

浙江省舟山市 2023-2024 学年高二上学期 1 月期末
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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

1. What will the speakers do this evening?

A. Play table tennis. B. Attend a party. C. Watch TV.

【答案】B

【原文】W: It's too hot to play table tennis this evening. Let's stay inside and watch TV instead.

M: But we're going to Carol's party this evening, aren't we?

W: Oh, yes. I forgot.

2. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Take him to hospital. B. Go to a class with him. C. Submit a report for him.

【答案】C

【原文】M: Rose, I've got this terrible cold and I have to see a doctor. I'm afraid I can't go to the class. Could you help me hand in my lab report to Dr. Davidson?

W: Sure, no problem. Just take care of yourself and don't worry about the class.

3. When will the man repair the heating?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

【答案】B

【原文】W: Hi, Chris. Our heating isn't working. Can you come and repair it tomorrow?

M: Wednesday? That's difficult. How about Thursday or Friday afternoon?

W: The sooner the better. The day after tomorrow.

M: That works for me.

4. Why has the woman been absent from the office for a long time?

高级中学名校试卷

- A. She has been sick.
- B. She has been on a holiday.
- C. She has been in California for business.

【答案】B

【原文】M: I haven't seen you in the office for ages. You haven't been sick, have you?

W: No, actually I've taken a holiday in California for the past month. The beach was beautiful. Look how brown I look!

M: How nice! I'm planning a holiday, too!

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A theft.
- B. A thief.
- C. An accident.

【答案】A

【原文】W: Springfield police.

M: My car is gone! Somebody stole my car!

W: Calm down, sir. Could you tell me more about it?

M: Well, I parked my car in the lot this morning. Now, it's not there.

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。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。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

6. What's the man's problem?

- A. He has hurt his arms.
- B. He has too many books to carry.
- C. He wants to pick up some interesting books.

7. Why does the man buy these books?

- A. Because they are not expensive.
- B. Because he wants to open a bookshop.
- C. Because he wants to give some to a bookshop.

【答案】6. B 7. A

【原文】M: Hi, Judy! How about helping me carry some of these books back to the house? If I try

高级中学名校试卷

to do it myself, I think I'll break my arms.

W: Wow, where did you get so many books -- rob a librarian? Oh, no, don't tell me you are going to open a bookstore.

M: Very funny. I was at the bookstore the whole day. After Christmas many books that are not popular are on sale. And I picked up so many really interesting ones. Take a look.

W: "Speak Chinese", "Introduction to Asia", "Art and Culture". Are you planning to get a job in Asia?

M: Well, they are all interesting but I bought these books because they were worth the money. I couldn't afford them if they were new. If you help me carry them I'll let you have one.

W: I'd certainly like to pick one. Now let me help you.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Why does the man call the woman?

A. To tell her about her new job.

B. To ask about her job program.

C. To plan a meeting with her.

9. Who needs a new flat?

A. Alex.

B. Andrea.

C. Miranda.

10. Where is the woman now?

A. In Baltimore.

B. In New York.

C. In Avon.

【答案】8. A 9. B 10. A

【原文】A: Hello, this is Andrea.

B: Hello, Andrea, this is Alex. I have some very good news for you. Miranda was very satisfied with you and said she's very much looking forward to working with you. Isn't that wonderful? Congratulations dear! How does it feel to be Miranda's new assistant? I imagine that you'll just be delighted with this news. So let's see, you can start on Monday, right?

A: Umm, well, I don't think I can start Monday. I am visiting my father in Baltimore. And because I don't live in New York, I'll need a couple of days to find a flat and buy some furniture and move my things from Avon.

B: Oh, well then, in that case I suppose Wednesday would be good. Ok, see you then!

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

高级中学名校试卷

11. What does Martha think of the beach?

- A. It is boring. B. It is exciting. C. It is dangerous.

12. Which place does the man suggest for the trip?

- A. A museum.
- B. A lake.
- C. A gallery.

13. Why does the woman want to go to the mountain?

- A. Because it is nearby.
- B. Because she has never been there.
- C. Because children could get enough exercise.

【答案】 11. A 12. A 13. C

【原文】M: OK, everybody, I called this meeting to discuss where we will take the children for this year's school trip.

W: Well, not the beach again—not after last year.

M: Martha, what was wrong with the beach? It wasn't dangerous or anything like that. I loved sitting there in the sun.

W: But the kids were bored. Yes, they enjoyed themselves for an hour but then they had nothing to do.

M: OK, does everybody agree that we don't consider the beach? How about the History Museum?

W: Well, personally, I would be really interested to go there. I love museums and art galleries. But I think the kids would like to be outdoors.

M: So where do you suggest, Martha?

W: How about Eagle Mountain? I've been there last year. The climb to the top will give them plenty of exercise. They will experience nature, and then when they get to the top, there's a fantastic view. It's right over to a lake in the distance.

M: Well, it's a long way to travel, but it's a good idea.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. What exam is the woman worried about?

- A. Chemistry. B. Maths. C. History.

15. What skill does the man need to improve?

- A. Studying for exams. B. Finishing projects. C. Reciting essays.

16. How much of the speakers' grade depends on their examination results?

高级中学名校试卷

A. 60%. B. 30%. C. 10%.

17. What will the man do to help the woman?

- A. Lend her a useful book.
- B. Help her study for her exam.
- C. Share tips with her on social media.

【答案】14. C 15. B 16. A 17. A

【原文】W: I'm glad I have passed chemistry and maths, I'm just so anxious about our history exam. I wish I could remember things the way you can.

M: I may be good at some exams, but I'm terrible at completing projects. And you're much better than me at writing essays.

W: I guess you're right. But projects only account for 10% of our grade, and essays 30%. The other 60% depends on exam results.

M: Well, it's really not so hard. There are a few wellknown methods I use to help me remember facts.

W: Like what?

M: Well, if I have a list of things to remember, I often make up a funny sentence with the words on the list.

W: That sounds interesting!

M: I have a great book. It teaches you all kinds of different ways to remember things. You can borrow it if you like.

W: Oh, I'd be really thankful.

M: You should also follow the author on social media. He often shares good tips online.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. Why haven't people found treatments for the flu?

- A. It's too expensive to develop medicines.
- B. There are too many kinds of viruses.
- C. They are unwilling to put much into medicines.

19. What is one symptom of the flu according to the speaker?

- A. A runny nose.
- B. Low temperature.
- C. High blood pressure.

20. What do some scientists say about taking medicines?

A. It causes damage to our organs.

B. It does harm to people's health.

C. It helps us to recover quickly.

【答案】18. B 19. A 20. B

【原文】We people are easy targets for flu in every season. It makes us wonder why we can't find a way to totally get rid of it? The answer is that there're actually hundreds of kinds of viruses around us. We can't see and touch them, and we never know which one we will get infected with, so it's impossible to find a cure for each one. When a virus attacks our body, it's hard to detach ourselves from it. We will feel awful because we can't breathe well. The virus raises temperature of our bodies, and makes us get flu. But the heat of our body is killing the virus at the same time. Besides, we may also have a sore throat or a runny nose to prevent the virus from invading our cells. Different people have different symptoms. In China, some people might eat nutritious food to improve their health and fitness, some people only take hot baths and drink warm water, and some people take medicines. However, there's one interesting thing to notice. Some experts say taking medicines when we have flu is harmful to our health. The reason why the virus stays in our body longer is that our body can't develop a way to fight against and kill it.

第二部分：阅读理解(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

Which Louvre Museum Ticket is Best for You?

If you are Short on Time

Go for: Skip-the-line Tickets

Guide: Expert guide/audioguide

These entry tickets provide skip-the-line access, allowing you to bypass long queues. Go on a carefully tailored 2 to 3-hour guided tour with an audio headset to keep you from missing out on any explanation.

If you are on a Budget

Go for: Direct Entry Tickets

Guide: Audioguide

Get guaranteed entry within 30 minutes and explore the world's most visited museum with an optional audio guide available in 10 languages at an affordable rate. These day-long valid tickets will let you walk around and browse through both the 38,000 permanent works and the many temporary exhibits at your own pace.

If you are a Solo Traveler

Go for: Small-Group tour

Guide: Expert guide

Small group tours offer great personalized and interactive experiences. With fewer people, you can engage with your guide and group and explore the Louvre in depth. See the Louvre's most notable pieces like the Mona Lisa, Venus de Milo, the Winged Victory, and more.

If you are Travelling with Kids

Go for: Skip-the-line tickets

Guide: Expert guide/audioguide

With skip-the-line tickets, you can avoid long queues into the museum. The short, specialized tour will also focus on the major highlights of the Louvre, making them perfect for families with kids. A professional guide will accompany you, providing fascinating insights in a kid-friendly manner.

21. What is the primary advantage of the tickets for visitors short on time?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Exclusive access to VIP exhibits. | B. Extended access for the whole day. |
| C. Avoiding long queues. | D. Free admission for solo travelers. |

22. Which of the following do the tickets for visitors on a budget offer?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. Access to VIP exhibits. | B. A day-long validity. |
| C. Free audio guide in 10 languages. | D. Special discounts on temporary exhibits. |

23. What do tickets for people short of time and for those travelling with kids have in common?

- A. They guarantee the same major highlights.
- B. They provide specially catered insights.
- C. They offer visits of approximately the same length.
- D. They include quick access and a guided tour.

【答案】21. C 22. B 23. D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了不同类型卢浮宫的门票的相关信息。

【21 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 If you are Short on Time 部分“These entry tickets provide skip-the-line access, allowing you to bypass long queues.(这些入场券提供了插队通道，让您可以绕过长队)”可知，时间紧迫的游客门票的主要优势是可以避免排长队。故选 C 项。

【22 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 If you are on a Budget 部分“These day-long valid tickets will let you walk around and browse through both the 38,000 permanent works and the many temporary exhibits at your own pace.(这些为期一天有效的门票将让你以自己的节奏四处走动，浏览 38000 件永久作品和许多临时展品)”可知，预算有限的游客门票提供一天有效期。故选 B 项。

【23 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 If you are Short on Time 部分“These entry tickets provide skip-the-line access, allowing you to bypass long queues. Go on a carefully tailored 2 to 3-hour guided tour with an audio headset to keep you from missing out on any explanation.(这些入场券提供了插队通道，让您可以绕过长队。带着音频耳机，进行精心定制的 2 到 3 小时导游之旅，以免错过任何解释)”以及 If you are Travelling with Kids 部分“With skip-the-line tickets, you can avoid long queues into the museum. The short, specialized tour will also focus on the major highlights of the Louvre, making them perfect for families with kids. A professional guide will accompany you, providing fascinating insights in a kid-friendly manner.(有了插队票，你就可以避免博物馆排长队了。这次简短的专业之旅还将聚焦于卢浮宫的主要亮点，使其成为有孩子的家庭的完美之选。专业导游将陪伴您，以儿童友好的方式提供引人入胜的见解)”可知，两种门票的共同点在于都提供快速通道，可以绕过排长队，并且都提供导游服务。故选 D 项。

B

According to the United Nations, 60 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come directly from the way that we currently produce our electricity. 71 percent of the earth is covered in water yet only around 1.5 percent of the global energy is produced through wave power. That’s what inspired Eco Wave Power CEO, Inna Braverman to take on the challenge.

Two weeks after she was born in Ukraine in 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred and she got hurt, suffering from breathing arrest and a clinical death. But thanks to her mother, who was a nurse, she was saved. Growing up, she felt it her purpose to find green and sustainable energy.

Inna found that previous wave energy developers have decided to pursue offshore technologies,

contributing to huge installation and maintenance costs, incredibly vulnerable stations in storms, and consequently lack of funding. Her innovative version, however, is to install the power station on land. The only part of the system in the water is the floaters which bob up and down with the waves. These push compressed air into a tank where the energy is stored to produce electricity. The floaters are attached to existing man-made structures such as banks, piers, and breakwaters.

The simplicity of the design makes it cheaper to install and maintain as well as being better protected from rough weather and therefore, insurable. Once a commercial plant producing 20 megawatts or more (enough for 20,000 homes) is in place, the unit cost significantly reduces. “Our price of energy decreases to about \$0.05 US (€0.05) per kilowatt hour, which is comparable to the prices of onshore wind,” Inna explains.

A pilot station was installed in Gibraltar in 2016. It was the first wave energy system to be connected to the grid in Europe. More tests of the wave energy system have been arranged in different countries and regions.

24. What do we know from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Inna was inspired by a UN program to focus on green energy.
- B. Inna’s early experience enabled her to explore green energy solutions.
- C. Inna came up with the idea of green energy thanks to her mother.
- D. Green and sustainable energy solutions are greatly influenced by the nuclear disaster.

25. What’s the purpose of the author to write paragraph 3?

- A. To demonstrate the environmental impact of wave energy.
- B. To highlight Inna Braverman’s innovative approach to wave energy.
- C. To outline the challenges faced by other wave energy developers.
- D. To provide information about wave energy production around the world.

26. How is Inna Braverman’s approach to wave energy different from previous ones?

- A. Its maintenance on the sea floor.
- B. Its dependence on government funding.
- C. Its installation on land.
- D. Its exclusive focus on offshore technologies.

27. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Eco Wave Power: Pioneer in Sustainable Energy
- B. Chernobyl Survivor’s Vision: Endless Power for the Future
- C. Land-Based Wave Power: Innovation for Green Electricity

D. Onshore Energy: Eco Wave Power's Fight Against Gas Emissions

【答案】24. B 25. B 26. C 27. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Eco Wave Power 公司首席执行官 Inna Braverman 采用陆基发电站的创新方案利用波浪能进行环保发电的事迹。

【24 题详 析】

推理判断题。通读前两段，根据第二段中“Growing up, she felt it her purpose to find green and sustainable energy. (在成长过程中，她觉得找到绿色和可持续的能源是她的目标。)”可知，Inna 的早期经历促使她探索绿色能源解决方案。故选 B 项。

【25 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“Inna found that previous wave energy developers have decided to pursue offshore technologies, contributing to huge installation and maintenance costs, incredibly vulnerable stations in storms, and consequently lack of funding. Her innovative version, however, is to install the power station on land. (Inna 发现，以前的波浪能开发商已经决定采用海上技术，这导致了巨大的安装和维护成本，以及在风暴中非常脆弱的站点，因此缺乏资金。然而，她的创新方案是将发电站安装在陆地上。)”可知，本段的目的是突出 Inna Braverman 对波浪能的创新方法。故选 B 项。

【26 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Inna found that previous wave energy developers have decided to pursue offshore technologies, contributing to huge installation and maintenance costs, incredibly vulnerable stations in storms, and consequently lack of funding. Her innovative version, however, is to install the power station on land. (Inna 发现，以前的波浪能开发商已经决定采用海上技术，这导致了巨大的安装和维护成本，以及在风暴中非常脆弱的站点，因此缺乏资金。然而，她的创新方案是将发电站安装在陆地上。)”可知，Inna Braverman 对波能的研究方法与之前不同的是将发电站安装在陆地上。故选 C 项。

【27 题详 析】

主旨大意题。通读全文，根据第一段“According to the United Nations, 60 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come directly from the way that we currently produce our electricity. 71 percent of the earth is covered in water yet only around 1.5 percent of the global energy is produced through wave power. That's what inspired Eco Wave Power CEO, Inna Braverman to take on the challenge. (根据联合国的数据，全球 60% 的温室气体排放直接来自我们目前的发电方式。71%

的地球被水覆盖，但只有 1.5% 的全球能源是通过波浪能产生的。这就是 Eco Wave Power 公司首席执行官 Inna Braverman 接受挑战的原因。)和第三段中“Her innovative version, however, is to install the power station on land. (然而，她的创新方案是将发电站安装在陆地上。)”可知，本文讲述了 Eco Wave Power 公司首席执行官 Inna Braverman 采用陆基发电站的创新方案利用波浪能进行环保发电的事迹。C“陆基波浪能：绿色电力的创新”符合主题，故选 C 项。

C

Ideally, childhood is a time of growth and learning. But for many children around the world, this time is cut short when they are forced to work, sometimes in dangerous conditions. As a result, June 12 is recognized as the annual World Day Against Child Labor.

As of 2020, around 160 million children worked as child laborers, which means that one child in 10 was a child laborer. Overall, child labor has decreased over the past 20 years, but in recent years, this progress has stalled. Child labor is distinguished from ordinary housework, helping with a family business or working to earn pocket money after school. Work done by children is classified as child labor when it harms the child physically, mentally, socially or morally, or when it hinders(阻碍) the child's education.

About 79 million children are engaged in hazardous child labor. Sometimes this means the work is extremely dangerous because of heavy machinery or exposure to chemicals. Hazardous child labor can also involve harsh conditions, long hours, or exposure to various kinds of abuse.

The primary goal of the World Day Against Child Labor is raising awareness of the issue and encouraging individuals, organizations and governments to take action. Fighting child labor is a complex task. It involves social workers who identify child laborers and take action to provide these children and their families with other options. But it also involves change in communities as a whole, challenging the social norms(行为准则) that can lead adults to make their children work.

Child labor and poverty often go hand in hand as parents feel that removing their children from school is necessary to earn money so the family can survive. So, measures or policies meant to fight poverty are also tied to preventing child labor. Being harmful to children and to communities, child labor hinders children from growing into healthy, educated citizens who could make a difference in society. By highlighting the problem and offering a variety of solutions, the World Day Against Child Labor can make the situation a bit better.

28. What does the underlined word “stalled” in the second paragraph mean?
- A. Slowed B. Speeded C. Stopped D. Disappeared
29. What situation can be classified as child labor?
- A. Helping parents with the daily housework.
B. Assisting family business during the holidays.
C. Earning money for one’s camp trip after school.
D. Working in a shoe store every weekday afternoon.
30. What’s the third paragraph mainly about?
- A. The consequences of child labor. B. The main types of child labor.
C. The seriousness of child labor. D. The reasons against child labor.
31. According to the text, who don’t make much effort to fight child labor?
- A. Social workers. B. Parents. C. Governments. D. Communities.

【答案】28. C 29. D 30. C 31. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了近年来童工问题的严重性及其社会原因。

【28 题详 析】

词句猜测题。划线词句前文“As of 2020, around 160 million children worked as child laborers, which means that one child in 10 was a child laborer. (截至 2020 年，约有 1.6 亿儿童成为童工，这意味着每 10 个儿童中就有一个是童工。)”说明一直到最近依然有相当多的童工，在解决童工问题上没有进展。从而推知划线词句“Overall, child labor has decreased over the past 20 years, but in recent years, this progress has stalled. (总体而言，童工在过去 20 年中有所减少，但近年来，这一进展 stalled。)”其中划线部分意思是“停滞不前，没有进展”。故选 C 项。

【29 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“Child labor is distinguished from ordinary housework, helping with a family business or working to earn pocket money after school. Work done by children is classified as child labor when it harms the child physically, mentally, socially or morally, or when it hinders(阻碍) the child’s education. (童工不同于普通的家务劳动，帮助家庭经营或在放学后打工赚零花钱。儿童从事的工作如果在身体、精神、社会或道德上对儿童造成伤害，或妨碍儿童的教育，就被归类为童工。)”并结合选项可以推知，每个工作日的下午都在鞋店工作可以被归类为童工。故选 D 项。

【30 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第三段“About 79 million children are engaged in hazardous child labor. Sometimes this means the work is extremely dangerous because of heavy machinery or exposure to chemicals. Hazardous child labor can also involve harsh conditions, long hours, or exposure to various kinds of abuse. (约有 7900 万儿童从事危险的童工劳动。有时这意味着工作是非常危险的，因为重型机械或接触化学品。危险的童工还包括恶劣的条件、长时间工作或遭受各种虐待。)”可知，本段主要讲童工问题的严重性。故选 C 项。

【31 题详析】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Child labor and poverty often go hand in hand as parents feel that removing their children from school is necessary to earn money so the family can survive. (童工和贫困常常相伴而行，因为父母认为让孩子辍学是赚钱养家的必要条件。)”可以推知，贫困家庭的父母不会尽力反对使用童工的现象。故选 B 项。

D

Suzanne Simard, a professor of forest ecology who called herself a “forest detective”, was raised in mountains in Canada. Few scientists make much impact with their PhD thesis, but, in 1997, she did just that. Her research on the “wood wide web” made the cover of Nature and transformed our understanding of forests. What was then a challenge to traditional ideas is today widely accepted.

A mushroom is the part of a fungus (真菌) that sticks up above the ground. Thin, white threads grow from its stem deep into the soil. These threads are called hyphae (菌丝). Hyphae connect themselves to tree roots. They also stretch from root system to root system, like an underground network. This network may go for miles. Hyphae pick up nutrients and water from soil. The fungus threads that connect to tree roots share their nutrients and water with the trees. In return, they sip a bit of the sugar the trees make. Sharing helps both trees and mushrooms live. It's also how trees communicate.

When a tree is being eaten by bugs, it makes chemicals to shoo them away, sort of like bug repellent (驱虫剂). The chemicals travel through the tree, down its roots, and into the hyphae network. Other trees connected to the network taste the chemicals. That tells them a nearby tree is under attack, so they start to make their own bug repellent. Trees do more than share warnings through the hyphae. They also help each other. In the fall, paper birch trees drop their leaves and can no longer make sugar. So, a fir tree that stays green all winter uses the network to send extra sugar to the birch until spring comes again. This system of sharing information and nutrients through

the hyphae is sometimes called the “wood wide web”, because it works a bit like the Internet.

Local climate sets the stage for the wood wide web, researchers say. In cool temperature and boreal forests, where wood and organic matter decay slowly, network-building EM fungi rule. By contrast, in the warmer tropics where wood and organic matter decay quickly, AM fungi dominate. These fungi form smaller webs and do less intertree swapping, meaning the tropical wood wide web is likely more localized.

Ecologist Thomas Crowther’s results suggest that as the planet warms, about 10% of EM-associated trees could be replaced by AM-associated trees. Microbes in forests dominated by AM fungi deal with carbon-containing organic matter faster, so they could liberate lots of heat-trapping carbon dioxide quickly, potentially accelerating a climate change process that is already happening at a frightening pace.

32. What do we know about Suzanne Simard?

- A. She was a professor and a forest detective.
- B. Growing up in the countryside, she made the cover of Nature.
- C. Like many other scientists, she made big influence on her PhD thesis.
- D. Her idea of the “wood wide web” used to challenge people’s thoughts.

33. Which of the following is not hyphae’s role in the forest ecosystem?

- A. They facilitate tree communication.
- B. They form an underground network.
- C. They produce sugar and share it with trees.
- D. They share nutrients and water with the trees.

34. How do trees use the “wood wide web” to deal with insect attacks?

- A. They release warning signals through leaves.
- B. They produce real bug repellent to kill insects.
- C. They make use of hyphae to produce chemicals.
- D. They send chemical signals through the network.

35. What might be the impact of replacing EM-associated trees with AM-associated trees?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. It might slow down carbon release. | B. It would break down organic matter. |
| C. It might speed up climate change. | D. It might lead to faster tree growth. |

【答案】 32. D 33. C 34. D 35. C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了一位自称“森林侦探”的森林生态学教授 Suzanne Simard 对于“宽木网”的研究改变了人们对于森林的理解，真菌和树木可以互助互利。

【32 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第一段“Her research on the “wood wide web” made the cover of Nature and transformed our understanding of forests. What was then a challenge to traditional ideas is today widely accepted.(她对“宽木网”的研究成为了《自然》的封面，改变了我们对森林的理解。当时对传统观念的挑战如今已被广泛接受)”可知，Suzanne Simard 提出的“宽木网”的想法在当时是对传统观念的挑战。故选 D。

【33 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第二段“These threads are called hyphae (菌丝). Hyphae connect themselves to tree roots. They also stretch from root system to root system, like an underground network. This network may go for miles. Hyphae pick up nutrients and water from soil. The fungus threads that connect to tree roots share their nutrients and water with the trees. In return, they sip a bit of the sugar the trees make. Sharing helps both trees and mushrooms live. It’s also how trees communicate.(这些线被称为菌丝。菌丝与树根相连。它们也从一个根系延伸到另一个根系，就像一个地下网络。这个网络可以延伸数英里。菌丝从土壤中吸收养分和水分。与树根相连的真菌丝与树木共享营养和水分。作为回报，它们吸收一点树木做的糖。分享有助于树木和蘑菇的生存。这也是树木交流的方式)”可知，菌丝促进树木之间的交流、形成地下网络并与树木共享营养和水分，“菌丝生产糖并与树木分享”表述错误。故选 C。

【34 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第三段“When a tree is being eaten by bugs, it makes chemicals to shoo them away, sort of like bug repellent (驱虫剂). The chemicals travel through the tree, down its roots, and into the hyphae network. Other trees connected to the network taste the chemicals. That tells them a nearby tree is under attack, so they start to make their own bug repellent.(当一棵树被虫子吃时，它会制造化学物质将它们赶走，有点像驱虫剂。这些化学物质穿过树木，从根部进入菌丝网络。其他连接到菌丝网络的树木品尝这些化学物质。这告诉它们附近的一棵树受到了攻击，所以他们开始自己制造驱虫剂)”可知，树木通过网络发送化学物质作为信号，告诉附近的树木自己受到了昆虫的攻击，以便于其他树木制造驱虫剂以应对昆虫的攻击。故选 D。

【35 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Microbes in forests dominated by AM fungi deal with

carbon-containing organic matter faster, so they could liberate lots of heat-trapping carbon dioxide quickly, potentially accelerating a climate change process that is already happening at a frightening pace.(以 AM 真菌为主的森林中的微生物处理含碳有机物的速度更快, 因此它们可以迅速释放大量的二氧化碳, 这可能会加速已经以可怕的速度发生的气候变化过程)可知, 用 AM 相关树替换 EM 相关树可能会加速气候变化。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。

How to write a Cover Letter (求职信)

Are you tired of your job and in the market for a new one? Many people are these days, and that can be a problem for job hunters. 36 A well-designed cover letter is the answer.

The cover letter should be no more than one page in length. And it should explain why you are the best candidate for a job. The point of this letter is to help you stand out from the others. 37.

Making a good impression in your cover letter means grabbing the reader's attention right away. In your first paragraph, quickly introduce yourself and talk about the position you are applying for. 38 This illustrates to employers that you can do your research—a key part of cover letters.

39 Each one should be tailored to the job you are applying for. So, before you start writing, find out some information about the job and the establishment. Then you'll know what the company values and which skills and experiences your letter should focus on.

Following the opening paragraph, you can discuss the relevant experiences in your resume (简历). 40 Talking about your background and skills shouldn't take more than a couple of paragraphs. From there, you can move to the closing of your letter.

It's important to end on a strong note. In these last lines, you should repeat why you are a great fit. Then follow up with a polite request for an interview. This shows you are excited about the job and keen to it.

- A. Someone would refer to their education experiences in this part.
- B. A fine means is to tell why you fit the job and have a strong ending.
- C. One of the best ways to do that is by making a good first impression.
- D. You should show why you are interested in the job and the company.
- E. No matter how many you write, every cover letter should be different.

F. How can you get the attention of employers with so much competition?

G. You can give in-depth details about why your skills fit the company's needs.

【答案】36. F 37. C 38. D 39. E 40. G

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了怎样写求职信。

【36 题详 析】

上文“Many people are these days, and that can be a problem for job hunters. (现在很多人都是这样, 这对求职者来说是个问题)”说明找工作不容易, 选项 F“在如此激烈的竞争中, 你怎么能引起雇主的注意呢?”承接上文, 提出怎样解决这个问题, 引出下文“A well-designed cover letter is the answer. (一封精心设计的求职信就是答案)”, 给出答案。故选 F 项。

【37 题详 析】

上文“The point of this letter is to help you stand out from the others. (这封信的重点是帮助你从其他人中脱颖而出)”说明求职信的重点是帮你脱颖而出, 选项 C“要做到这一点, 最好的方法之一就是留下好的第一印象。”承接上文, 说明脱颖而出的最好方法就是留下好的第一印象。下文“Making a good impression in your cover letter means grabbing the reader's attention right away. (在求职信中给人留下好印象意味着立刻吸引读者的注意力)”进一步解释留下好的第一印象。故选 C 项。

【38 题详 析】

上文 “In your first paragraph, quickly introduce yourself and talk about the position you are applying for. (在你的第一段, 快速介绍你自己, 并谈谈你申请的职位)”建议在第一阶段, 要把介绍自己和所申请的职位联系起来, 选项 D“你应该说明你为什么对这份工作和公司感兴趣。”承接上文, 说明自己对所申请的职位感兴趣, 引出下文“This illustrates to employers that you can do your research — a key part of cover letters. (这向雇主表明你可以做探索——这是求职信的关键部分)”, 说明这是向雇主说明你可以胜任这个职位。故选 D 项。

【39 题详 析】

下文“Each one should be tailored to the job you are applying for. (每个简历都应该针对你申请的工作量身定做)”说明每个简历都和所申请的工作紧密相连, 申请的工作不同, 简历也要随之改变, 选项 E“不管你写了多少封求职信, 每封求职信都应该是不同的。”引领下文, 建议写不同的求职信。故选 E 项。

【40 题详 析】

上文“Following the opening paragraph, you can discuss the relevant experiences in your resume

(简历). (在开头一段之后, 你可以讨论简历中的相关经历)”建议开头之后, 讨论相关经历, 选项 G“你可以详细说明为什么你的技能适合公司的需要。”承接上文, 和上文是平行关系, 建议要说明自己的技能适合所申请的公司, 引出下文“Talking about your background and skills shouldn’t take more than a couple of paragraphs. (谈论你的背景和技能不应该超过几段)”建议以上两项内容不应过长。选项中 skill 和下文词汇重叠, 故选 G 项。

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。

Alex Honnold is a poster child (榜样人物) for the sport of free soloing. For more than 20 years, the 41 adventurer has taken on risks that would be hard for many of us to imagine. The man has established fame in the 42 ever since his ascent (攀登) of Yosemite’s 3,000-foot El Captain (酋长岩) in 2017.

But for Alex, there is nothing deep and meaningful about what he does by his own standards. It’s 43 one man on a rock doing what gives him the greatest joy in life. What continues to motivate him to 44 on a ledge (岩架) in the face of grave danger? We try to find this out in our interview with the brave 45.

Q: Regarding your early career, you defined yourself 46 being homeless at one point and were living out of your van. What was your motivation early on for climbing?

Alex: I had been climbing for years in the gym, 47 I was already heavily into rock climbing. Living in my van was the easiest way to travel and climb outdoors full time. I didn’t look at it as a hardship for me.

Q: Did you feel like you had become so 48 to climbing that you just wanted to explore it further at a certain point?

Alex: I think it’s just the activity that gives me the most joy in life. It’s just like how some people love to go running or swimming. There’s a certain 49 to the activity.

Q: People might 50 you for quick advice about how they should prepare for life. But sometimes there is no secret-you have to prepare, right? Alex: Yes, that’s actually pretty funny. People often ask me about fear and fear 51. And I say to them, if you were to spend 20 years preparing for something, 52 you’d become comfortable doing the things you used to believe would be 53 for you to do. There is no real secret.

Q: Since _____ 54 _____ is a big part of the way people interpret what you do, what scares you about life?

Alex: Intimacy, connection, relationships. Or whether I am wasting my time. I mean in some ways about living with regrets that you didn't do the right thing or that you haven't done something _____ 55 _____ with your life.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. careless | B. selfless | C. hopeless | D. fearless |
| 42. A. art | B. music | C. sport | D. literature |
| 43. A. hardly | B. rarely | C. merely | D. simply |
| 44. A. put out | B. stand out | C. send out | D. come out |
| 45. A. adventurer | B. explorer | C. experimenter | D. campaigner |
| 46. A. to | B. as | C. for | D. on |
| 47. A. and | B. for | C. but | D. so |
| 48. A. charmed | B. addicted | C. attracted | D. accustomed |
| 49. A. appeal | B. meaning | C. favour | D. interest |
| 50. A. contribute to | B. devote to | C. look to | D. bring to |
| 51. A. management | B. occurrence | C. consequence | D. discovery |
| 52. A. apparently | B. obviously | C. eventually | D. definitely |
| 53. A. potential | B. harmful | C. useless | D. crazy |
| 54. A. joy | B. death | C. love | D. regret |
| 55. A. worse | B. less | C. better | D. more |

【答案】41. D 42. C 43. D 44. B 45. A 46. B 47. D 48. B 49. A
50. C 51. A 52. C 53. D 54. B 55. C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了对著名的攀岩运动冒险者 Alex Honnold 进行的采访内容。

【41 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：20 多年来，这位无畏的冒险家承担了我们许多人难以想象的风险。A. careless 粗心大意的；B. selfless 无私的；C. hopeless 绝望的；D. fearless 无惧的。根据下文“adventurer has taken on risks that would be hard for many of us to imagine.”可知，此处表示这位冒险家是无惧的。故选 D 项。

【42 题详 析】

高级中学名校试卷

考查名词词义辨析。句意：自 2017 年登上约塞米蒂 3000 英尺高的酋长岩以来，这位男子就
在这项运动中声名鹊起。A. art 艺术；B. music 音乐；C. sport 运动；D. literature 文学。根据
下文“ever since his ascent (攀登) of Yosemite’s 3,000-foot El Captain (酋长岩) in 2017.”以及常
识可知，攀岩是一项运动。故选 C 项。

【43 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：这仅仅一个人在岩石上做了他生命中最大快乐的事情。A. hardly
几乎没有；B. rarely 很少；C. merely 只不过；D. simply 仅仅。根据上文“But for Alex, there is
nothing deep and meaningful about what he does by his own standards.”可知，对于亚历克斯而言，
这仅仅是可以让自己得到快乐的事情，merely“仅仅，只不过”，用来强调数量少的，simply
表示“仅仅”的时候，强调的是“仅仅，只不过”的意思。故选 D 项。

【44 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：是什么继续激励他在面临严重危险时脱颖而出？A. put out 扑灭；
B. stand out 脱颖而出；C. send out 发出；D. come out 出现。根据上文“The man has established
fame in the _____ ever since his ascent (攀登) of Yosemite’s 3,000-foot El Captain (酋长岩)
in 2017.”可知，此处表示亚历克斯在面临这项运动的危险中，仍然脱颖而出，获得名声。故
选 B 项。

【45 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们试图在采访这位勇敢的冒险家时弄清楚这一点。A. adventurer
冒险家；B. explorer 探险家；C. experimenter 实验者；D. campaigner 运动领导者。根据上文
“For more than 20 years, the _____ adventurer has taken on risks that would be hard for many
of us to imagine.”可知，空处考查词汇复现，此处表示采访这位冒险家。故选 A 项。

【46 题详 析】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：关于你早期的职业生涯，你曾一度将自己定义为无家可归，并住
在你的面包车里。A. to 朝着；B. as 作为；C. for 为了；D. on 在……上。根据下文“being homeless
at one point”以及语境可知，此处表示亚历克斯将自己定义为无家可归的人。故选 B 项。

【47 题详 析】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我在健身房攀岩已经很多年了，所以我已经非常喜欢攀岩了。
A. and 和；B. for 因为；C. but 但是；D. so 所以。根据上文“I had been climbing for years in the
gym”可知，亚历克斯在健身房攀岩很多年，所以他已经非常喜欢攀岩了。故选 D 项。

【48 题详 析】

高级中学名校试卷

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：你是不是觉得自己对攀岩如此上瘾，以至于你只想在某个时刻进一步探索？A. charmed 迷人的；B. addicted 上瘾的；C. attracted 被吸引的；D. accustomed 习惯的。根据上文“I had been climbing for years in the gym, _____ I was already heavily into rock climbing.”以及下文“that you just wanted to explore it further at a certain point”可知，亚历克斯表示自己非常喜欢攀岩，所以此处的问题询问亚历克斯是否对攀岩如此上瘾。故选 B 项。

【49 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这项活动有一定的吸引力。A. appeal 吸引力；B. meaning 意思；C. favour 赞成；D. interest 兴趣。根据上文“It’s just like how some people love to go running or swimming.”可知，像是跑步和游泳一样，攀岩这项活动也有一定的吸引力。故选 A 项。

【50 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：人们可能会向你寻求关于他们应该如何为生活做准备的快速建议。A. contribute to 贡献；B. devote to 致力于；C. look to 依靠，指望；D. bring to 带到。根据下文“you for quick advice about how they should prepare for life.”以及语境可知，此处表示人们可能会指望亚历克斯为他们提供建议。故选 C 项。

【51 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：人们经常问我关于恐惧和恐惧处理能力的问题。A. management 处理能力；B. occurrence 发生；C. consequence 结果；D. discovery 发现。根据下文“And I say to them, if you were to spend 20 years preparing for something, _____ you’d become comfortable doing the things you used to believe would be _____ for you to do. There is no real secret.”可知，此处表示关于恐惧和关于处理恐惧的能力的问题。故选 A 项。

【52 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我对他们说，如果你花 20 年的时间为一件事做准备，最终你会觉得做那些你过去认为对你来说会很疯狂的事情很舒服。A. apparently 显然地；B. obviously 明显地；C. eventually 最终；D. definitely 肯定地。根据上文“if you were to spend 20 years preparing for something,”以及语境可知，此处表示在准备 20 年之后去做你曾经感觉疯狂的事情，最终你会变得感觉舒服。故选 C 项。

【53 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我对他们说，如果你花 20 年的时间为一件事做准备，最终你会觉得做那些你过去认为对你来说会很疯狂的事情很舒服。A. potential 潜在的；B. harmful

有害的; C. useless 无用的; D. crazy 疯狂的。根据上文“For more than 20 years, the _____ adventurer has taken on risks that would be hard for many of us to imagine.”可知, 亚历克斯做的事情包含很多人们难以想象的风险, 所以此处表示过去认为是疯狂的事情。故选 D 项。

【54 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 既然死亡是人们理解你所做事情的重要方式, 那么生活中有什么让你害怕呢? A. joy 喜悦; B. death 死亡; C. love 爱; D. regret 后悔。根据上文“For more than 20 years, the _____ adventurer has taken on risks that would be hard for many of us to imagine.”以及下文“what scares you about life”可知, 亚历克斯进行攀岩运动, 这项运动风险很高, 在人们的理解中, 这项运动是可能导致死亡的。故选 B 项。

【55 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 我的意思是, 在某些方面, 你会后悔没有做正确的事情, 或者你的生活没有做得更好。A. worse 更糟的; B. less 较少的; C. better 更好的; D. more 更多的。根据上文“I mean in some ways about living with regrets that you didn’t do the right thing or that you haven’t done something”以及语境可知, 此处表示你会后悔没有做正确的事情或者没有做得更好。故选 C 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。

What a fantastic horse! Even after more than a thousand years ____56____(pass), we can still feel the power within its burning eyes and kicking hooves(马蹄). Night-Shining White is regarded as one of the ____57____(important) horse paintings in the history of Chinese art.

Its artist, Han Gan, was born into a poor family in the early Tang Dynasty. His talent was discovered by the poet Wang Wei, who sponsored him to study painting. Due to Han Gan’s natural talent and years of hard work, he ____58____(choose) to serve Emperor Xuanzong in the royal palace.

The Tang emperors were fond of horses, ____59____ meant that the animal was a frequent subject for artists. At that time, the most common way to study horse painting was by copying the works of other painters. Han Gan’s method, ____60____, was different. He moved to live in the horse stable (马厩) and watched the animal itself. The horses, ____61____ resting or on the move, offered him plenty of inspiration. The more time he spent ____62____(watch) these animals, the more his understanding grew. It is said that when Han Gan was asked to take a master of horse painting ____63____ his teacher, he replied, “All the horses are my teachers.”

Those who saw Han Gan's horse paintings all expressed their 64 (admire) for him, saying that the horses 65 (paint) by Han Gan are real.

【答案】 56. have passed/has passed 57. most important 58. was chosen 59. which
60. however 61. whether 62. watching 63. as 64. admiration 65. painted

【语篇解读】这是一篇人物介绍。文章介绍了中国唐朝画马的画家韩干。

【56 题详 析】

考查时态。句意：即使在一千多年后，我们仍然可以感受到它燃烧的眼睛和踢腿的力量。根据句意可知，此处应用现在完成时，表示过去开始的动作一直持续到现在。主语 a thousand years 既可以看作复数，强调许多年；也可以用作单数，把时间看作一个整体。故填 have passed/has passed。

【57 题详 析】

考查形容词最高级。句意：《夜光白》被认为是中国美术史上最重要的马画之一。根据句意和定冠词 the 可知，此处应用形容词最高级作定语。故填 most important。

【58 题详 析】

考查时态语态。句意：由于韩干的天赋和多年的努力，他被选为唐玄宗的侍从。动词 choose 和主语之间是被动关系，根据前后文可知，此处描述过去发生的事情，用一般过去时的被动语态。主谓一致，故填 was chosen。

【59 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：唐朝皇帝喜欢马，这意味着马是艺术家经常创作的主题。此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面整句，指代事物，在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

【60 题详 析】

考查副词。句意：然而，韩干的方法不同。根据句意可知，本句和上文之间存在转折关系，有逗号隔开，应用逻辑副词 however 表示转折。故填 however。

【61 题详 析】

考查固定搭配。句意：这些马，无论是在休息还是在运动，都给了他很多灵感。whether...or“无论……还是”是固定搭配。故填 whether。

【62 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：他观察这些动物的时间越长，他的理解就越深刻。spend...(in) doing sth“花……做某事”是固定搭配，动名词作宾语。故填 watching。

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/735244214233012101>