

# 2018 年山东省聊城市高三下学期第一次模拟考试试题英语

## 第 I 卷

第一部分 听力（略）

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项

### A

#### **Strongest Female Literary Characters of All Time**

There are some of history's most inspiring and great females who can be found on the pages of these novels.

##### **Elizabeth Bennet**

Called "Lizzie" or "Eliza" by her family and friends, Elizabeth Bennet is the stubborn and clever heroine from the 1813 Jane Austen novel *Pride and Prejudice*. She's the second eldest of five daughters in the Bennet family and, like the rest of her sisters, she is expected to marry for status and money, not for love. To remain true to herself, she would rather remain single, a concept that was unheard at the time.

##### **Nancy Drew**

She first appeared in the 1930s but remains one of the most iconic female characters in all of literature. Created by Edward Stratemeyer, Nancy Drew wasn't simply a pretty girl. Instead, the bold, physically strong, and fiercely intelligent Nancy used her superior intelligence—not her looks—to solve a series of mysteries.

##### **Josephine March**

Jo March is the second eldest daughter in the March family and is a central focus in the novel *Little Women*, published by Louisa May Alcott in 1868. At 15, she is strong-willed, confident, and literary and unlike her sisters, she is outspoken and uninterested in marriage. Jo both struggles with and challenges society's expectations of how women in the 19th century should carry themselves, making her one of literature's most daring female characters.

##### **Hester Prynne**

Recognized by some critics as one of the most important characters in female literature, Hester Prynne is the leading character in Nathaniel Hawthorne's 1850 novel, *The Scarlet Letter*. Married but separated by distance from her husband, Hester has an affair with a minister and becomes pregnant.

1. Why would Elizabeth Bennet rather remain single?

- A. She is too stubborn.
- B. She doesn't want to cheat herself.
- C. She doesn't want to marry for love.
- D. She was the eldest daughter of the family.

解析：细节推理题。根据 Elizabeth Bennet 中 To remain true to herself, she would rather remain single, a concept that was unheard at the time.可知 Elizabeth Bennet 不想为金钱和地位结婚，不想欺骗自己，所以保持单身。故选 B。

答案：B

2. What is Nancy Drew like?

- A. Kind.
- B. Outspoken.
- C. Clever.
- D. Proud.

解析: 细节推理题。根据 Nancy Drew 中 the bold, physically strong, and fiercely intelligent Nancy used her superior intelligence—not her looks—to solve a series of mysteries. 可知 Nancy Drew 勇敢, 强壮和聪明, clever 是她的一个特征, 故选 C。

答案: C

3. Who created Josephine March?

- A. Jane Austen.
- B. Edward Stratemeyer.
- C. Louisa May Alcott.
- D. Nathaniel Hawthorne.

解析: 细节推理题。根据 Josephine March 中 Jo March is the second eldest daughter in the March family and is a central focus in the novel Little Women, published by Louisa May Alcott in 1868. 可知 Josephine March 是 Louisa May Alcott 在 1868 年出版的小说 Little Women 中的中心人物。故选 C。

答案: C

4. What is the right order of the time these females appeared in novels?

- a. Elizabeth Bennet
- b. Nancy Drew
- c. Josephine March
- d. Hester Prynne

- A. dcab
- B. adbc
- C. cdba
- D. adcb

解析: 细节推理题。根据文中 Elizabeth Bennet is the stubborn and clever heroine from the 1813; Nancy Drew first appeared in the 1930s; Josephine March is a central focus in the novel Little Women, published by Louisa May Alcott in 1868. Hester Prynne is the leading character in Nathaniel Hawthorne's 1850 novel. 可知每个人物出现的时间排列顺序, 故选 D。

答案: D

## B

With golden sunshine and a gentle breeze, autumn is the most beautiful season in the year. This is a great time to go outside and have fun. Go to a valley to see red maple trees, go and pick fruit in an orchard or find an open field to fly your kite in.

However, for many high school students, these great activities may be just a dream. With plenty of work to do, they spend all their hours indoors, struggling for a high mark in their exams. Of course, study is one of the most important things for teenagers. But life is definitely much more than that.

Sometimes we spend so much time studying that we forget how to make life wonderful. In

doing so, we lose the real purpose of life — to be a valuable and happy person. To enjoy just how great it is to be alive, we have to put down our books and pens and look around us. Students, take some exercise to improve your health, talk with your parents and friends for understanding and walk around outside to refresh your body and mind.

Going out and enjoying the beautiful countryside often helps our creativity in our work. Chinese craftsman, Lu Ban, created a saw to help woodworkers. But if he hadn't walked outside, he would not have been inspired by a kind of toothed grass. We could also suppose if Newton hadn't rested under that apple tree, then he wouldn't have been hit by an apple, and his classic theories would not have come out.

Going out is not only a break from hard work, but a chance to add to life experience. So come on, give your brain a good rest. Step out of the books and get your bag ready for an autumn outing. We are sure you will get much more than knowledge from the exciting journey.

5. In which paragraph does the writer make a summary about his opinion?

- A. Paragraph 1.
- B. Paragraph 2.
- C. Paragraph 5.
- D. Paragraph 4.

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段 Going out is not only a break from hard work, but a chance to add to life experience.和 We are sure you will get much more than knowledge from the exciting journey.可知作者认为外出是一种增加生活经验的机会，我们会从激动人心的旅程中获得更多的知识。本段表达了作者的观点，故选 C。

答案：C

6. Why is going out a dream for many high school students?

- A. They are unhappy to do so.
- B. Their parents don't allow them to do so.
- C. They think study is the most important thing for them.
- D. They have too much work to do for getting high marks in the exams.

解析：细节推理题。根据第二段 these great activities may be just a dream. With plenty of work to do, they spend all their hours indoors, struggling for a high mark in their exams.可知高中生们有大量的作业要做，要把所有的时间用于学习考高分。对于他们来说外出活动就是一个梦想。故选 D。

答案：D

7. The passage is developed mainly by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. making predictions
- B. reasoning and giving examples
- C. describing the beautiful scenery in Autumn
- D. pointing out the present situation of high school students

解析：推理判断题。根据文中 In doing so, we lose the real purpose of life — to be a valuable and happy person. To enjoy just how great it is to be alive, we have to put down our books and pens and look around us.可知是运用了推理的方法。Lu Ban, created a saw to help woodworkers. ... We could also suppose if Newton hadn't rested under that apple tree, then he wouldn't have been hit by an apple, and his classic theories would not have come out.是运用了举例来说明自己的观

点，故选 B。

答案：B

8. What message can you get from the passage?
- A. Nature is power.
  - B. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
  - C. The author isn't happy with our education at all.
  - D. Going out can make high school students get more.

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段 Going out is not only a break from hard work, but a chance to add to life experience.和 We are sure you will get much more than knowledge from the exciting journey.可知作者认为高中生走出去是一种增加生活经验的机会，会从激动人心的旅程中获得更多的知识。鼓励学生们多出去，故选 D。

答案：D

### C

Sixty-four-year-old Pierre Deom has spent his entire life close to the woods and fields that he loves. Twice a year, his magazine, La Hulotte, focuses on an animal or plant native to the French countryside.

The 100th edition was published in November. The magazine counts more than 150,000 subscribers in many countries, and is doing very well financially. Deom says it all began in January 1972, when he was teaching science in a one-room schoolhouse here. "It upset me how the forests and swamps were beginning to be ruined. The word 'ecology' (生态学) didn't really exist yet. Some friends and I wanted to call attention to the issue. So we said, let's educate the kids. They're ready to hear our message." So he took a step into the unknown, planning to publish his nature journal.

Deom does all the research and writing and the illustrations (插图) of the magazine by hand. He combines science and humor in his writing and drawing to describe the daily life and sufferings of his creatures. Animals you might overlook or consider dull are magically and vividly brought to life in La Hulotte. "I try to write about animals and plants that are easy to find because I want kids to put on boots, take a magnifying glass, go to the woods and fields to observe and be amazed by what they find," Deom says.

And it seems to work. Biologist Jerome Fournier began subscribing to La Hulotte when he was just eight years old. "For me it was the first contact with nature when I was a child. And maybe it's the beginning for my life of scientist. I think so."

What's amazing is its approach. The magazine has realistic drawings and also a little cast of cartoon creatures who comment on things and give a different views. You can read it as an adult or a child; it can be understood on two different levels. So scientists, regular people and children all get something out of it. "It's extraordinary." Fournier says, who works at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, where he says La Hulotte has a crazy following.

9. What does the underlined word "subscribers" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Readers.
- B. Editors.
- C. Sellers.
- D. Collectors.

解析：猜测词义题。此处指该杂志在许多国家拥有超过 15 万的用户，并且在财务上做得很好。句中“subscribers”指订阅者，指杂志的读者，与 readers 同义，故选 A。

答案：A

10. What's the purpose of creating the magazine?

- A. To make a lot of money.
- B. To finish the task of teaching.
- C. To enlarge the areas of forests.
- D. To promote people's awareness of ecology.

解析：细节推理题。根据第二段 “It upset me how the forests and swamps were beginning to be ruined. The word “ecology” (生态学) didn't really exist yet. Some friends and I wanted to call attention to the issue.可知森林和沼泽被破坏了，生态学并没有真正存在。一些朋友和我想提醒大家对生态学引起重视，这是创办这个杂志的目的，故选 D。

答案：D

11. Which words can best describe the magazine La Hulotte?

- A. Scientific and interesting.
- B. Magical and dull.
- C. Vivid and unreal.
- D. Hard to understand.

解析：推理判断题。根据第三段 Deom does all the research and writing and the illustrations (插图) of the magazine by hand. He combines science and humor in his writing and drawing to describe the daily life and sufferings of his creatures.和最后一段 What's amazing is its approach. The magazine has realistic drawings and also a little cast of cartoon creatures who comment on things and give a different views.可知这本杂志科学，幽默，有趣，能够吸引读者。故选 A。

答案：A

12. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. The magazine is a cartoon one.
- B. Adults find the magazine too easy.
- C. Many scientists are the fans of the magazine.
- D. The magazine is not fit for regular people to read.

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段 So scientists, regular people and children all get something out of it. 和 “It's extraordinary.” Fournier says, who works at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, where he says La Hulotte has a crazy following.可知科学家们对这本杂志评价很高，是杂志的疯狂追随者，故选 C。

答案：C

## D

If some parts of a body are very sick or damaged, then doctors might need to remove them. Another way doctors can help is to grow new tissue to replace what is sick or damaged. This is called regenerative medicine (再生医学).

Regenerative medicine sounds like something from a science fiction movie but it is not a new idea. Inside our bones, we have something called ‘marrow’, which makes our blood and keeps us

healthy. Doctors have been giving sick people the bone marrow from other healthy people for the last 30 or 40 years, and this is a kind of regenerative medicine.

Newer developments in regenerative medicine include growing new skin in a laboratory and using it to help people who have been hurt in fires or accidents. Another example of regenerative medicine is a technique developed from studying frogs and mice. When cells are old, like in adults, they can't change what they do in our bodies. For example, a skin cell can't change into an eye cell. But when cells are very young, they can become any cell type. These young cells are called stem cells, and doctors can use them to grow any type of tissue, such as skin, heart or eye. John Gurdon and Shinya Yamanaka won the 2012 Nobel Prize for their studies in this area.

Professor Fiona Watt, from the Centre of Regenerative Medicine at King's College, London, believes that regenerative medicine is so exciting because many different kinds of experts need to work together. 3D printers may be used to print new bones by experts, who need to work closely with university scientists and the surgeons who do the operations in hospitals.

We cannot yet grow new arms or legs for people, but the science fiction dream of regenerative medicine may be closer than we think. Perhaps in the future, doctors will be able to grow whole new bodies for us.

13. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. How to help very sick or damaged people.
- B. Regenerative medicine and science fiction.
- C. We can grow our new bodies in the future.
- D. Regenerative medicine and its development.

解析：主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了什么是再生医学，再生医学的具体应用和发展过程及前景。Regenerative medicine and its development 是全文的主旨大意，故选 D。

答案：D

14. Which of the following is right according to this passage?

- A. Marrow can help grow new bones.
- B. Stem cell can be used to grow any type of tissue.
- C. Surgeons now use 3D printers to print new bones.
- D. Regenerative medicine is a new science in medicine.

解析：细节推理题。根据第三段 These young cells are called stem cells, and doctors can use them to grow any type of tissue, such as skin, heart or eye.可知医生可以用干细胞来生长任何类型的组织，故选 B。

答案：B

15. What's the writer's attitude to the development in regenerative medicine?

- A. Pessimistic.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Indifferent.

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段 We can not yet grow new arms or legs for people, but the science fiction dream of regenerative medicine may be closer than we think. Perhaps in the future, doctors will be able to grow whole new bodies for us.再生医学的科幻梦可能比我们想象的更接近，也许在将来，医生能够为我们培养出全新的身体。由此可知作者对再生医学的发展充满

希望，是乐观的态度。故选 B。

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，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Many cosplay activities are being organized in China, making the subculture popular among some youths. Cosplay means costume play, in which participants wear costumes and fashion accessories (配饰) to represent a specific character. What's the reason why youths are interested in cosplay? 16 Cosplay participants often interact with each other to dress up as characters from animes (动漫), cartoons, comic books, films, TV programs and video games. Youths who love cosplay have their own sets of jokes, which "outsiders" rarely understand. 17

Cosplayers are almost always young, most of them under 25, and as they grow older, they tend to give up the practice. 18 Instead, they should treat such youngsters as normal youths, but at the same time warn them never to cross the social and moral boundaries.

The cosplay subculture is a kind of performing arts. Cosplayers usually get the costumes in these ways. First, through some companies that make and sell packaged suits for cosplay. Second, through some individuals that make costumes and accessories. 19

With capital flowing into the AGC (二次元) industry, more specific and mature business models help the industry develop further. 20 Since then the domestic animation and game industry has been developing healthily with a stronger sense of using legal products. China's ACG industry is likely to see higher growth in 2019.

A. And besides, by making them themselves.

B. It's a way for youths to express virtual (虚拟的) love.

C. Perhaps that's why people are prejudiced against them.

D. Based on a research, 2015 proved to be a turning point.

E. The cosplay industry is expected to witness more success.

F. Therefore, there is no need for parents to overreact to cosplay.

G. So regulators should strictly monitor such events to prevent improper behaviors.

16.

解析：考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。上句问题是年轻人对动漫真人秀感兴趣的原因是什么？B 项：这是年轻人表达虚拟爱的一种形式，是对上句问题的回答。故选 B。

答案：B

17.

解析：考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。上句讲喜欢 cosplay 的年轻人有自己的笑话集，“局外人”很少能理解。C 项：也许这就是人们对他们怀有偏见的原因，是对上句的补充说明，故选 C。

答案：C

18.

解析：考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。上句讲 Cosplayers 几乎都是年轻人，随着年龄的增长，他们倾向于放弃练习。下句是家长的正确做法，F 项：因此父母没有必要对 cosplay 反应过度，承上启下，故选 F。

答案：F

19.

解析：考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。A 项中 besides 与本段中的 First, Second 并列，说明 cosplay 亚文化这种表演艺术，故选 A。

答案：A

20.

解析：考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。本段主要讲中国动画和游戏产业的发展过程，下句句意：从那时起，国内动画和游戏产业就一直健康发展，使用法律产品的意识更强。D 项：基于一项研究，2015 年被证明是一个转折点。那时指的是 D 项中的 2015 年这个转折点，故选 D。

答案：D

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选项。

One evening I was walking down a dimly（昏暗地）lit street. Just then I heard 21 coming from behind some bushes only yards from where I stood 22. I slowed down to listen, and panicked when I 23 that they were the sounds from a girl being 24.

Should I get involved?

I was frightened for my own 25 and cursed（咒骂）myself for having suddenly decided to take a(n) 26 route home that night. What if I became another 27? Shouldn't I just run to the nearest phone and call the police?

I knew I had to 28 fast. I could not turn my back on the fate of this unknown girl, even if it meant 29 my own life. I am not a(n) 30 man, nor am I athletic. But 31 I had finally decided to offer help, I became strangely transformed.

I ran behind the bushes and 32 the attacker off the girl. We fell to the ground, where we fought for a few minutes until the attacker jumped up and 33.

I struggled to rise from the ground and 34 the girl, who was sobbing behind a tree. In the darkness, I could 35 see her outline, but I could certainly 36 her trembling shock. Not wanting to frighten her any further, I spoke to her from a 37. "It's OK." I said 38. "The man ran away. You are safe now."

There was a long pause and then I heard the words, uttered（说）in wonder, in 39.

"Dad, is that you?" And then, from behind the tree, 40 my youngest daughter, Katherine. God has a way of allowing us to be in the right place at the right time.

21.

- A. whispers
- B. screams
- C. laughter
- D. prayers

解析：考查名词。A. whispers 低语；B. screams 尖叫；C. laughter 笑；D. prayers 祈祷。根据句中 dimly（昏暗地）lit street 和 behind some bushes 场景描写，下句的 panicked 和下文 the attacker off the girl. 可知作者听到了女孩的尖叫声，故选 B。

答案：B

22.

- A. Alarmed
- B. Determined
- C. Convinced
- D. Embarrassed

解析：考查形容词。A. Alarmed 惊恐的；B. Determined 坚决的；C. Convinced 确信的；D. Embarrassed 尴尬的。根据当时情境，在昏暗的街上，灌木丛后传出女孩的尖叫声，可知作者当时很惊恐，故选 A。

答案：A

23.

- A. noticed
- B. remembered
- C. realized
- D. doubted

解析：考查动词。A. noticed 注意；B. remembered 记得；C. realized 意识到；D. doubted 怀疑。作者通过判断，意识到声音来自被攻击的女孩。故选 C。

答案：C

24.

- A. treated
- B. questioned
- C. scolded
- D. attacked

解析：考查动词。A. treated 治疗；B. questioned 询问；C. scolded 责骂；D. attacked 攻击。根据下文的 the attacker 可知女孩被 attacker 攻击，故选 D。

答案：D

25.

- A. mistake
- B. discovery
- C. schedule
- D. safety

解析：考查名词。A. mistake 错误；B. discovery 发现；C. schedule 时间表；D. safety 安全。遇到这种情况，作者为自己的安全担心，怕参与其中自己面临危险。故选 D。

答案：D

26.

- A. new
- B. usual
- C. dangerous
- D. normal

解析：考查形容词。A. new 新的；B. usual 通常的；C. dangerous 危险的；D. normal 正常的。作者咒骂自己决定走一条新路线回家的想法，指离开现场，故选 A。

答案：A

27.

- A. witness
- B. listener
- C. loser
- D. victim

解析：考查名词。A. witness 证人；B. listener 听众；C. loser 失败者；D. victim 受害人。此处指作者思考如果自己是受害人怎么办，故选 D。

答案：D

28.

- A. leave
- B. speak
- C. act
- D. strike

解析：考查动词。A. leave 离开；B. speak 说；C. act 行动；D. strike 罢工。作者意识到自己必须马上行动，帮助受攻击的女孩。故选 C。

答案：C

29.

- A. risking
- B. damaging
- C. saving
- D. preventing

解析：考查动词。A. risking 冒险；B. damaging 破坏；C. saving 挽救；D. preventing 防止。此处指如果去帮助女孩，可能自己的生命会冒险，故选 A。

答案：A

30.

- A. selfish
- B. brave
- C. enthusiastic
- D. curious

解析：考查形容词。A. selfish 自私的；B. brave 勇敢的；C. enthusiastic 热情的；D. curious 好奇的。作者认为自己不是勇敢的人，也不是运动员，但决定帮助女孩。故选 B。

答案：B

31.

- A. once
- B. even if
- C. as if

D. until

解析：考查连词。A. once 一旦；B. even if 即使；C. as if 好像；D. until 直到。作者一旦决定提供帮助，自己就奇怪地发生了巨大改变。表示“一旦”，故选 A。

答案：A

32.

A. threw

B. pulled

C. put

D. lost

解析：考查动词。A. threw 抛；B. pulled 拉；C. put 放；D. lost 遗失。我跑到灌木丛后把攻击者从女孩那拉开，根据常识选 B。

答案：B

33.

A. shouted

B. escaped

C. froze

D. searched

解析：考查动词。A. shouted 呼喊；B. escaped 逃离；C. froze 冻结；D. searched 搜寻。作者和攻击者搏斗了一会，直到他跳起来逃离，故选 B。

答案：B

34.

A. approached

B. recognized

C. hugged

D. warned

解析：考查动词。A. approached 走近；B. recognized 意识到；C. hugged 拥抱；D. warned 警告。作者挣扎着从地上起来，走近女孩。故选 A。

答案：A

35.

A. clearly

B. gradually

C. barely

D. surprisingly

解析：考查副词。A. clearly 清晰地；B. gradually 逐渐地；C. barely 仅仅；D. surprisingly 惊人地。此处指作者不能清晰地看到女孩的轮廓，故选 C。

答案：C

36.

A. show

B. measure

C. discover

D. sense

解析：考查动词。A. show 显示；B. measure 测量；C. discover 发现；D. sense 感觉到。此处指作者能够感觉到女孩颤抖的震惊，这不是能看到的而是感觉到的。故选 D。

答案：D

37.

A. bush

B. tree

C. distance

D. corner

解析：考查名词。A. bush 灌木；B. tree 树；C. distance 距离；D. corner 角落。作者不想再让女孩受到惊吓，所以隔着一段距离和她说话。故选 C。

答案：C

38.

A. suddenly

B. patiently

C. quickly

D. softly

解析：考查副词。A. suddenly 突然；B. patiently 耐心地；C. quickly 迅速地；D. softly 温柔地。因为女孩刚受到惊吓，所以作者是温柔地和她说话。根据常识选 D。

答案：D

39.

A. shock

B. amazement

C. panic

D. silence

解析：考查名词。A. shock 震惊；B. amazement 惊异；C. panic 恐慌；D. silence 沉默。此处指停顿了一会后，作者听到了惊异的提问，故选 B。

答案：B

40.

A. stepped

B. hid

C. marched

D. passed

解析：考查动词。A. stepped 走出；B. hid 隐藏；C. marched 前进；D. passed 通过。此处指从树后走出了作者的小女儿 Katherine,指女孩走出来见作者.故选 A。

答案：A

## 第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

I want you, my dear readers, to live a life like a dog. Am I crazy? No. What I tell you is really useful.

Be yourself. When we adopted Rocky, I almost forgot to ask his name. The clerk said, “It’s Rocky, but IM change it to Pierre, if I 41 (be) you.” We soon learned this black boy was anything but a Pierre. He’s athletic, funny, 42 (society), and free. The name Rocky suits him well. No matter 43 others think you should be like, it’s always best to be your true self.

Master the basics. Eat, sleep, exercise, and connect with your family. Rocky is never too busy to eat, too distracted to sleep, or too tired for a walk, 44 does he ever turn down an opportunity to connect. His wagging-tail greetings, kisses, and ability 45 (land) directly in the middle of the sitting room 46 (be) all powerful statements of just how basic the need to connect really is. And yet, in today’s world, 47 is often easy to forget that family and friends are 48 (actual) basics.

Explore, explore, explore. Curious and smart, Rocky always seems ready to explore new territory. He’ll happily learn a new “trick”, climb new hills, or try new toys. In life, the 49 (choose) is yours: play it safe and keep staying, 50 face the unknown and continue to grow.

41.

解析：考查动词。句中是 if 条件句的虚拟语气，表示与现在的事实相反，if 从句用一般过去时，动词 be 用 were,故填 were。

答案：were

42.

解析：考查形容词。与 athletic, funny 并列，作 is 的表语用形容词，故填 social。

答案：social

43.

解析：考查代词。此处指无论其他人认为你应该是怎么样，作 like 的宾语，指什么，故填 what。

答案：what

44.

解析：考查副词。句中有否定词 never，表示后者也不，用 nor/neither +助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语，句子倒装。故填 nor/neither。

答案：nor/neither

45.

解析：考查动词不定式。此处是不定式作定语，修饰名词 ability，故填 to land。

答案：to land

46.

解析：考查主谓一致。句中主语是 His wagging-tail greetings, kisses, and ability，三个并列成

分做主语，谓语动词与之一致用复数，故填 are。

答案：are

47.

解析：考查代词。句中不定式 to forget 做真正主语，做形式主语用 it，故填 it。

答案：it

48.

解析：考查形容词。此处修饰名词 basics 用形容词，指实际的基础。故填 actual。

答案：actual

49.

解析：考查名词。此处由 the 修饰做主语，用名词。故填 choice。

答案：choice

50.

解析：考查连词。此处指谨慎行事，保持住或者面对未知，继续成长。前后句是选择关系，用 or 连接。故填 or。

答案：or

#### 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）

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作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多两处。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（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

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。

Last week, our school hold an activity about how to help some poor children to go to school and live their childhood happy. First, some old textbooks were collected and sent to those children so that the books could reused by them. Second, we made speeches in the public to appeal to more people and organization to help and care for those poor children. Beside, after the speeches, some students even donated his pocket money and clothes. They were proud of that they did.

Thanks for the activity, I have made up my mind to do more to help the children in need, for giving is better than receive.

解析：

51. hold→ held. 考查动词时态。根据时间状语 Last week 可知本文是叙述过去发生的事，用一般过去时。故 hold→ held。

52. happy→ happily. 考查副词。此处修饰动词 live 用副词，指幸福地生活，故 happy→ happily。

53. reused 前加 be. 考查被动语态。句中是情态动词的被动语态，结构为：could +be+过去分词。故 reused 前加 be。

54. 删除 public 前 the. 考查固定短语。in public “公开地，当众”，是固定短语。故删除 public 前的 the。

55. organization→ organizations.考查名词。organization 是可数名词,和 and 前的 people 并列,由 more 修饰用名词复数。故 organization→ organizations。

56. Beside→ Besides.考查副词。beside 是介词,指“在…旁边”, besides 是副词,“此外,而且”。此处表示此外,故 Beside→ Besides。

57. his→their.考查代词。此处指代句中提到的 some students 是复数,用 their 指代。故 his→their。

58.that→what.考查代词。此处指他们为他们所做的事感到自豪,指代他们所做的事,用 what 引导,故 that→what。

59.for→to.考查介词。thanks for “因…感谢”, thanks to “由于,幸亏”,此处表示由于,幸亏,故 for→to。

60. receive→ receiving.考查动词形式。和句中的 giving 对比,也用动词-ing 形式,故 receive → receiving。

答案:

51. hold→ held

52. happy→ happily

53. reused 前加 be

54.删除 public 前的 the

55. organization→ organizations

56. Beside→ Besides

57. his→their

58. his→their

59. for→to

60. receive→ receiving

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

61.假定你是李华,你的外国朋友 Lucy 发现中国人很喜欢红色,但是她不确定中国人在什么场合下会使用红色。请你给她写一封信,告诉她中国人对于红色的理解和使用。要点如下:

- 1.中国人对于红色的理解;
- 2.使用红色的场合;
- 3.使用红色的一些禁忌。

注意: 1.词数 100 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3.开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Dear Lucy,

I'm glad to receive your letter.

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Best wishes!

Yours,  
Li hua

解析：李华向外国朋友 Lucy 介绍中国人对于红色的理解和使用，本文属于介绍内容用一般现在时来写，要根据具体句意判断需要使用的人称。文章主要分三部分：首先说明写信目的，然后重点介绍中国人对于红色的理解和使用红色的场合；最后说明使用红色的一些禁忌。写作时要注意用词准确，表达全面，条理清楚，语言简洁明了，易于对方理解。

答案：范文：

Dear Lucy,

I am glad to receive your letter. In your letter, you mentioned that we Chinese prefer red but you are at a loss about when to use it. Here, I will tell you something about it.

Yes, we do like red, because red stands for happiness and good fortune in our culture. Therefore, you can see people wear red clothes and hang red lanterns in Spring Festival. And the senior citizens even give their grandchildren some lucky money in red envelopes. Besides, young couples also dress red on their traditional weddings.

However, be sure to avoid wearing red clothes during some sad events, such as attending funerals and visiting some patients. If you do so, it is really rude. I hope my explanations will be of use for you.

Best wishes!

Yours,  
Lihua