

高级中学名校试卷

【原文】M: That is a great movie! It has some really funny parts. And I think the actors are very good.

W: I agree about the acting, but I don't think it is funny. I don't care much for the music.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Strangers. B. Workmates. C. Classmates.

【答案】B

【原文】W: It seems that you have something to say. It is break time now. Go ahead.

M: Did you hear that Lucy has become the CEO of a silk company?

W: Lucy? CEO? You remember that she always made mistakes when she worked here?

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. How long does the man's grandpa walk a day?

- A. For two hours. B. For half an hour. C. For 40 minutes.

7. What does the man suggest doing in the end?

- A. Running. B. Taking a walk. C. Playing table tennis.

【答案】6. A 7. C

【原文】W: Your grandpa is over 76 and still looks so healthy.

M: Yes. You know he takes a walk for 40 minutes, 3 times a day after meals, and he always keeps
a light heart. He always says, "A light heart lives long."

W: Yeah, he is right. We should build our body.

M: Yes. We usually run in our PE class, but it's kind of boring. How about playing table tennis after
school?

W: It's a good idea.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

8. What does the man usually do in the computer room?

- A. Do some reading. B. Discuss with his friends. C. Play computer games.

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9. What's the problem with the computer room?

- A. It's too noisy. B. It opens too late. C. It's too small.

10. When will the man go to the new computer room?

- A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Friday.

【答案】 8. A 9. C 10. B

【原文】 W: I heard you often go to the computer room. What do you usually do there?

M: I like to do my homework quietly and read some novels or magazines there.

W: Since you often go there, do you find some students play computer games?

M: No. All the students focus on their study. Sometimes they discuss their homework with their friends, but the computer room is too small and it closes too early.

W: The good news is that we'll open another computer room. It opens every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. And students can also go there on Wednesday evenings from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

M: Great. Thanks a lot. I'd like to go there in the evening.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What does the man mainly introduce about the festival?

- A. Its goal.
- B. Its popularity.
- C. Its rules.

12. How did the woman find the ticket price at first?

- A. Cheap.
- B. Reasonable.
- C. Expensive.

13. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Join the band. B. Buy the ticket. C. Have a drink.

【答案】 11. B 12. C 13. B

【原文】 M: Do you have a plan for the Shaky Knees Festival?

W: What? I have never heard about that.

M: It is a big music festival in the heart of the county. It has been around for a few years and it keeps getting better. Last year they had 13 bands. This year there will be 25 ones.

W: Oh, great! It's a little far away from here. But I want to ask: what is the price of the ticket?

M: I can't make sure about that this year. But last year, the ticket for one day is \$50 and \$100 for three days.

W: It is a bit expensive. Does that include any meals or drink ticket?

M: It will include a hot dog and two bottles of water.

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W: That seems fair. What you say makes me want to make a decision to go.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. Who is Gary?

A. A manager.

B. A repairman.

C. A customer.

15. What will Gary do today?

A. Give up his job.

B. Have his computer fixed.

C. Search for some materials.

16. What should Jessica do next?

A. Make a call to Gary.

B. Act as the store manager.

C. Prepare information for Clark.

【答案】14. A 15. B 16. B

【原文】W: Hello, this is Jessica. How can I help you today?

M: Hey, Jessica. It's Gary. You're going to act as a manager for the evening shift.

W: What? Why do you say so?

M: I'm sorry to tell you this, but I can't come today. There is something wrong with my computer.

I have to get it repaired.

W: I've never done that before. It is difficult for me to manage the store.

M: Don't worry. You'll be fine. I have prepared some materials containing all the programmes of the store in the office. You can find all the information that you need.

W: How will I do both of our jobs at the same time though?

M: You won't need to. I have called Clark who works in another store and he is coming in to help you today. Just focus on being the acting manager. Call me if you have any questions.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. What makes the number of wild lions drop?

A. The waste of food.

B. The increase of tourists.

C. The loss of the living space.

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18. How can we have more lions according to the speaker?

- A. By setting up a protection area.
- B. By creating a good environment.
- C. By stopping visiting the wildlife parks.

19. What might be the speaker?

- A. A zoo-man.
- B. A teacher.
- C. A volunteer.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. The loss of the wild lions.
- B. The protection of animals.
- C. The living environment of lions.

【答案】17. C 18. B 19. C 20. A

【原文】M: Hi, everyone. Welcome to the university environmental club. I am the organizer of this club, Andy. Now I am studying history in this university. My teacher Dr. Henry Smith always says that lions are one of the most excellent animals on the planet. They play leading roles in the art of hundreds of cultures, history books, novels to fairy tales and are one of the biggest attractions of tourists in Africa. However, they are disappearing from the wild at a rapid speed. According to a survey, lions have disappeared due to loss of living environment and hunting. Just over a century ago, there were more than 200,000 wild lions living in Africa. Today, there are only about 20,000. Lions are dying out in 26 African countries. They are disappearing from the grasslands where they live. This fact surprises many people, including those who love to see lions in wildlife parks. The big cats can increase their number with a better environment. Even though we are just ordinary volunteers, we should try to protect these important and beautiful big cats.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Common Sense Media (媒体), a group that helps children, parents and teachers better understand media and technology, did a study. It paid attention to all kinds of activities about media, from old ways like reading and listening to the radio, to new favorites like using social media and video chatting. More than 2,600 teens were surveyed. Here are some truths and myths (

荒诞的说法) the study found:

Truth 1: Some teens spend too much time looking at screens.

One in five teens use more than six hours of screen media each day, and 18% of teens are looking at their screens for more than 10 hours a day. Often they watch television on one while chatting with friends on another.

Myth 1: This is the end of reading.

The average(平均的) time young people spend reading, either in print or on a screen, is only 30 minutes a day. However, teens who took the survey say reading is one of their favorite activities.

Truth 2: Boys prefer video games; girls prefer social media.

Among teen boys, 71% enjoy playing video games, twice as many as teen girls. And while more than 25% of teen boys list playing video games as their favorite media activity, only 2% of teen girls do. What's more, teen girls spend about 40 minutes more each day on social media than boys do.

Myth 2: TV and music have been muscled out (强行逐出).

For teens, TV is still the top media activity. They enjoy it the most and watch it every day. In fact, 47% of teens have TV sets in their bedrooms. For teens, music is the main form of amusement. However, only about a third listen to music on the radio. Most teens listen on their smartphones.

21. What can we learn from Truth 1?

- A. Teens prefer to watch TV rather than chat with friends.
- B. Teen boys spend more time on screens than teen girls.
- C. 20% of teens spend more than 6 hours on screens a day.
- D. Teens spend too much time chatting with friends online.

22. What percent of teen girls enjoy playing video games?

- A. About 2%.
- B. About 25%.
- C. About 35%.
- D. About 70%.

23. What can we learn from Myth 2?

- A. TV and music have been muscled out.
- B. Most teens hope to have their own smartphones.
- C. More than half teens have TV sets in their bedrooms.
- D. It's popular for teens to listen to music on smartphones.

【答案】21. C 22. C 23. D

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【语篇解读】本文为一篇应用文。Common Sense Media 做了一项对青少年生活中的传播媒介使用情况的调查，得出的一些事实和错误观念。

【21 题详 析】细节理解题。根据 **Truth 1: Some teens spend too much time looking at screens.** 中的“*One in five teens use more than six hours of screen media each day, and 18% of teens are looking at their screens for more than 10 hours a day.* (五分之一的青少年每天使用超过 6 小时的屏幕媒体，18% 的青少年每天看屏幕的时间超过 10 小时)”可知，五分之一（20%）的青少年每天花在屏幕上的时间超过六个小时。故选 C。

【22 题详 析】细节理解题。根据 **Truth 2: Boys prefer video games; girls prefer social media.** 中的“*Among teen boys, 71% enjoy playing video games, twice as many as teen girls.* (在青少年中，71% 的男孩喜欢玩电子游戏，是女孩的两倍)”可知在十几岁的男孩之中，有 71% 喜欢玩电子游戏，是女孩的两倍，因此喜欢玩电子游戏的女孩大约 35%。故选 C。

【23 题详 析】细节理解题。根据 **Myth 2: TV and music have been muscled out(强行逐出).** 中的“*For teens, TV is still the top media activity. They enjoy it the most and watch it every day. In fact, 47% of teens have TV sets in their bedrooms. For teens, music is the main form of amusement. However, only about a third listen to music on the radio. Most teens listen on their smartphones.* (对于青少年来说，电视仍然是他们最喜欢的媒体活动。他们最喜欢看，每天都看。事实上，47% 的青少年在卧室里有电视机。对青少年来说，音乐是主要的娱乐形式。然而，只有大约三分之一的人在收音机上听音乐。大多数青少年用智能手机听音乐)”可知，音乐是主要的娱乐形式，大多数青少年用智能手机听音乐。即，青少年很流行用智能手机听音乐。故选 D。

B

Imagine if your textbooks turned into comic books, you could learn from comic stories instead of chunks (大块) of texts. Does it sound useful?

This is what comic painter “Brother Hunzi”, or Chen Lei, has been devoted to doing. He wants to help spread knowledge through comic books which have comic characters with exaggerated (夸张的) facial expressions, body language and funny dialogues. So far, Chen and his team have published a series of books about philosophy, economics, literature and much more.

“When I was in middle school, I had no interest in history,” Chen said. “I couldn’t remember historical facts though I studied hard.” However, in college, Chen played a computer game about World War II which aroused his interest in history. “I had no knowledge of the characters and historical background of the game, so I read lots of books about the history from that period,” Chen

said. He realized that he didn't master effective learning methods, or his interest hadn't been aroused.

In 2015, after finding his enthusiasm for spreading knowledge in a humorous way, he decided to quit his job. He now has his own educational comic book business. The job is quite demanding. Besides basic drawing skills, "You must have a strong ability to learn independently and think logically," Chen said. "I have to absorb professional knowledge from many different fields." In January 2021, he released a comic book along with Zhang Wenhong, a well-respected disease expert. Also in 2021, a comic book about the history of the Communist Party of China came out which took the m 6 months to study the materials.

Chen's brand "Brother Hunzi" has attracted millions of followers on social media platforms. Chen said he is just a "porter (搬运工)" of knowledge, but his goal is to "help people learn more easily".

24. Why does Chen devote to making comic books?

- A. To attract public's attention.
- B. To spread educational information.
- C. To promote funny comic characters.
- D. To replace textbooks with comic books.

25. What can we infer from the third paragraph?

- A. Chen found his passion in computer games.
- B. Chen hardly studied history in middle school.
- C. Chen made comic books about his college life.
- D. Chen figured out how to learn effectively later.

26. Which of the following can best describe Chen and his team?

- A. Stressed and artistic.
- B. Funny and confident.
- C. Concerned and respectful.
- D. Well-rounded and humorous.

27. What is the best title of the passage?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Chen Rules Comic Industry | B. "Brother Hunzi" Helps Learn |
| C. Textbooks Fall Behind Times | D. Comic Books Wins Popularity |

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【答案】24. B 25. D 26. D 27. B

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【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文本讲述了 Chen Lei 通过“混子哥”这个漫画品牌进行科普教育的新闻。学习历史的经历让他意识到学习方法和学习兴趣的重要性。而“混子哥”品牌的流行也印证了他的预想，达到了自己漫画科普的目的。

【24 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“He wants to help spread knowledge through comic books(他想通过漫画书来传播知识)”可知陈致力于做漫画是为了传播知识。故选 B。

【25 题详 析】推理判断题。根据第三段的“However, in college, Chen played a computer game about World War II which aroused his interest in history. “I had no knowledge of the characters and historical background of the game, so I read lots of books about the history from that period,” Chen said. He realized that he didn’t master effective learning methods, or his interest hadn’t been aroused.(然而，在大学里，他玩了一个关于第二次世界大战的电脑游戏，这引起了他对历史的兴趣。陈说：“我不知道游戏的角色和历史背景，所以我读了很多关于那个时期历史的书。”他意识到他没有掌握有效的学习方法，或者他的兴趣没有被激发)”推知，通过学习历史的经历，陈意识到有效学习的诀窍——掌握有效的学习方法，或保持学习兴趣。故选 D。

【26 题详 析】推理判断题。根据第二段的 “This is what comic painter “Brother Hunzi”, or Chen Lei, has been devoted to doing. (这就是漫画画家“混子哥”陈磊一直致力于做的事情)”和第四段的“The job is quite demanding. Besides basic drawing skills, “You must have a strong ability to learn independently and think logically,” Chen said.(这项工作要求很高。除了基本的绘画技能，“你必须有很强的独立学习能力和逻辑思维能力，”陈说)”可知，Chen 给自己的绰号是“混子哥”且这份工作要求极高。由此推知，Chen 和其团队需素质全面且具有幽默感。故选 D。

【27 题详 析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文本讲述了 Chen Lei 通过“混子哥”这个漫画品牌进行科普教育的新闻。学习历史的经历让他意识到学习方法和学习兴趣的重要性。而“混子哥”品牌的流行也印证了他的预想，达到了自己漫画科普的目的。因此 B 项““Brother Hunzi” Helps Learn(“混子哥”有助于学习)”可以作为本文的最佳标题。故选 B。

C

Hundreds of years old and with a proud Scottish history, reeling(里尔舞) is a type of country dancing that is still popular. Performed by young and old dancers, it often involves at least two couples in each set. A couple is two individual people, either male or female, dancing together.

Scottish reeling is usually quite quick with dancers and couples changing positions, joining and linking with others and having to learn lots of fun moves and routines. It might look complicated

to learn, but with practice you can soon pick up the basics. You learn from experienced dancers who will slowly walk you through the steps.

Reeling also means the type of traditional music that accompanies the dances. An accordion(手风琴) often sets the tune for dances. A violin, piano and drums can also be used.

Two of the basic types of steps are travelling and setting steps. Travelling steps move dancers around and include precise hops, skips and placing your feet in certain positions. Setting steps are used for dancing on the spot and typically require a dancer to take a small step to the side, then bring their other foot over and change weight to their other leg.

The circle is an easy dance move. Dancers in a set join hands in a circle and dance round to the left, before going back the other way to finish where they started. This is also known as the hands round-a “four hands round” is done by four dancers, a “six hands round” by six dancers. Other dance moves include the cast, corners, hands across and rights and lefts. You need to keep in time with the music as you dance, which is helped by following what your partner or the other people in your set do.

Go to tinyurl.com/TWJ-reeling to know more about this amazing dancing.

28. At least how many dancers are needed to perform reeling?

- A. Two. B. Four. C. Six. D. A hundred.

29. Which is the least common music instrument in are ling dancing party?

- A. A guitar. B. A piano. C. An accordion. D. A violin.

30. What do setting steps require a dancer to do?

- A. Hop and skip precisely.
B. Move another dancer around.
C. Join hands in a circle and dance.
D. Take a step to the side and then bring the other foot over.

31. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To promote a traditional dancing.
B. To state the importance of reeling.
C. To introduce two basic dance moves.
D. To encourage people to enjoy dancing.

【答案】28. B 29. A 30. D 31. A

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【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。介绍了起源于苏格兰的里尔舞，包括舞蹈和音乐形式，以及基本的舞步和舞蹈动作。鼓励读者去了解和学习这种传统舞蹈。

【28 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第一段“Performed by young and old dancers, it often involves at least two couples in each set. A couple is two individual people, either male or female, dancing together. (这通常由年轻和年老的舞者表演，每组舞蹈至少涉及两对夫妇。夫妇是两个单独的人，无论男性还是女性，共同跳舞。)”得知里尔舞每组需要两对人，所以至少 4 人，故选 B 项。

【29 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“An accordion often sets the tune for dances. A violin, piano and drums can also be used. (手风琴经常为舞蹈设定曲调，客人还可以使用小提琴、钢琴和鼓。)”可知吉他不是常用乐器，故选 A 项。

【30 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第四段“Setting steps are used for dancing on the spot and typically require a dancer to take a small step to the side, then bring their other foot over and change weight to their other leg. (设置步骤用于现场跳舞，通常需要舞者向侧面迈出一小步，然后将另一只脚移过来并将重量转移到另一条腿上。)”可知这个这个舞步要求舞者向一侧迈一小步，然后把另一只脚移过来，把重心转移到另一条腿上，故选 D 项

【31 题详 析】推理判断题。根据第一段“Hundreds of years old and with a proud Scottish history, reeling(里尔舞) is a type of country dancing that is still popular. Performed by young and old dancers, it often involves at least two couples in each set. A couple is two individual people, either male or female, dancing together. (里尔舞已有数百年的历史，拥有自豪的苏格兰历史，是一种仍然流行的乡村舞蹈。由年轻和年长的舞者表演，每组通常至少有两对夫妇。一对夫妇是两个独立的人，无论是男性还是女性，一起跳舞。)”和最后一段“Go to tinyurl.com/TWJ-reeling to know more about this amazing dancing. (去 tinyurl.com/TWJ-reeling 了解更多关于这个惊人的舞蹈。)”可知本文是在介绍宣传一种苏格兰的传统舞，借以推广传统舞蹈，故选 A 项。

D

Doctors in Baltimore have carried out the first successful transplant (移植) of a pig's heart into a 57-year-old man. It's hoped that the operation could make transplants accessible for many more people in need.

The pig was **bred** by a US medical company called Revivicor, whose experts made changes to its heart so it would suit a human body. Pigs are particularly suitable for transplants to humans

because their organs are of a similar size and shape to human ones. Individual heart valves (瓣膜) from pigs and cows have been used in surgery since the 1970s.

In order to produce a complete heart suitable for a human body, Revivicor raised a donor animal with 10 modified pig genes and six human ones. Genes are complex chemicals carrying instructions that tell living things how to grow and develop. In this case the genes ensured that the pig's heart would adapt to its new body—to stop the body's natural defences from rejecting it—and that the heart would keep repairing itself. On the morning of 7 January, the pig's heart was taken to the hospital for a seven-hour operation led by surgeon Bartley Griffith. The patient is said to be recovering well.

Over 100, 000 people in the world need an organ transplant, but there aren't enough human donor organs. Scientists hope that pig organs could make up the numbers. Dr. Christine Lau from Revivicor said, "If we could use genetically engineered pig organs, they'd never have to wait. They could basically get an organ as they needed it."

Others, however, aren't happy about the surgery. PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) is a group that campaigns for the rights of animals. In a tweet they said, "Pigs aren't tool sheds to be robbed. Harvesting their body parts and transplanting their organs into humans is extremely risky and WRONG."

32. What does the underlined word "bred" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Produced. B. Raised. C. Made. D. Operated.

33. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. How the patient recovered from the heart transplant.
B. How genes helped the production of the suitable heart.
C. How the suitable pig heart was produced and transplanted.
D. How Revivicor produced the completely suitable heart to humans.

34. Which of the following will PETA agree with?

- A. People can't rob pigs of their tools.
B. People should treat animals in a nice way.
C. People should make the most of animal organs.
D. People often transplant animal organs in a wrong way.

35. Where is this article most probably from?

A. A tourist brochure.

B. A science fiction.

C. A government report.

D. A science magazine.

【答案】32. B 33. C 34. B 35. D

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了巴尔蒂奥雷的医生首次成功地将猪心脏移植到一名 57 岁的男子身上。希望这次手术可以为更多有需要的人提供器官移植服务。介绍了具体的操作过程。

【32 题详析】词句猜测题。根据第三段“In order to produce a complete heart suitable for a human body, Revivacor raised a donor animal with 10 modified pig genes and six human ones.(为了生产出适合人体的完整心脏, Revivacor 饲养了一只具有 10 个改良猪基因和 6 个人类基因的供体动物。)", 结合第二段划线句子“The pig was bred by a US medical company called Revivacor, whose experts made changes to its heart so it would suit a human body. (这头猪是由一家名为 Revivacor 的美国医疗公司 bred 的, 该公司的专家对它的心脏进行了改造, 使其适合人体。)”可知, 为了制造出适合人体的完整心脏, Revivacor 饲养了一只带有 10 个修改过的猪基因和 6 个人类基因的供体动物。故划线词意思是“饲养”。故选 B。

【33 题详析】主旨大意题。根据第三段“In order to produce a complete heart suitable for a human body, Revivacor raised a donor animal with 10 modified pig genes and six human ones. Genes are complex chemicals carrying instructions that tell living things how to grow and develop. In this case the genes ensured that the pig’s heart would adapt to its new body—to stop the body’s natural defences from rejecting it—and that the heart would keep repairing itself. On the morning of 7 January, the pig’s heart was taken to the hospital for a seven-hour operation led by surgeon Bartley Griffith. The patient is said to be recovering well.(为了制造出适合人体的完整心脏, Revivacor 培育了一只带有 10 个修改过的猪基因和 6 个人类基因的捐赠动物。基因是一种复杂的化学物质, 携带着指示生物如何生长和发育的指令。在这种情况下, 基因确保猪的心脏能够适应它的新身体——阻止身体的自然防御系统对它的排斥——并且心脏能够继续自我修复。1 月 7 日早上, 猪的心脏被送到医院, 由外科医生巴特利·格里菲斯主持, 进行了 7 个小时的手术。据说病人恢复得很好)”可知, 第三段的主旨是合适的猪心脏是如何生产和移植的。故选 C 项。

【34 题详析】推理判断题。根据最后一段“Others, however, aren’t happy about the surgery. PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) is a group that campaigns for the rights of animals.(然而, 其他人对手术并不满意。善待动物组织 (People for the Ethical Treatment of

Animals, 善待动物组织) 是一个为动物争取权利的组织)”可知, PETA 认为应该善待动物, 故选 B 项。

【35 题详 析】推理判断题。根据第一段“Doctors in Baltimore have carried out the first successful transplant (移植) of a pig’s heart into a 57-year-old man. It’s hoped that the operation could make transplants accessible for many more people in need.(巴尔蒂奥雷的医生首次成功地将猪心脏移植到一名 57 岁的男子身上。希望这次手术可以为更多有需要的人提供器官移植服务)”结合本文大意是人类可以利用动物的心脏进行移植, 因此本文应该来自科普杂志, 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。

As a freshman in high school, scheduling (安排) your day can help you manage your time and be productive. Thankfully, making a schedule isn’t hard to do! 36. Pick a calendar or planner to use that meets your daily needs. There are plenty of calendars or planners on the market for you to choose from! 37, chose one with daily to-do spread. If you want to plan ahead, pick one with monthly and weekly spreads. Finally choose whatever best suits your needs and lifestyle.

Write down everything you need to finish for the day. 38. Then put every task or goal on a piece of paper or in a notes app on your phone. Now, you can see everything you need to do for the day in front of you.

Colour-code your tasks so your schedule is easier to read at a glance. Look at your list of things you need to do. Then, categorise (将……分类) each type of task to a colour. 39, exercise yellow, and homework or work assignments orange. This way, you can easily look at your daily or even weekly schedule and see what’s on the agenda.

40. If you have a homework assignment due, a work meeting, or a yoga class at a specific time, write that down as well. The last thing you want to do is finish a task too late or miss an event! Noting when a task is or needs to be finished will help you as you continue planning your day.

- A. Note if any tasks are time-sensitive
- B. Check your schedule every morning
- C. Think about what you need to do today first

D. For example, daily chores may be green

E. If you want to focus more on daily tasks

F. Keep reading to learn how to schedule your day

G. Schedule a time for each task based on importance

【答案】36. F 37. E 38. C 39. D 40. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了安排好一天的技巧。

【36 题详 析】由上文“As a freshman in high school, scheduling (安排) your day can help you manage your time and be productive. Thankfully, making a schedule isn’t hard to do! (作为一名高中新生，计划你的每一天可以帮助你管理你的时间，提高效率。谢天谢地，制定一个时间表并不难！)”和下文“Pick a calendar or planner to use that meets your daily needs. (选择一个日历或计划表来满足你的日常需求。)”可知，本空应引出下文介绍如何制定计划，因此 F 选项Keep reading to learn how to schedule your day (继续阅读以了解如何安排你的一天)”能承上启下，符合题意。故选 F。

【37 题详 析】由上文“Pick a calendar or planner to use that meets your daily needs. There are plenty of calendars or planners on the market for you to choose from! (选择一个日历或计划表来满足你的日常需求。市场上有很多日历或计划供你选择！)”可知，这里是在讲如何挑选适合自己的日历或计划表，根据下文“chose one with daily to-do spread (可以选择有每日待办事项布局的一个)”可知，本空关于“每日待办事项布局日历或计划表”有关话题，因此 E 选项“If you want to focus more on daily tasks (如果你想更专注于日常任务)”能承上启下，符合题意。故选 E。

【38 题详 析】由上文“Write down everything you need to finish for the day. (写下你需要完成的所有事情。)”可知，本空应谈论如何列出一天的任务清单，因此 C 选项Think about what you need to do today first (首先思考一下今天需要做什么)”可以很好地引出写任务清单的前提条件，能承接上文，符合题意。故选 C。

【39 题详 析】由上文“Colour-code your tasks so your schedule is easier to read at a glance. Look at your list of things you need to do. Then, categorise (将……分类) each type of task to a colour. (用颜色标记你的任务，这样你的日程安排就更容易看一眼。看看你需要做的事情清单。然后，将每种任务分类为一种颜色。)”和下文“exercise yellow, and homework or work assignments orange (锻炼是黄色的，作业或工作任务是橙色的)”可知，本空应具体举例如何通过颜色编码使任务列表更加清晰，因此 D 选项“For example, daily chores may be green (

日常家务可能是绿色的)”能承上启下，符合题意。故选 D。

【40 题详 析】由下文If you have a homework assignment due, a work meeting, or a yoga class at a specific time, write that down as well. The last thing you want to do is finish a task too late or miss an event! Noting when a task is or needs to be finished will help you as you continue planning your day. (如果你有家庭作业要交，有工作会议要开，或者在一个特定的时间要上瑜伽课，也把这些都写下来。你最不想做的就是太晚完成任务或错过一个活动！记下一项任务何时完成或何时需要完成将有助于你继续规划你的一天。)”可知，本空应谈论“任务的时间安排”有关话题，因此 A 选项“Note if any tasks are time-sensitive (注意哪些任务是时间敏感的)”可以提醒读者在制定计划时注意任务的时间安排，能引出下文，符合题意。故选 A。

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。

At the beginning of the school year, each student would be given a special job for which they would be responsible for the whole term. Rita, a quiet and hard-working girl, _____41_____ for an exciting task, like taking care of the class plants. _____42_____, she received a small box with sand and a small ant.

Even though the teacher insisted that this task was very _____43_____, Rita could not help feeling disappointed. However, she _____44_____ to do her best with her new responsibility. She began to study and _____45_____ the ant, learning about its habitat (栖息地) and needs. She made the box a comfortable home for the ant, and it grew much bigger than _____46_____ expected.

Rita's efforts caught the attention of her _____47_____ teacher, Mr Thompson. He turned her work into a class project, and Rita became the class expert on _____48_____. Her hard work helped the whole class learn about ant behaviour and habitats. In order to watch the ant _____49_____, they even built a small ant farm in the classroom.

As the school year _____50_____, Rita's classmates became more and more interested in the ant project. They started asking her questions and _____51_____ the ant's behaviour themselves. Rita felt _____52_____ to share her knowledge and see her classmates so interested. She even organized a presentation where she shared her _____53_____ with the whole school during the science fair.

At the end of the year, the school recognized Rita's class as the best of the year. They

_____54_____ Rita for her hard work and how she _____55_____ a small responsibility into something big.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. waited | B. asked | C. hoped | D. pushed |
| 42. A. Besides | B. Instead | C. Moreover | D. Anyway |
| 43. A. popular | B. special | C. boring | D. difficult |
| 44. A. decided | B. refused | C. stopped | D. managed |
| 45. A. care for | B. look for | C. search for | D. prepare for |
| 46. A. everybody | B. nobody | C. somebody | D. anybody |
| 47. A. Maths | B. Science | C. Chemistry | D. Physics |
| 48. A. ants | B. plants | C. sand | D. projects |
| 49. A. patiently | B. closely | C. happily | D. comfortably |
| 50. A. started | B. progressed | C. reached | D. moved |
| 51. A. watching | B. writing | C. changing | D. describing |
| 52. A. nervous | B. afraid | C. proud | D. excited |
| 53. A. discoveries | B. inventions | C. wishes | D. thoughts |
| 54. A. thanked | B. praised | C. admired | D. recommended |
| 55. A. carried | B. brought | C. turned | D. divided |

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

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Rita 负责观察蚂蚁并带动全班参与的故事。

【41 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：Rita，一个安静且勤奋的女孩，希望得到一个令人兴奋的任务，比如照顾班级的植物。A. waited 等待；B. asked 询问；C. hoped 希望；D. pushed 推动。根据下文“for an exciting task, like taking care of the class plants.”可知，Rita 希望得到这样的任务。故选 C。

【42 题详 析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，她收到了一个小盒子，里面装着沙子和一只小蚂蚁。A. Besides 此外；B. Instead 相反；C. Moreover 而且；D. Anyway 无论如何。根据上文“Rita, a quiet and hard-working girl, _____ for an exciting task, like taking care of the class plants.”可知，Rita 是一个安静的女孩，原本希望得到照顾植物的任务，但实际上得到的是观察蚂蚁的任务，因此用 Instead 表示转折。故选 B。

高级中学名校试卷

【43 题详 析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：尽管老师坚持说这项任务非常特别，Rita 还是忍不住感到失望。A. popular 流行的；B. special 特别的；C. boring 无聊的；D. difficult 困难的。根据上文“Even though the teacher insisted that this task was very”和下文“Rita could not help feeling disappointed”可知，Rita 还是忍不住感到失望，虽然老师认为这项任务很特别。故选 B。

【44 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，她决定尽自己最大的努力来承担这项新的责任。A. decided 决定；B. refused 拒绝；C. stopped 停止；D. managed 管理。根据下文“to do her best with her new responsibility”可知，Rita 决定要尽力去做。故选 A。

【45 题详 析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：她开始研究并照顾这只蚂蚁，了解它的栖息地和需求。A. care for 照顾；B. look for 寻找；C. search for 搜寻；D. prepare for 准备。根据下文“the ant, learning about its habitat (栖息地) and needs”可知，Rita 了解它的栖息地和需求，所以此处指 Rita 照顾这只蚂蚁。故选 A。

【46 题详 析】考查不定代词辨析。句意：她给蚂蚁做了一个舒适的窝，它长得比任何人预料的都要大。A. everybody 每个人；B. nobody 没有人；C. somebody 某个人；D. anybody 任何人。根据上文“it grew much bigger than”和下文“expected”可知，这里表示蚂蚁长得比任何人预料的都要大。故选 D。

【47 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：Rita 的努力引起了她的科学老师 Mr. Thompson 的注意。A. Maths 数学；B. Science 科学；C. Chemistry 化学；D. Physics 物理。根据下文“He turned her work into a class project”和“during the science fair”可知，把 Rita 研究和照顾蚂蚁的工作变成全班的项目，这属于科学老师的工作，所以此处指 Rita 的努力引起了她的科学老师的注意。故选 B。

【48 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：他把她的工作变成了一个班级项目，Rita 成了班上的蚂蚁专家。A. ants 蚂蚁；B. plants 植物；C. sand 沙子；D. projects 项目。根据上文“She began to study and _____ the ant, learning about its habitat (栖息地) and needs. She made the box a comfortable home for the ant, and it grew much bigger than ____ expected.”可知，Rita 因为研究和照顾蚂蚁而成为了专家。故选 A。

【49 题详 析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：为了仔细观察蚂蚁，他们甚至在教室里建了一个小型蚂蚁农场。A. patiently 耐心地；B. closely 紧密地，仔细地；C. happily 高兴地；D. comfortably 舒适地。根据上文“In order to watch the ant”可知，他们需要仔细观察蚂蚁。故选 B。

高级中学名校试卷

【50 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：随着学年的推进，Rita 的同学们对蚂蚁项目越来越感兴趣。A. started 开始；B. progressed 进展，（时间上）推进；C. reached 到达；D. moved 移动。根据上文“As the school year”可知，这里表示学年的推进。故选 B。

【51 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们开始问她问题，并自己观察蚂蚁的行为。A. watching 观察；B. writing 写作；C. changing 改变；D. describing 描述。根据下文“the ant’s behaviour themselves”可知，他们观察蚂蚁的行为。故选 A。

【52 题详 析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Rita 很骄傲能与大家分享她的知识，看到同学们如此感兴趣。A. nervous 紧张的；B. afraid 害怕的；C. proud 骄傲的；D. excited 兴奋的。根据下文“to share her knowledge and see her classmates so interested”可知，Rita 因为能与大家分享知识和看到同学们感兴趣而感到骄傲。故选 C。

【53 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：她甚至在科学展览会上组织了一场演讲，与全校师生分享她的发现。A. discoveries 发现；B. inventions 发明；C. wishes 愿望；D. thoughts 想法。根据上文“She even organized a presentation where she shared her”可知，Rita 在科学展览会上分享的是她的发现。故选 A。

【54 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们赞扬 Rita 的辛勤工作，以及她是如何把一个小责任变成大事的。A. thanked 感谢；B. praised 赞扬；C. admired 钦佩；D. recommended 推荐。根据上文“Rita for her hard work”可知，因为 Rita 的辛勤工作，他们赞扬 Rita。故选 B。

【55 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们赞扬 Rita 的辛勤工作，以及她是如何把一个小责任变成大事的。A. carried 携带；B. brought 带来；C. turned 转变；D. divided 分割。根据下文“a small responsibility into something big”可知，这里表示 Rita 把一个小责任变成大事的。故选 C。

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。

Elephants may be known for their size and 56 (strong) , but tourists who ride on their backs can still do great harm.

57 picture provided by the Wildlife Friends Foundation in Thailand (WFFT) describes Pai Lin, a 71-year-old female whose spine (脊柱) 58 (become) out of shape after 25 years of working in the tourism, 59 she was forced to carry up to six tourists at a time. The group said, “This pressure on elephants’ bodies can worsen the tissue (组织) and bones on their back, 60 (cause) serious physical damage to their spines.”

Elephant _____61_____ (ride) are a popular tourist activity in countries across Southeast Asia, but activists say the practice is a form of animal ill-treatment as their bodies are not designed to be ridden. They also say many are _____62_____ (actual) worked to death.

“Pai Lin was given up by her owner who felt that she was too slow and always painful _____63_____ (work) well anymore,” Edwin Wiek, founder of the WFFT, told CNN.

Tom Taylor, the group’s project director, added that elephants’ backs were not designed to carry heavy weight. Their spines go upwards. Continuous pressure on their backbones from tourists can result _____64_____ forever physical damage—which can _____65_____ (see) in Pai Lin. The group was sharing Pai Lin’s story to remind people never to ride elephants.

【答案】56. strength 57. A 58. has become 59. where 60. causing 61. rides
62. actually 63. to work 64. in 65. be seen

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文，大象可能以其体型和力量而闻名，但骑在大象背上仍然会造成巨大的伤害，本文通过分享大象 Pai Lin 的故事提醒人们永远不要骑大象，

【56 题详 析】考查名词。句意：大象可能以其体型和力量而闻名，但是骑在它们背上的游客仍然会造成很大的伤害。大象可能以其体型和力量而闻名。作介词的宾语应用名词 strength，意思是“力量”，不可数。故填 strength。

【57 题详 析】考查冠词。句意：泰国野生动物之友基金会提供的一张照片描述了 71 岁的 Pai Lin，她在旅游业工作了 25 年，被迫一次携带多达 6 名游客，脊柱已经变形。picture 此处为泛指，且是发音以辅音音素开头的单词。故填 A。

【58 题详 析】考查动词的时态。句意：泰国野生动物之友基金会提供的一张照片描述了 71 岁的 Pai Lin，她在旅游业工作了 25 年，被迫一次携带多达 6 名游客，脊柱已经变形。此处是强调过去的动作对现在造成的影响，应用现在完成时，故填 has become。

【59 题详 析】考查定语从句。句意：泰国野生动物之友基金会提供的一张照片描述了 71 岁的 Pai Lin，她在旅游业工作了 25 年，被迫一次携带多达 6 名游客，脊柱已经变形。此处是非限制性定语从句，修饰 the tourism，在从句作地点状语，故填 where。

【60 题详 析】考查非谓语动词。句意：该组织表示：“大象身体上的这种压力会使它们背部的组织和骨骼恶化，对它们的脊柱造成严重的物理损伤。”分析句子结构可知 cause 与上文句子构成主动关系，故用现在分词作伴随状语。故填 causing。

【61 题详 析

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