | D. refused |
| 37. A. write | B. show | C. remember | D. see |
| 38. A. Days | B. Weeks | C. Months | D. Years |
| 39. A. know | B. recognize | C. want | D. understand |

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40. A. daughter B. mother C. son D. father
41. A. anxiously B. calmly C. officially D. immediately
【答案】27. B 28. D 29. C 30. A 31. C 32. A 33. B 34. D 35. A
36. B 37. C 38. D 39. B 40. A 41. D

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了在经历地震引起的海啸之后，Wati 与家人失散。经过多年后，与家人重聚的故事。

【27 题详 析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这次地震是历史上有记录以来第三强的地震，引发了强大的海啸，波及许多国家的海岸。A. weakest 最弱的；B. strongest 最强的；C. quickest 最迅速的；D. deepest 最深的。根据上文“On December 26, 2004, a 10-minute-long earthquake with a 9.3 magnitude took place in the Indian Ocean.”可知，这次地震是历史上有记录以来第三强的地震。故选 B。

【28 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. castles 城堡；B. parks 公园；C. goals 目标；D. shores 海岸。根据“caused powerful tsunamis (海啸)”可知，海啸波及了许多国家的海岸。故选 D。

【29 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：大约 23 万人在这场灾难中丧生。A. frightened 使惊吓；B. saved 拯救；C. killed 杀死；D. helped 帮助。根据上文“This earthquake, which is the third _____ ever recorded in history, caused powerful tsunamis (海啸) that reached many countries’ _____.”可知，由于地震强度大，并引起了海啸，杀死了大约 23 万人。故选 C。

【30 题详 析】考查连词词义辨析。句意：另有数十万人受伤或失踪。A. or 或者；B. and 和；C. but 但是；D. so 因此。根据“injured”和“disappeared”可知，受伤和失踪是两种情况，需用 or 连接。故选 A。

【31 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：其中有一个叫瓦蒂的小女孩。A. boy 男孩；B. pet 宠物；C. girl 女孩；D. town 小镇。根据下文“when she was only 3 years old”可知，Wati 是一个小女孩。故选 C。

【32 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：海啸袭击了她的家乡亚齐，当时她只有 3 岁。A. hit 打击，袭击；B. cut 切；C. pushed 推；D. missed 思念，错过。根据下文“Like so many others, the huge waves separated her from her family”可知，海啸袭击了她的家乡。故选 A。

【33 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：和其他许多人一样，巨浪把她和家人分开了，她被冲到了一个不知名的小镇。A. sold 卖；B. washed 冲走；C. invited 邀请；D. asked 问。根据“the huge waves separated her from her family,”

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可知，她被巨浪冲到了一个不知名的小镇。故选 B。

【34 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：经过几天的搜寻，她的家人最终放弃了，以为她已经死了。A. wait 等待；B. walk 散步；C. fight 战斗；D. search 搜索。根据上文“the huge waves separated her from her family”可知，Wati 失踪了，因此家人寻找她。故选 D。

【35 题详 析】考查动词短语和动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. died 死亡；B. won 赢；C. run away 逃跑；D. checked in 登记入住。根据“After days of _____, her family eventually gave up”可知，家人放弃寻找她，认为她已经死了。故选 A。

【36 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，海啸过后，一位陌生人在街上发现了瓦蒂，并把她救了出来。A. hidden 隐藏；B. rescued 营救；C. bought 买；D. refused 拒绝。根据“by a stranger who found her on the street after the tsunami.”可知，Wati 被一个陌生人救了。故选 B。

【37 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：陌生人试图找到她的家人，但瓦蒂不记得她父母的名字，只知道她有一个叫易卜拉欣的祖父。A. write 写；B. show 展示；C. remember 记得；D. see 看见。根据“but”和“only knew that she had a grandfather named Ibrahim”可知，Wati 不记得父母的名字。故选 C。

【38 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：多年后，一位出租车司机听说了瓦蒂的故事，碰巧认识附近镇上一位名叫瓦蒂的老人，于是决定带她去见他。A. Days 天；B. Weeks 周；C. Months 月；D. Years 年。根据上文“when she was only 3 years old”和“said the 15-year-old Wati”可知，此处表示经过多年以后。故选 D。

【39 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然老人一开始没有认出她，但他还是带着瓦蒂去看他的女儿。A. know 知道；B. recognize 识别，认出；C. want 想要；D. understand 理解。根据“Although the old man did not”可知，老人一开始没有认出她。故选 B。

【40 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. daughter 女儿；B. mother 妈妈；C. son 儿子；D. father 爸爸。根据““When I saw my mother, I knew it was her,” said the 15-year-old Wati.”可知，老人带 Wati 去见自己的女儿，也就是 Wati 的妈妈。故选 A。

【41 题详 析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：由于女儿身上的胎记，父母立刻认出了他们的女儿。A. anxiously 焦虑地；B. calmly 镇静地；C. officially 官方地；D. immediately 立刻，马上。根据“because of the birthmark on the body.”可知，Wati 的父母因为她身上的胎记，立刻认出了她。故选 D。

第三节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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阅读下面材料，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Small Friends Pet Shelter was started by a group of high school students and 42 (they) parents when they started to see many pets 43 were left behind after their families moved away.

Today, there are about 70 cats, 50 dogs, three rabbits, and a few 44 (turtle) living at the shelter. The young people who run the shelter 45 (work) hard to keep the place clean, take care of the animals, and advertise the animals so that they can 46 (adopt).

They have already 47 (help) to find homes for nearly 200 animals. It is hard work, 48 the young people working at the shelter think it is worth it.

So if you find 49 pet that is lost, call the young people at Small Friends Pet Shelter! And if you want 50 (help) out, go and volunteer your time and love. That is what the animals 51 (real) need most.

【答案】42. their 43. that/which 44. turtles 45. work 46. be adopted 47. helped 48. but 49. a 50. to help 51. really

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了由一群高中生和他们的父母创办的小朋友宠物收容所。

【42 题详析】考查代词。句意：小朋友宠物收容所是由一群高中生和他们的父母创办的，他们开始看到许多家庭搬走后留下的宠物。修饰名词 parents，需用形容词性物主代词 their，作定语。故填 their。

【43 题详析】考查定语从句。句意同上。空处引导限制性定语从句，先行词 many pets，指物，关系词替代先行词在定语从句中作主语，需用关系代词 that/which 引导。故填 that/which。

【44 题详析】考查名词。句意：今天，大约有 70 只猫，50 只狗，3 只兔子和几只乌龟住在收容所。turtle 为可数名词，a few 修饰可数名词复数形式。故填 turtles。

【45 题详析】考查动词时态。句意：经营收容所的年轻人努力工作，保持地方清洁，照顾动物，并为动物做广告，以便它们可以被收养。work 是谓语动词，此处陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语 The young people 复数，谓语复数形式。故填 work。

【46 题详析】考查被动语态。句意同上。从句主语 they 指代 the animals，和从句谓语动词 adopt 为被动关系，需用被动语态，位于情态动词 can 后面，用情态动词的被动语态 can be done。故填 be adopted。

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【47 题详 析】考查动词时态。句意：他们已经帮助近 200 只动物找到了家园。help 是谓语动词，根据 already 可知，此处为现在完成时，已有助动词 have，空处需填过去分词 helped。故填 helped。

【48 题详 析】考查连词。句意：这是一项艰苦的工作，但在收容所工作的年轻人认为这是值得的。上文提到“这是一项艰苦的工作”，下文提到“在收容所工作的年轻人认为这是值得的”，上下文之间为转折关系，需用表转折的并列连词 but 连接。故填 but。

【49 题详 析】考查冠词。句意：所以，如果你发现一只走失的宠物，打电话给小朋友宠物收容所的年轻人！pet 为可数名词，此处表示泛指，且 pet 发音以辅音音素开头，需用不定冠词 a 修饰。故填 a。

【50 题详 析】考查非谓语动词。句意：如果你想帮忙，就去奉献你的时间和爱心吧。want to do sth. 为固定搭配，意为“想要做某事”，空处需填动词不定式作宾语。故填 to help。

【51 题详 析】考查副词。句意：这是动物们最需要的。修饰动词 need，需用副词 really，作状语。故填 really。

第四部分写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

52. 给 WWF 写一封信，请他们帮助拯救一种你非常担忧的濒危动物。

内容包括：

1. 为什么说这种动物处在濒危状态；
2. 讲述你自己的拯救思路；
3. 解释 WWF 能够提供的帮助。

注意：不能少于 80 个单词。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Sir/ Madam,

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