

2018 年河南省豫南九校高三下学期第一次联考试题英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分) (略)

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题: 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Take a trip to one of London's theme parks for an adrenaline-packed day out. From thrilling rides through history, to wild animals - both mythical and real - London's theme parks offer great entertainment for families and groups.

Unlike most London attractions, some amusement parks aren't in central London, but are easily reached by train, coach or car.

Chessington World of Adventures

Whether it's adrenaline - pumping rides, wild animals or underwater adventures you're after, Chessington delivers. There are three main sections: the Theme Park has 10 themed lands with more than 40 rides and attractions including roller coasters, dodgems and rides suitable for younger children. Chessington Zoo houses 1, 000 animals including tigers, lions, giraffes, penguins and a petting zoo.

Shrek's Adventure

Board the Dreamworks. Tour Bus for a 4D experience with cheeky Donkey as your guide. You'll be taken through 10 live, fairy - tale - themed shows including Shrek's Swamp and a mirror maze (迷宫). Suitable for all ages, but particularly those aged 6 to 12 years old.

London Dungeon

Take a scary but humorous 90-minute journey through 1, 000 years of London's history at the ever - popular London Dungeon. There are 18 interactive shows with 20 live theatre actors and two rides to guide you through the city's murky past. Walk the Whitechapel Maze with Jack the Ripper, visit a medieval torture chamber, and be careful not to lose your head on The Tyrant boat ride with King Henry VIII!

KidZania

Set your imagination free at KidZania at Westfield London - the new role - playing park for children that's taking the world by storm. A child-size city complete with shops and locations including a fire station, a bank and a theatre stage where children can role - play around 60 different jobs and professions, KidZania aims to teach life skills such as financial literacy, teamwork and independence.

1. If visitors want to enjoy the excitement of roller coasters, they can go ____.

- A. KidZania
- B. Shrek's Adventure
- C. London Dungeon
- D. Chessington World of Adventures

解析: 细节理解题。由 Chessington World of Adventures 部分中的“the Theme Park has 10 themed lands with more than 40 rides and attractions including roller coasters”可知, 在该主题公园中, 有过山车, 所以, 想体验过山车的游客, 可以去 Chessington World of Adventures。故 D 选项正确。

答案: D

2. Who might be most likely interested in London Dungeon?

- A. Students studying history.
- B. Underwater adventurers
- C. Police officers.
- D. Animal lovers.

解析: 细节理解题。由 London Dungeon 部分中的 “Take a scary but humorous 90-minute journey through 1,000 years of London’s history at the ever-popular London Dungeon. There are 18 interactive shows with 20 live theatre actors and two rides to guide you through the city’s murky past” 可知, 在 London Dungeon 中的参观, 可以让游客了解伦敦 1000 年的历史, 了解伦敦的过去, 故结合选项, 对伦敦历史感兴趣的人应该最想参观 London Dungeon。故 A 选项正确。

答案: C

3. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A science textbook.
- B. A news report.
- C. A travel guidebook.
- D. A geography magazine.

解析: 推理判断题。由第一段中的“Take a trip to one of London's theme parks for an adrenaline-packed day out”和下面的具体介绍可知, 该文主要介绍了伦敦的几个主题公园, 这样的文章应该出现在旅游指南或旅游手册上。故 C 选项正确。

答案: A

B

Many of us have reached in our pockets, feeling a vibration (振动), wrongly believing our mobile phones have just rung. The phenomenon even has a name: 'phantom vibration syndrome' -and found it is surprisingly common.

Now scientists believe that we are so alert (警觉) for phone calls and messages we are misinterpreting slight muscle spasms (痉挛) as proof of a call. Robert Rosenberger, an assistant professor at the Georgia Tech Institute of Technology has studied the delusional calls. He said sufferers describe a vague tingling feeling which they think is their mobile phone indicating it has received a text message or call while on 'silent'. But when the device is retrieved, there was no one on the other end.

Dr. Rosenberger said "I find so many people say, 'This happens to me, but I thought I was the only one. I thought I was odd.' It seems that the syndrome particularly affects people at the beck and call of mobile phones or pagers. A 2010 study by Michael Rothberg and colleagues found that nearly 70 per cent of doctors at a hospital in Massachusetts suffered phantom vibrations. A more recent study of US college students found the figure was as high as 90 per cent.

While the odd feeling is widespread, it does not seem to be considered a grave problem. Dr. Rosenberger said: "it's not actually a syndrome in a technical sense. That's just the name that's got stuck to it." He added: " Only 2 per cent of people consider it a problem."

While widespread, the scientific community has not yet invested much effort in getting to the bottom of why we suffer phantom calls.

Dr. Rosenberger said: "People are guessing it has something to do with nervous energy. The cognitive (认知的) scientists are talking about brain chemistry, cognitive pathways changing. But

it's not like they have brain scans to go on." He said: "We have a phone call in our pocket all the time and it becomes sort of an extension of ourselves. We have this sort of readiness to experience a call. We feel something and we think, OK, that could be a call."

4. Why do some people mistake slight muscle spasms for a call?

- A. They all have a vivid imagination.
- B. They are sensitive to calls and messages.
- C. There are few calls and messages in their life.
- D. Slight muscle spasms affect them more than other people

解析：细节理解题。由第二段中的“Now scientists believe that we are so alert（警觉） for phone calls and messages we are misinterpreting slight muscle spasms（痉挛） as proof of a call”可知，科学家们认为我们对手机电话和短信如此警觉以至于我们会把轻微的肌肉痉挛误认为是电话。故结合选项，B选项正确。

答案：B

5. Which of the following are more likely to have phantom vibration syndrome than others?

- A. Doctors.
- B. University professors.
- C. College students.
- D. The cognitive scientists.

解析：细节理解题。由第三段中的“A 2010 study by Michael Rothberg and colleagues found that nearly 70 per cent of doctors at a hospital in Massachusetts suffered phantom vibrations. A more recent study of US college students found the figure was as high as 90 per cent”可知，90%的大学生患有振动幻听综合症。故C选项正确。

答案：C

6. In Dr. Rosenberger's opinion, phantom vibration syndrome ____.

- A. isn't a kind of disease actually
- B. is considered a problem by most people
- C. is a serious problem ignored by people
- D. has something to do with brain chemistry

解析：细节理解题。由第四段中的“it's not actually a syndrome in a technical sense”可知，Dr. Rosenberger认为，从专业角度来说，这并不是是一种综合症。也就是说，他认为这并不是是一种病。故A选项正确。

答案：A

7. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. Most people have phantom vibration syndrome.
- B. How to keep away from phantom vibration syndrome.
- C. How to reduce phantom phone vibrations.
- D. People care too much about phantom phone vibrations

解析：主旨大意题。第一段是文章中心段。该段主要介绍了振动幻听综合症是一种非常普遍的现象。大部分人都患有振动幻听综合症。下文简单分析了这种现象的原因以及科学家们对此的看法。故结合选项，A选项正确。

答案：A

C

Sometimes, you just can't help it Maybe you're watching a sad movie, or thinking about the

friend who moved away. Next thing you know, you feel pressure in your throat, your eyes are watering, and you have tears running down your cheeks.

According to Ad Vingerhoets, a professor of psychology at Tilburg University, in the Netherlands, who is one of the few scientists in the world who have studied crying, there are three types of tears. Basal tears are the first type. They act as a protective barrier between the eye and the rest of the World. Next are reflex tears. They wash your eyes clean when something gets in them. Finally, there are emotional tears. "These are released in response to emotional states," explains Vingerhoets.

Scientists believe crying has something to do with how humans developed and learned to depend on each other. "Humans are very complex social creatures," says Lauren Bylsma, a professor at the University of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. "It seems that tears serve to arouse help and support from others," She says.

Vingerhoets agrees, I think that the reason why humans shed tears(流眼泪)has something to do with our childhood, " he says. "that's the time when we are still dependent on adults for love and protection and care. The major advantage of emotional tears is that you can target them at a specific person. "Vingerhoets says this ability could have come in handy in prehistoric times, when humans were living among dangerous animals. Tears were a safer way to get attention. "In this case, it is better to use a silent signal to ask for help, "he says.

Vingerhoets and Byhma do frequent studies to better understand why humans cry. According to Byhma, there is still much more to discover. "It's surprising, "she says, "how much we still don't know."

8. In the scientists opinion, crying is ____.

- A. a sign of human evolution
- B. a result of human kindness
- C. a cause of personal growth
- D. a means of relying on each other

解析：细节理解题。由第三段中的“Scientists believe crying has something to do with how humans developed and learned to depend on each other”可知，科学家们认为哭和人类如何发展，如何彼此依靠有关系。故可知哭是人们互相依靠的一种方法。D 选项正确。

答案：D

9. The underlined phrase "this ability" in the last paragraph refers to the ability to ____.

- A. seek help wisely
- B. aim tears at someone
- C. cry emotionally
- D. appeal to other people

解析：词义猜测题。由第四段中的“The major advantage of emotional tears is that you can target them at a specific person.” Vingerhoets says this ability could have come in handy in prehistoric times, when humans were living among dangerous animals. Tears were a safer way to get attention.”可知，Vingerhoets 认为泪水的主要优势就是你可以将泪水指向一个特定的目标。这种能力在史前发挥了作用，当时人们生活在危险的动物中。泪水是获得注意的一种更安全的方式。由此可知，this ability 指将泪水指向一个特定的目标的能力，故 B 选项正确。

答案：B

10. From the text, we learn that Ad Vingerhoets and Lauren Bylsma ____.

- A. hold different opinions about the causes of tears

- B. think positively of the effects of tears
- C. are working together to study tears
- D. have learned enough about tears

解析：推理判断题。由第三段和第四段中的“Lauren Bylsma, a professor at the University of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. "It seems that tears serve to arouse help and support from others," She says. Vingerhoets agrees”可知, Lauren Bylsma 和 Vingerhoets 都认为泪水可以唤起别人的帮助和支持。结合选项可知, 他们都认可泪水的积极作用。故 B 选项正确。

答案: B

11. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. The types of tears
- B. The components of tears
- C. The science of tears
- D. The opinions about tears

解析：标题归纳题。文章从科学的角度, 分析了哭的种类, 哭的原因等内容, 故 C 选项适合做该文标题。

答案: C

D

My dream of working in a flower shop had its roots in my grandmother's garden, always in bloom, where I made bunches with whatever I could get my hands on. However, I wasn't prepared for the people. Their stories impressed me long after I locked up for the night.

I always enjoyed reading the messages that went along with each bunch. Most were what you would expect, plenty of "I Love You's" and "Get Well Soon." We got "Happy Birthday," "Happy Anniversary" and "Thinking of You" requests that phone messages were written in shorthand: H.B., H.A., T.O.Y.

I would laugh at messages that seemed too sugary or boring, and it disheartened me when customers asked what their sympathy card should say. But I also understood that finding the right words can be a monumental task and that sometimes those words just happen to be the same ones everyone else is using.

I have sold flowers to single men and women; to color-blind fathers shopping with their precocious daughters, to new parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles, to engaged 20 - somethings and couples celebrating 50 years. I've given flowers to homeless men who have in turn given them to pretty girls in summer dresses. People buy flowers when they're in love, in trouble, drunk, devastated, excited and sometimes for no obvious reason.

I took photos of card messages and told my favorite shop stories to co-workers, family and friends, but still so much has gotten away, Precious moments made all the more precious by the fact that they have already come and gone. Now I gauge months by what's in season: sunflowers in July, dahlias (大丽花) in August, roses and maple in October, pine in December, hyacinth (风信子) in March.

A favorite of mine is tulip magnolia(紫玉兰), the way the buds(花蕾) break into flowers and the flowers into many colors on lawns, all in a matter of weeks while it's snowing cherry blossoms. How surprisingly beautiful the life of flowers can be.

12. Why did the author like reading the messages going with the bunches?

- A. They conveyed friendship, love and best wishes.

- B. They reminded the author of his past.
- C. They were sugary and the author found them funny.
- D. They helped to attract customers to buy flowers.

解析：推理判断题。由第二段中的“I always enjoyed reading the messages that went along with each bunch. Most were what you would expect, plenty of“ I Love You”and“ Get Well Soon.” ”可知，每束花上的留言都是诸如“我爱你”，“早日康复”之类表示美好祝愿的词语。作者喜欢这些留言表达出来的友谊，祝愿等内容。故 A 选项正确。

答案：A

13. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?

- A. The messages were boring because of repetitions.
- B. The author likes tulip magnolia because of its growing place.
- C. The author found it depressing to talk about sympathy cards.
- D. The author learned a lot in her grandmother's garden.

解析：推理判断题。由第三段中的“it disheartened me when customers asked what their sympathy card should say”可知，当顾客们询问他们那些慰问卡上应该写什么时，作者感到沮丧，故 C 选项正确。

答案：C

14. What does the underlined word "gauge" probably mean in Paragraph 5?

- A. Spend.
- B. Forget.
- C. Arrange.
- D. Measure.

解析：词义猜测题。由第五段中的“Now I gauge months by what's in season: sunflowers in July, dahlias (大丽花) in August, roses and maple in October, pine in December, hyacinth (风信子) in March”可知，作者根据应季的花(植物)来衡量这个月份：七月的太阳花；八月的大丽花；10月的玫瑰花和枫叶；11月的菠萝；三月的风信子。该划线单词应为“衡量”之意，故选项正确。

答案：D

15. What does the author learn from the flower shop?

- A. She understands that everyone has a favorite flower.
- B. She learns that life is more beautiful with flowers.
- C. She realizes that flowers sell well with message cards.
- D. She finds out that message cards are worth cherishing.

解析：推理判断题。由最后一段中的“‘How surprisingly beautiful the life of flowers can be’”可知，作者认为花的生命非常的美丽。由此可知，美丽的花使生活美丽。故 B 选项正确。

答案：B

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

China has been the birthplace of many of the world's greatest inventions. It was, for example, the first country to produce paper money. Before the invention of paper money and coins, people used many different kinds of things for buying and selling. 16 This exchange of goods and services for other goods and services is called bartering.

___17___ In 1200 BC, people in China began to use shells(贝壳) as money. Usually the shells used as money were very small. This made it easier for people to carry money over long distances, and allowed for trade to develop between different parts of the country.

In the years which followed this invention, many other countries around the world began to do the same,___18___

The next development was in 1000 BC, when China started making bronze and copper shells. It wasn't long before the Chinese made round coins out of metal. ___19___ By 500 BC, metal coins had begun to appear in countries like Persia and Greece, and later in the Roman Empire.

About 1000 years later, leather was used as money in China, and in 806 AD, the first paper banknotes were produced by the Chinese people. ___20___

- A. People also began collecting foreign coins as souvenirs.
- B. However, as economies developed, such exchanges became impractical.
- C. It was still many years before paper currency appeared in Europe.
- D. They also used tiny shells as money for buying and selling.
- E. As time went by, trade between countries increased.
- F. During that time, for example, buying a chicken might cost several potatoes.
- G. The very first coins often had holes in them so that people could string them together.

解析: 16.考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。句意: 在纸币和硬币发明之前, 人们用许多不同的东西来买卖。例如, 在那期间, 买一只鸡可能要用一些土豆来(交换)。分析句意可知, 在纸币发明前人们用实物来买卖, 分析句子可知 F.(During that time, for example, buying a chicken might cost several potatoes.) 就是对那个时代的一个例子。故选 F。

17.考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据下文的内容可知, 在公元前 1200 年使用贝壳作为货币, 很容易运输到远的地方。因此这样用实物的方式不方便, 不实用。分析选项可知 B.项(However, as economies developed, such exchanges became impractical.) 符合题意, 故选 B 项。

18.考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据上句内容, 在这项发明之后的几年里, 世界上许多其他国家也开始这样做, 即就是也使用贝壳来作为货币。分析选项可知 D.项(They also used tiny shells as money for buying and selling.) 符合题意, 故选 D。

19.考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据本空的上下文内容可知, 这时货币出现了新的发展, 即出现金属币。分析选项可知, G 项(The very first coins often had holes in them so that people could string them together. , 最早的硬币上常有洞, 以便人们可以把它串在一起) 与本段 coins,有多处同词的复现。可知 G 项符合题意, 故选 G。

20.考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。根据本段内容可知主要讲述了纸币最早出现在中国。分析选项可知 C 项(It was still many years before paper currency appeared in Europe.) 有词 paper currency 的复现 分析句意: 在公元 806 年, 最初的纸币是由中国人制作的。很多年以一纸币在欧洲出现。从句意可知, C 项符合题意, 故选 C 项。

答案: 16. F 17. B 18. D 19. G 20. C

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳上选项。

A visit to the hospital is rarely a pleasant one. As I made my way to the ward (病房), I took a deep breath and ___21___ a smile. After all, nobody needed another ___22___ face in the room.

As I entered the ward, I overheard my relatives making plans for a ____23____. My grandfather had remained ____24____ for almost a week, with a ____25____ diagnosis from the doctor. Was this really the end for him? ____26____ at my grandparents' place since young, I ____27____ a very close relationship with them. He would sneak me downstairs for ice cream when Grandmother was in the bathroom, while I ____28____ added more sugar in his morning drink because he had a ____29____ tooth that Grandmother disapproved of.

I wanted to ____30____ this quiet man. I did not believe it was his time to go. I had ____31____ about paper cranes (鹤) and wishes coming true. For every one thousand folded paper cranes, we get a wish ____32____ by the gods. ____33____ as it sounds to the adults, I managed to ____34____ my sisters and cousin to carry out this sacred plan.

The last few cranes were ____35____ but a week later he was still in a deep sleep. The one thousand paper cranes had not delivered our ____36____ to the gods. We only had one wish - was that too ____37____ to ask for?

Just when all hope seemed ____38____, a call from my aunt changed everything. She wanted us to come to the hospital immediately my grandfather was awake. A visit to the hospital is ____39____ a pleasant one. However, this time, I was ____40____ by the scent (香气) of flowers that visitors brought. I stepped into my grandfather's ward and saw him holding our jar of paper cranes, This man of few words looked up at me and said, "My good girl, thank you."

21.

- A. hid
- B. gave
- C. practiced
- D. return

22.

- A. beautiful
- B. miserable
- C. serious
- D. ugly

23.

- A. funeral
- B. celebration
- C. meeting
- D. recovery

24.

- A. awake
- B. silent
- C. uncertain
- D. unconscious

25.

- A. firm
- B. wrong
- C. correct
- D. discouraging

26.

A. Supported

B. Raised

C. Held

D. Kept

27.

A. improved

B. destroyed

C. established

D. handled

28.

A. secretly

B. delightedly

C. suprisedly

D. gladly

29.

A. broken

B. healthy

C. sweet

D. white

30.

A. call

B. understand

C. forget

D. awaken

31.

A. read

B. set

C. brought

D. looked

32.

A. sent

B. ignored

C. granted

D. expressed

33.

A. Real

B. Nice

C. Simple

D. Ridiculous

34.

A. allow

B. convince

C. advise

D. inform

35.
A. completed
B. perform
C. started
D. left
36.
A. wish
B. suggestion
C. information
D. opinion
37.
A. heavy
B. high
C. much
D. far
38.
A. promising
B. lost
C. reasonable
D. inspired
39.
A. usually
B. gradually
C. rarely
D. typically
40.
A. praised
B. accepted
C. reminded
D. greeted

解析：21.考查动词词义辨析。hide 藏；give 给；practice 练习；return 返回。第一句提到：到医院去很少令人愉快。所以，当作者去病房时，她深呼吸，练习微笑，努力使自己看起来愉快。故 C 选项正确。

22.考查形容词词义辨析。beautiful 美丽的；miserable 悲惨的，痛苦的；serious 严肃的，认真的；ugly 丑陋的。作者之所以脸上带上微笑，是因为没有人需要病房里再出现一张令人难过的脸。故 B 选项正确。

23.考查名词词义辨析。funeral 葬礼；celebration 庆祝；meeting 会议；recovery 恢复。由下文中的“Was this really the end for him”可知，作者的祖父处于病危状态。所以亲人们在计划葬礼。A 选项正确。

24.考查形容词词义辨析。awake 醒着的；silent 沉默的；uncertain 不确定的；unconscious 无意识的。由下文中的“Was this really the end for him”可知，作者的祖父处于病危状态，失去意识一个星期了。故 D 选项正确。

25.考查形容词词义辨析。firm 坚定的；wrong 错误的；correct 正确的；discouraging 令人泄气的。祖父病危，医生的诊断令人沮丧难过，故 D 选项正确。

26.考查动词词义辨析。support 支持; raise 举起, 提高; hold 拿着, 握着; keep 保持。作者从小时候就在祖父母家被抚养长大, 所以他和祖父母关系很密切。B 选项正确。

27.考查动词词义辨析。improve 提高, 改善; destroy 毁坏; establish 建立; handle 处理。作者和祖父母建立了非常密切的关系。C 选项正确。

28.考查副词词义辨析。secretly 秘密地; delightedly 高兴地; surprisedly 惊讶地; gladly 高兴地。由该句中的“that Grandmother disapproved of”可知, 祖父喜欢吃甜食, 但是祖母不赞成, 所以作者偷偷地给祖父早晨的饮料里多加点糖。故 A 选项正确。

29.考查形容词词义辨析。broken 破碎的; healthy 健康的; sweet 甜的; white 白色的。由该句中的“that Grandmother disapproved of”可知, 祖父喜欢吃甜食, 但是祖母不赞成。have a sweet tooth 意为“喜欢吃甜食”, 是固定表达。C 选项正确。

30.考查动词词义辨析。call 打电话; understand 理解; forget 忘记; awaken 唤醒。第一段中提到, 祖父失去意识一周了。故该处应指作者想唤醒祖父。D 选项正确。

31.考查动词词义辨析。read 读; set 放置, 设置; bring 带来; look 看。作者曾经读到过关于纸鹤和实现愿望的故事。A 选项正确。

32.考查动词词义辨析。send 送, 派; ignore 忽略; grant 答应, 承认; express 表达。每折一千个纸鹤, 上帝就可以答应我们的一个愿望。C 选项正确。

33.考查形容词词义辨析。real 真正的; nice 好的; simple 简单的; ridiculous 荒谬的, 可笑的。尽管这种说法对成年人来说听起来很可笑, 但是作者说服了姐妹和堂兄弟来实施纸鹤计划。故 D 选项正确。

34.考查动词词义辨析。allow 允许; convince 说服, 使相信, 使信服; advise 建议; inform 通知, 告知。由下一段可知, 作者他们折好了纸鹤, 故该处应指作者说服了姐妹和堂兄弟折纸鹤。

35.考查动词词义辨析。complete 完成; perform 表现; start 开始; leave 离开。最后几个纸鹤被完成了, 但是祖父仍然昏睡不醒。A 选项正确。

36.考查名词词义辨析。wish 希望; suggestion 建议; information 信息; opinion 看法。一千个纸鹤没有将我们的愿望传递给上帝。A 选项正确。

37.考查形容词词义辨析。heavy 沉重的; high 高的; much 许多的; far 远的。我们只有一个愿望—难道一个愿望也太多了吗? C 选项正确。

38.考查形容词词义辨析。promising 有前途的, 有希望的; lost 茫然的, 失去的, 丢失的; reasonable 合乎情理的; inspired 受到鼓舞的。祖父仍然昏迷, 一切似乎没有希望了。B 选项切题。

39.考查副词词义辨析。usually 通常地; gradually 逐渐地; rarely 难得地, 少见地; typically 典型地, 有代表性地。到医院去(看病人)很少是令人愉快的。C 选项正确。该句和第一段第一句呼应。

40.考查动词词义辨析。praise 表扬; accept 接受; remind 提醒, 使想起; greet 迎接, 打招呼。通常, 去医院(看病人)令人不愉快。但是, 这一次祖父醒了过来, 所以, 这一次, 迎接作者的是鲜花的香气。D 选项正确。

答案: 21. C 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. D 26. B 27. C 28. A 29. C 30. D 31. A 32. C 33. D 34. B 35. A 36. A 37. C 38. B 39. C 40. D

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

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填空。

On the way to the train station I found a mobile phone on the street. It seemed 41 (break) with battery out. I decided to pick it up and try to put it together to see if it worked. It 42 (do)!

I chose a number from the contact list and found a woman who 43 (luck) knew the 44 (own) so I asked her to please let them know I had the phone. She couldn't reach them so I tried with the station guard; he is not allowed to keep these things.

After 15 minutes, I worried about my train, while 45 (think) what to do, a man called the phone. It was the owner's husband! I explained and he couldn't believe it. He asked 46 I could please wait for him so I did. He came to the station in 10 minutes and soon after his wife arrived.

The look in their faces made 47 all worth it. I'd lost my train but felt so happy to have helped. It could have been 'my' phone. They offered 48 (buy) me flowers or give me something, 49 I of course refused. I thanked them for it and told them their being so 50 (please) and grateful was more than enough for me.

解析：41.考查动词固定用法。句意：它（手机）似乎坏了。seem 意为“似乎，好像”，是系动词，后面跟形容词或 to do，故该空可以填 broken 做表语，也可以填 to be broken。

42.考查时态。根据文章第一句话可知，该句叙述的是发生在过去的事情，故要用一般过去时态。

43.考查副词。句意：我找到了一个女人，幸运的是，她认识手机的主人。该空修饰动词 knew，要用副词。

44.考查名词。句意：我找到了一个女人，幸运的是，她认识手机的主人。该空做 knew 的宾语，且表示“主人”，故该空应填 owner。

45.考查状语从句的省略。翻译：在我考虑该怎么做的时候，一个男人打来了电话。while 引导时间状语从句，应该说“while I was thinking what to do”，该从句主语和主句主语一致，且从句中有系动词 was，根据从句状语从句省略原则，状语从句的主语和系动词可以省略，故该空填 thinking。

46.考查名词性从句。句意：他问是否我愿意等他一会儿。“46 I could please wait for him”是 asked 的宾语从句，且根据句意，该从句应填 whether/if。

47.考查代词。句意：他们脸上的表情使得这一切都值得了。该空做 made 的宾语，代指上文作者所做的一切，故该空应填 it。

48.考查固定句式。句意：他们主动提出给我买花。offer to do sth.意为“主动做某事”，是固定句式。

49.考查定语从句。句意：他们主动提出给我买花或者给我一些东西，当然我拒绝了。“49 I of course refused”是非限制性定语从句，修饰前面提到的“他们主动提出给我买花或者给我一些东西”这件事，引导词在从句中做 refused 的宾语，且这是非限制性定语从句，故该空应填关系代词 which。

50.考查形容词。句意：我告诉他们他们高兴感激对我来说就足够了。该空和 grateful 并列，做 being 的表语，故该空应填形容词 pleased。

答案：41. broken/to be broken 42. did 43. luckily 44. owner 45. thinking 46. if/whether 47. it 48. to buy 49. which 50. pleased

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

51.假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下短文。短文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧）并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

What are friends? We often talks about the topic with others. I think friends are those people can help you when you are in the trouble. As the saying went, "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Friends can tell you your mistakes, though that they say is hard of you to listen to. You can share my happiness, trouble and worry with friends, Someone also says, "You can't walk any step with a friend." So I think friends are very importance to us. I would like to making as many friends as possible.

解析：第一处：考查主谓一致。主语为第一人称 we，根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词要用动词原形。

第二处：考查定语从句。句意：我认为朋友就是在你有困难时帮助你的人。分析句子结构可知，“can help you when you are in trouble”是定语从句，修饰 those people，引导词在从句中做主语，指人，故应用关系代词 that 或 who 引导该从句。

第三处：考查固定短语。in trouble 意为“处于麻烦中，有困难”，是固定短语。the 多余，应去掉。

第四处：考查时态和主谓一致。句意：正如一句谚语所说：患难之交才是真朋友。该句介绍的是客观事实，故该句要用一般现在时态。且主语为 the saying，根据主谓一致原则，谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式 goes。

第五处：考查名词性从句。句意：朋友会告诉你你的错误，尽管他们说的话对你来说很难听。“that they say”是主语从句，该从句中，say 缺少宾语，故要用 what 引导该从句。that 在引导名词性从句时不做成分。

第六处：考查介词。句意：他们所说的话对你来说很难听。表“对于某人来说”，要用介词 for。

第七处：考查句意理解。句意：没有朋友，你寸步难行。根据句意，该处指“没有朋友”，故应用介词 without。

第八处：考查代词。句意：你可以和朋友分享你的快乐，困难，担心等。该处指“你的快乐……”，故该处应用代词 your。

第九处：考查形容词。句意：朋友是非常重要的。做表语，意为“重要的”，要用形容词 important。

第十处：考查固定句式。would like to do 意为“愿意做某事，想要做某事”，是固定句式，故应将 making 改为 make。

答案：1. talks—talk

2. people 后加 who 或 that

3. in 后 the 去掉

4. went--goes

5. that--what

6. of--for

7. with--without

8. my--your

9. importance---important

10. making--make

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

52.假设你是高三学生李华，请给你的美国朋友 Jim 写一封邮件,告诉他你打算参加龙舟训练营，希望他一起参加。邮件的内容包括：

1.介绍训练营的相关内容：例如：时间（7月第一个周）、地点（Olympic forest park）、参加者等；

2.说明你打算参加的原因；

3.询问对方的意向。

提示词：龙舟训练营 Dragon Boat Training Camp

注意：1.词数 100 左右，开头和落款已经给出，不计入总词数；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jim,

How are you going? _____

Yours,
Li Hua

解析：首先审题，这篇文章要求假设你是高三学生李华，请给你的美国朋友 Jim 写一封邮件,告诉他你打算参加龙舟训练营，希望他一起参加。任务中给出的提示信息包含如下内容：

1.介绍训练营的相关内容：例如：时间（7月第一个周）、地点（Olympic forest park）、参加者等；2.说明你打算参加的原因；3.询问对方的意向。抓住了这亮点，我们就抓住了文章的核心内容。其次选用正确的人称和时态，考虑用一般将来时，第一人称来写。然后写出单个句子，使用正确的连词，连句成段。具体来说，写这篇文章时，要注意：提示中的内容比较泛泛，需要适当补充。这篇文章对于考生的综合能力要求较高，要求考生有很强的谋篇布局的能力和组织要点的能力。需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，不能出现文章脱节问题。尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。

【亮点说明】本篇书面表达要点全面，结构紧凑，是一篇较好的范文。这篇短文使用了大量的短语，为文章增色不少，如：take part in 参加，at the same time 同时。还使用了宾语从句 I'm writing to let you know I am going to take part in a Dragon Boat Training Camp.和定语从句 Participants, most of whom are middle school students,will meet at the Olympic forest park in Beijing.等多种句式结构，增加了文章的可读性。

答案：

Dear Jim,

How are things going? I'm writing to let you know I am going to take part in a Dragon Boat Training Camp. It will be held during the first week of July.Participants, most of whom are middle

school students, will meet at the Olympic forest park in Bei jing. I want to take part in it because I regard it as a good chance to learn more about Chinese traditional culture and exercise my body at the same time.

I know you have been a huge fan to Chinese traditional culture, so I think you may cherish this chance. Would you like to go to the camp with me? If so, I believe we will spend a wonderful week learning and playing together.

Looking forward to your early reply. And wish you all the best.

Yours,
Li Hua