

2018 年陕西省宝鸡市高三教学质量检测（二） 试题英语

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Mid-February of 2018 brings us two key events: Valentine's Day and the start of the Year of the Dog. Happiness and romance are in the air. Both at home and abroad various celebrations are held for the two western and Chinese festivals. Here are some activities recommended to you, which few people will miss the chance to participate in them.

Dog themed exhibition held in Beijing to greet the Spring Festival

The Chinese Lunar New Year will start on Feb 16, making start of the Year of the Dog. To celebrate it, an exhibition entitled "Best Wishes from the Auspicious Dog" will be opened.

The place: At the Capital Museum in Beijing.

The exhibition time: From Feb 14, 2018 till March 18 9:00 am ~ 6:00 pm per day.

The main theme: The relationship between dogs and humans, the exhibition has collected cultural relics, pictures, historical facts to show that dogs have accompanied us throughout history.

Admission: 80 yuan for per adult, children under 15 free.

Favorable items: Anyone with their sweetheart will enjoy free admission.

A large celebration held by Boston Chinese community to celebrate the Year of the Dog

Date: From February 14 to February 16, 2018. 9:30 am—5 pm.

Place: In Copley Square Hotel, Boston.

Programs: Dragon dance, lion dance, magic show, Beijing opera and ballet.

Food: Many traditional Chinese foods such as hotpots, dumplings, rice cakes.

Fare: Sponsored by a large Chinese Cooperation, all the fees are free.

Highlights: Anyone whose birthday is in the Year of the dog will receive a mascot of the dog.

Attention: Participants need to register in advance by visiting the website: <http://www.chsb.com>.

The 2018 Dingsheng Royal Lantern Fair to welcome the coming Chinese lunar new year.

With the theme of embracing the Year of the Dog, the 2018 Dingsheng Royal Lantern Fair kicks off in Chengde city, North China's Hebei province. More than 50 groups of Lanterns in various shapes and sizes are illuminated during the festival to promote Chinese Spring Festival culture. In addition to the carved ice exhibition, visitors can also watch folk performances.

Opening time: From February 14, Valentine's Day till March 2.

Highlights: An dating area will be set aside for the singles to find the other half of theirs.

Admission: 1.100 yuan for each adult, children under 15 free.

2. Anyone who married in the year of the dog will enjoy the half price.

1. Which celebration will last longest according to the text?

- A. The dog themed exhibition in Beijing.
- B. The large celebration in Boston.
- C. Dingsheng Royal Lantern Fair in Chengde.

D. The celebration in Copley Square Hotel.

解析：比较题。由 The exhibition time: From Feb 14, 2018 till March 18 可知 Dog themed exhibition held in Beijing to greet the Spring Festival 持续时间是 32 天；由 Date: From February 14 to February 16, 2018. 9:30 am—5 pm. 可知 A large celebration held by Boston Chinese community to celebrate the Year of the Dog 持续时间是 2 天；由 Opening time: From February 14, Valentine's Day till March 2. 可知 The 2018 Dingsheng Royal Lantern Fair to welcome the conning Chinese lunar new year. 持续时间是 14 天，故选 A。

答案：A

2. In Boston celebration, a mascot of the dog will be received by anyone born in _____.

- A. 2004
- B. 1996
- C. 2012
- D. 1994

解析：推理判断题。由 Highlights: Anyone whose birthday is in the Year of the dog will receive a mascot of the dog. 可知每个生于狗年的人，都会获得一个小狗吉祥物。2018 年是狗年，12 年是一轮， $2018-24=1994$ ，所以选 D。

答案：D

3. How much will a couple married in the year of dog pay for Dingsheng Lantern Fair admission?

- A. 60 yuan.
- B. 100 yuan.
- C. 200 yuan.
- D. 150 yuan.

解析：计算题。由 Admission: 100 yuan for each adult, children under 15 free. 和 Anyone who married in the year of the dog will enjoy the half price. 可知成人每人 100 元，一对夫妇就是 200 元，狗年结婚的夫妇享受半价优惠，所以应该是 100 元，选 B。

答案：B

B

Recently a creative advertisement displaying the deep love between an overseas student and his parents has stirred up a debate on Chinese social media, with many criticizing China's younger generation of being spoiled and too dependent.

In the ad, which was created by Chins Merchants Bank to promote its credit card for overseas students, a Chinese student named Lan overcomes the initial "fresh-off-the-boat" feeling and starts to make friends with local American students. Deciding to make some stir-fried tomatoes and eggs, a popular Chinese dish, to impress his foreign friends, Lan asks his parents in China for help. Despite the 12-hour time difference, the parents wake up at 4 am to make a how-to-video for their son.

The ad has been viewed over 1.2 million times since it was posted online on Thursday, and has received mixed reactions from Chinese netizens.

Some called it a heart-wrenching demonstration of parental love, sharing their own moving moments with their parents.

"When I studied abroad, my mother also taught me how to cook delicious dishes over the

Internet, so that I would not starve and could enjoy my life in a foreign country, “wrote a netizen on Sina Weibo, adding that the ad brought her to tears.

Others showed a different opinion, criticizing the parents for spoiling the boy.

“Chinese parents spoil their children. I think it’s heartless and not touching to wake your parents up in the middle of the night just to satisfy your vanity to impress others. Such parental love would only destroy a child, rather than make him/her independent,” wrote a netizen.

“I think the boy is dumb to ask his parents for help, as a casual online search of the recipe can offer at least 6 million results. Spoiling your child is not love, it’s called connivance (纵容),” noted another netizen.

4. What does the creative advertisement lead to on Chinese social media?

- A. A great economic interest.
- B. A great increase in credit card sales.
- C. A hot topic on social morality.
- D. A heated debate on Chinese family education.

解析：细节理解题。由 Recently a creative advertisement displaying the deep love between an overseas student and his parents has stirred up a debate on Chinese social media,可知这个创意性广告在中国的社交媒体引起了一场关于中国家庭教育的热烈的争论，选 D。

答案：D

5. According to paragraph 2, Lan called his parent at _____ in American time.

- A. 8:00 am
- B. 20:00 pm
- C. 16:00 pm
- D. 4:00 am

解析：计算题。由 Despite the 12-hour time difference, the parents wake up at 4 am to make a how-to-video for their son.可知他的父母凌晨四点钟醒来，美国和中国有十二个小时的时差，所以 Lan 给他们父母打电话的时间是美国时间下午四点，选 C。

答案：C

6. What is the first netizen’s attitude towards the story in the ad on Sina Weibo?

- A. Ambiguous.
- B. Negative.
- C. Neutral.
- D. Sympathetic.

解析：推理判断题。由”When I studied abroad, my mother also taught me how to cook delicious dishes over the Internet, so that I would not starve and could enjoy my life in a foreign country, “wrote a netizen on Sina Weibo, adding that the ad brought her to tears.可推断出第一个网民对广告中的故事持共鸣态度，选 D。

答案：D

7. What’s the best title of the text?

- A. Controversial Ad Draws Mixed Reaction from Chinese Public.
- B. How to Make a Popular Chinese Dish.
- C. The Current Situation of Chinese Netizens.

D. Arguments on China's Advertisement Business.

解析：主旨大意题。由 Recently a creative advertisement displaying the deep love between an overseas student and his parents has stirred up a debate on Chinese social media, with many criticizing China's younger generation of being spoiled and too dependent. 可知这篇文章主要讲了一个创意性广告在中国的社交媒体引起了一场关于中国家庭教育的热烈的争论，选 A。

答案：A

C

I spent a week in Rugao, Jiangsu, a third- or four-tier (四线) city about 200 km northwest of Shanghai, participating in the 20th Asian Masters Athletics Championship, I went there with a simple expectation, other than trying to get into the finals of the 100m event for the 65—69 age group, to take some good photos of historical architecture, of a China before development wipes away its past.

We arrived at Rugao at nearly midnight and the first sight of Rugao was in the morning, from the window of Wenfeng City Hotel. There, right in front of me, were rows and rows of neatly built and good quality low-rise homes of pretty recent origin. And there were many high-rise buildings rising in the distance. The streets were landscaped and orderly and not much different from Singapore.

The basic structure of Rugao was everything a modern city would have, not a third-tier city away from the modern coastal cities. I managed to visit the villages myself and along the way the sight was of newly built farmers' homes, built just behind the small living quarters of the past. The few remains of the past that were still standing have been rebuilt and served the owners in their bigger homes as storerooms or garages.

What really impressed me was the sight of the people of Rugao. The people were pretty well off, living in good quality homes and looking very contented with their lives. The children, the youth and the young were a pleasant surprise. They were all the stadium during the Opening Ceremony for the Asian Masters. Some were there to perform, some were there as audiences to this international events. And the unpredictable happened, the sky opened up, and everyone was wet. But the youth and children came well prepared, with a thin transparent (透明的) raincoat over their costumes and their latest fashionable wear.

8. The writer went to Rugao mainly to _____.

- A. take part in a sports meeting
- B. go for a sightseeing
- C. take some pictures of China
- D. visit some relatives

解析：细节理解题。由 I spent a week in Rugao, Jiangsu, a third- or four-tier (四线) city about 200 km northwest of Shanghai, participating in the 20th Asian Masters Athletics Championship 可知作者去如皋，主要是参加一次体育会议，选 A。

答案：A

9. What does the writer think of Rugao?

- A. A poor third-tier city far from coastal cities.
- B. Far more beautiful and modern than expected.
- C. It is very different from Singapore.

D. The villagers are poor but the city of Rugao is rich.

解析：推理判断题。由 There, right in front of me, were rows and rows of neatly built and good quality low-rise homes of pretty recent origin. And there were many high-rise buildings rising in the distance.和 The basic structure of Rugao was everything a modern city would have, not a third-tier city away from the modern coastal cities. 可推断出如皋的美丽和现代化远远超出了作者的期待，选 B。

答案：B

10. What does the underlined **the sky opened up** in the last paragraph mean?

A. The sky was high up.

B. There was a big sunshine.

C. It was raining.

D. The sky was opened by someone.

解析：语义理解题。由 and everyone was wet. But the youth and children came well prepared, with a thin transparent (透明的) raincoat over their costumes and their latest fashionable wear.

可猜出忽然，下雨了，选 C。

答案：C

11. What might the text be likely to talk about next?

A. The preparations for opening ceremony for the Asian Masters.

B. The performance of Rugao in the rainy opening ceremony.

C. The achievements of the 20th Asian Masters Athletics Championship.

D. The closing ceremony for the Asian Masters.

解析：推理判断题。由 They were all the stadium during the Opening Ceremony for the Asian Masters. Some were there to perform, some were there as audiences to this international events.可推断出文章接下来会谈论如皋雨中的开幕式表演，选 B。

答案：B

D

Companion planting is the idea that some kinds of plants can help each other grow. Plants that are compatible together generally have similar needs in terms of nutrients, soil and moisture levels.

Advice about which plants are compatible is sometimes based more on tradition than proof. But experts say there is evidence to support certain combinations. These can improve harvests, reduce disease and help with pest control by attracting helpful insects.

For example, some kinds of soil bacteria take nitrogen from the air and make it into a form that plants can use. The plants hold the nitrogen in their roots. Legumes (豆科植物) are especially good at this nitrogen (氮) -fixing. Then any crops that share the same space with the legumes can get the nitrogen when the roots are broken down.

Beans and potatoes can also share territory well because their roots reach different levels in the soil. Deep-rooted vegetables get nutrients and moisture from lower down in the soil, so they do not compete with plants with shallower roots.

But some plants placed together may harm each other's development. For example, tomatoes do not like wet soil but watercress does, so you would probably want to keep them separated.

Some kinds of produce should be kept apart even after being harvested. This is because of ethylene gas (乙烯气体). Ethylene is a plant hormone (激素) that can cause some foods to ripen too quickly. Apples release ethylene gas. Apricots, melons and tomatoes also release a lot of ethylene. Some vegetable are easily affected by ethylene, including asparagus, broccoli, cabbage and cucumbers.

This risk of ripening too soon is why markets often separate high ethylene-producing foods from those that are sensitive to the gas. But if you put an apple in a bag with a green banana, the ethylene from the apple will make the banana ready to eat sooner.

What about peaches, plums and nectarines? These kinds of fruit do not need any help from an apple—they release enough ethylene to ripen themselves. But that does not mean there is no way to get the job done faster.

Growers suggest placing the fruit in a fruit bowl or in a paper bag with the top folded over. Keep the fruit at room temperature, out of direct sunlight. Once the fruit is soft enough, either use it or put it in the refrigerator to keep it from getting too ripe.

12. Companion planting refers to the idea that _____

- A. some crops can grow together to benefit each other.
- B. some crops have the similar needs of nutrients, soil and water level.
- C. some plants can damage each other if grown together.
- D. a good farming method to prevent natural disasters.

解析: 细节理解题。由 Companion planting is the idea that some kinds of plants can help each other grow. Plants that are compatible together generally have similar needs in terms of nutrients, soil and moisture levels.可知混栽植物指的是有些植物可以一起种植,彼此受益的观点,选 A。

答案: A

13. According to the text, _____ cannot grow together.

- A. beans and potatoes
- B. tomatoes and watercress
- C. legumes and corns
- D. rice and sugarcane

解析: 细节理解题。由 For example, tomatoes do not like wet soil but watercress does, so you would probably want to keep them separated.可知西红柿和西洋菜不能一起种植,选 B。

答案: B

14. What is the function of ethylene?

- A. To improve the quality of fruits.
- B. To produce a poisonous gas.
- C. To keep vegetables fresh.
- D. To make fruits ripe earlier.

解析: 细节理解题。由 Ethylene is a plant hormone (激素) that can cause some foods to ripen too quickly.可知乙烯气体的作用是让果实早点成熟,选 D。

答案: D

15. The text is most likely to be taken from _____.

- A. a newspaper of medicine

- B. a magazine of biology
- C. a journal of agriculture
- D. a travel report

解析：推理判断题。这篇文章主要介绍了一些农业知识，所以这篇文章最可能出自农业杂志，选 C。

答案：C

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。

One day a professor entered the classroom and told the students about a surprised test. After hearing that, all students were seated and waited for the test to begin. 16 Once he was done with handing out the papers to all the students, he asked them to turn the test pages and begin.

The students were confused to see that there was not a question but just a black dot in the center of the page. The professor noticed the students' face expression and told them, "I want you to write about what you see there."

17 At the end of the class, the professor took all answer sheets and started reading each answer from each sheet in front of all students. All of them described about the black dot and tried to explain its position etc... 18

Professor began to explain, "Don't worry. I am not going to give you grades for this but I just want you to think about something. Here everyone focused on the black dot and wrote about it but no one wrote about the white paper. 19 The white paper represents our whole life and the black spot represents problems in our life.

"Our lives are a gift given to us by God, with love and care, and we always have reasons to celebrate—our friends around us, the jobs that provides us our livelihood, the miracles we see every day."

"20 but we never see that these problems are very small compared with everything we have in our life."

- A. The same is with our life.
- B. Instead, you should be responsible for what you did.
- C. The students were still confused but got started with the test.
- D. After the professor finished reading, the whole class was silent.
- E. Luckily, research shows there is a lot you can do to avoid those moments.
- F. Still we just focus on day to day problems like health issues, lack if money,
- G. Then, the professor gave the test papers to all students with text facing down at the desk.

16.

解析：语义理解题。由 Once he was done with handing out the papers to all the students, he asked them to turn the test pages and begin.可知这里意思是然后，这名教授把所有同学的试卷文本朝下的放在桌子上，选 G。

答案：G

17.

解析：语义理解题。由 The students were confused to see that there was not a question but just a black dot in the center of the page. 可知这里意思是学生们仍然很困惑，但是开始答试卷，选

C。

答案：C

18.

解析：语义理解题。由 At the end of the class, the professor took all answer sheets and started reading each answer from each sheet in front of all students. 可知这里意思是这个教授完成阅读后，整个班级都沉默了，选 D。

答案：D

19.

解析：语义理解题。由 The white paper represents our whole life and the black spot represents problems in our life. 可知这里意思是这和我们的生活一样，选 A。

答案：A

20.

解析：语义理解题。由 but we never see that these problems are very small compared with everything we have in our life. 可知这里意思是我们仍然关注日常的问题，例如：健康问题，缺钱等，选 F。

答案：F

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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A comfort zone, particularly for students in high school, serves as a non-risk, no-failure and non-rejection zone. It 21 that most teenagers are not 22 to extend themselves or take risks in their life and they 23 want to escape from their parents.

My first 24 of being thrown out of my comfort zone was in my high school. Many of my friends in the first year had started to 25, regardless of the results, with alcohol, drugs or other 26 things. For them, it was 27 to care more about alcohol, parties or girlfriends/boyfriends rather than their 28, study or other friends. That was not the case with me. None of my friends had the determination to 29 their risky behavior, including pressure in the new group and the new comfort zone of going along with new friends. 30, they simply replaced one comfort zone with another riskier one with potentially severe results. Those had little 31 for me.

I considered myself to be smarter than my old friends and was trying to develop 32 and diverse interests. I threw myself into my 33 and spent a long time in the library. I took an active part in community service. I gained confidence and the rewards of my study 34 my old friends wandered in school, with little thought or concern for their 35. Could they support themselves in the future? Because of our 36 opinion, interests and values, the only 37 of our friendship, we chose to end it. I couldn't 38 their group just to be accepted.

39 I went through a high school student's worst experience—having no peer（同龄人）group.

A quote from the television series *Boy Meets World* _____ 40 _____ my personal experience with peer groups: "Lose one friend, lose all friends, but don't lose yourself."

21.

- A. reflects
- B. allows
- C. notes
- D. determines

解析：考查动词。它反映出大多数青少年不愿意拓展他们自己，或者在生活中冒险，他们甚至想要摆脱他们的父母。reflects 反映，allows 允许，notes 注意，determines 决定。

答案：A

22.

- A. open
- B. willing
- C. proud
- D. devoted

解析：考查形容词。它反映出大多数青少年不愿意拓展他们自己，或者在生活中冒险，他们甚至想要摆脱他们的父母。open 公开的，willing 乐意的，proud 骄傲的，devoted 忠诚的。

答案：B

23.

- A. already
- B. yet
- C. still
- D. even

解析：考查副词。它反映出大多数青少年不愿意拓展他们自己，或者在生活中冒险，他们甚至想要摆脱他们的父母。already 已经，yet 然而，still 仍然，even 甚至。

答案：D

24.

- A. game
- B. grade
- C. experience
- D. example

解析：考查名词。我第一次被抛出我的舒适区的经历是在读高中时。game 游戏，grade 年级，experience 经历，example 例子。

答案：C

25.

- A. compare
- B. adjust
- C. experiment
- D. fight

解析：考查动词。由 regardless of the results, with alcohol, drugs or other _____ 26 _____ things. 可

知我朋友中的许多人在第一年就开始尝试。compare 比较, adjust 调整, experiment 尝试, fight 打架。

答案: C

26.

A. painful

B. powerful

C. strange

D. unhealthy

解析: 考查形容词。由 alcohol, drugs 可知都是不健康的东西。painful 痛苦的, powerful 强大的, strange 奇怪的, unhealthy 不健康的。

答案: D

27.

A. cool

B. wise

C. unique

D. rare

解析: 考查形容词。更多地去关心喝酒、聚会、男朋友和女朋友, 而不是他们的家人、学习和其他的朋友, 在他们看来很酷。cool 酷, wise 聪明的, unique 独一无二的, rare 稀有的。

答案: A

28.

A. holidays

B. families

C. projects

D. businesses

解析: 考查名词。更多地去关心喝酒、聚会、男朋友和女朋友, 而不是他们的家人、学习和其他的朋友, 在他们看来很酷。holidays 假期, families 家人, projects 项目, businesses 商业。

答案: B

29.

A. exhibit

B. admit

C. plan

D. stress

解析: 考查动词。我的朋友中没有人承认他们的危险行为。exhibit 展览, admit 承认, plan 计划, stress 强调。

答案: B

30.

A. Unfortunately

B. Surprisingly

C. Hopefully

D. Interestingly

解析：不幸的是，他们简单的用一个可能会有很严重后果的另外一个区域去取代舒适区。Unfortunately 不幸地是，Surprisingly 出人意料地，Hopefully 有希望地，Interestingly 有趣地。

答案：A

31.

A. danger

B. regret

C. doubt

D. appeal

解析：考查名词。那些对我完全没有吸引力。danger 危险，regret 后悔，doubt 怀疑，appeal 吸引力。

答案：D

32.

A. popular

B. strong

C. new

D. close

解析：考查形容词。由 I considered myself to be smarter than my old friends 可知我努力发展新的、多种多样的兴趣。Popular 受欢迎的，strong 强壮的，new 新的，close 紧密的。

答案：C

33.

A. discovery

B. habit

C. study

D. memory

解析：考查名词。由 and spent a long time in the library. 可知我投身于学习中。discovery 发现，habit 习惯，study 学习，memory 记忆。

答案：C

34.

A. if

B. because

C. though

D. while

解析：考查连词。我获得了信心和学习的回报，然而我的老朋友们却在学校里闲逛。If 如果，because 因为，though 尽管，while 然而。

答案：D

35.

- A. future
- B. journey
- C. friendship
- D. wealth

解析：考查名词。他们不思考或是关心自己的未来。future 未来，journey 旅行，friendship 友谊，wealth 财富。

答案：A

36.

- A. legal
- B. different
- C. poor
- D. public

解析：考查形容词。根据上文内容可知，我和我的老朋友们有不同的观点、兴趣和价值观。legal 合法的，different 不同的，poor 贫穷的，public 公众的。

答案：B

37.

- A. system
- B. trend
- C. basis
- D. design

解析：考查名词。我们友谊的唯一基础，我们选择结束它。system 体系，trend 趋势，basis 基础，design 设计。

答案：C

38.

- A. make up for
- B. keep away from
- C. look down on
- D. go along with

解析：考查动词短语。我不能仅仅是为了被接受，而附和他们。make up for 补偿，keep away from 远离，look down on 看不起，go along with 附和随行。

答案：D

39.

- A. By no means
- B. On the contrary
- C. As a result
- D. In addition to

解析：考查固定短语。结果，我遭遇了一名高中学生最糟糕的经历，没有同龄人群体。By no means 决不，On the contrary 正相反，As a result 结果，In addition to 除……之外。

答案：C

40.

- A. enjoys
- B. explains
- C. sends
- D. gathers

解析：考查动词。由“Lose one friend, lose all friends, but don't lose yourself.”可知这个引用解释了我的个人经历。enjoys 欣赏，explains 解释，sends 发送，gathers 收集。

答案：B

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。

Earth Day is an event 41 (annual) celebrated on April 22. 42 (found) by Senator Gaylord Nelson, an American politician and environmentalist, it was originally aimed at helping the public to know the current situation of air and water pollution and 43 (get) people to care about the earth.

In 1962, Rachel Carson's bestselling book "Silent Spring" created an 44 (aware) of the dangerous effects of pesticides (农药). Then, a fire, 45 broke out in 1969 on Cleveland's Cuyahoga River, shed light on the problem of chemical pollution in water. Senator Gaylord Nelson dreamed of 46 similar large event that would get people to take environmental issues seriously. In 1969, he was inspired by protests against the Vietnam War and came up with the idea for Earth Day.

In the fall of 1969, Nelson announced it and appealed to the entire country to get involved. Consequently, telegrams, letters and telephone calls 47 all over the country poured in. Since 1970, Earth Day celebration have grown. Later, Nelson 48 (award) the Presidential Medal of Freedom in recognition of his work.

Today, Earth Day is celebrated around the world every April 22. Sometimes numerous communities celebrate Earth Week, an entire week of 49 (Activity) focused on the environmental issues. In 2017, the March for Science 50 (occur) on Earth Day (April 22, 2017) and was followed by the People's Climate Mobilization (April 29, 2017).

41.

解析：考查副词。修饰动词 celebrated，用副词，所以填 annually。

答案：annually

42.

解析：考查非谓语动词。Senator Gaylord Nelson 与 found 之间是被动关系，所以用过去分词，填 Founded。

答案：Founded

43.

解析：考查 v+ing。aim at 目的在于，是固定用法，后面接 v+ing，所以填 getting。

答案：getting

44.

解析：考查名词。作 created 的宾语，用名词，所以填 awareness。

答案: awareness

45.

解析: 考查非限制性定语从句。_____45_____broke out in 1969 on Cleveland's Guyahoga River 作定语, 修饰前面的 a fire, 所以_____45_____broke out in 1969 on Cleveland's Guyahoga River 是一个非限制性定语从句, 关系词在从句中作主语, 指人, 用 which。

答案: which

46.

解析: 考查冠词。泛指“一件相似的大事”, 且 similar 的首字母发音是辅音, 所以用不定冠词 a。

答案: a

47.

解析: 考查介词。因此, 来自全世界的电报、信件和电话蜂拥而来。表示“来自……”, 所以填 from。

答案: from

48.

解析: 考查时态和语态。Nelson 与“授予”之间是被动关系, 用被动语态, 且表示发生在过去的事情, 用一般过去时, 综上所述, 用一般过去时的被动语态, 所以填 was awarded。

答案: was awarded

49.

解析: 作句子主语, 用名词, 且表示“整整一周的活动”, 是复数意义, 所以用名词复数, 填 activities。

答案: activities

50.

解析: 考查时态。表示发生在过去的事情, 用一般过去时, 所以填 occurred。

答案: occurred

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, 每句最多有两处。每处错误仅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: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误以及修改仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

When we are happy, we would like share our happiness with others, making them know our enjoyment. When we are not in a good mood, we wanted to get someone whom can listen to us. Be a listener is not easy. People always complain about our worries, and a good listener should

listen to them but learn to comfort them. To be a good listener can help us make good friend with others. The one who always listen to others tends to be easy-going. When he is in the trouble, his friends will be willing to help him. So let's learn to be a good listener from then on.

解析:

51.考查固定句型。当我们开心时,我们愿意和别人分享我们的快乐。Would like to do sth.是固定句型,意思是愿意做某事,所以 like 后加 to。

52.考查时态。整篇文章都用的是一般现在时,所以这里也用一般现在时,wanted 改成 want。

53.考查定语从句。who can listen to us.作定语,修饰前面的 someone,所以 who can listen to us.是一个定语从句,关系词在从句中作主语,指人,用 who,所以 whom 改成 who。

54.考查 v+ing。作句子主语,用 v+ing,所以 Be 改成 Being。

55.考查代词。句意为人们总是抱怨他们的烦恼。表示“他们的”,所以 our 改成 their。

56.考查连词。句意为一位好的倾听者应该听他们诉苦,并且学会安慰他们。表示“并列关系”,所以 but 改成 and。

57.考查固定用法。make friends with sb.与某人交朋友,是固定用法,所以 friend 改成 friends。

58.考查主谓一致。who always listens to others 是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 The one。who 指代 The one。在一般现在时中,且 The one 是单数意义,所以谓语动词用单数。listen 改为 listens。

59.考查固定短语。be in trouble 处于困境中,是固定短语,所以删除 the。

60.考查固定短语。所以从现在起,让我们成为一名好的倾听者。from now on 从现在开始,是固定用法,所以 then 改成 now。

答案:

51. like 后加 to

52. wanted 改成 want

53. whom 改成 who

54. Be 改成 Being

55. our 改成 their

56. but 改成 and

57. friend 改成 friends

58. listen 改为 listens

59.删除 the

60. then 改成 now。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

61.假如你是红星中学高三学生李华。以下四幅图片反映了你所在的城市开展“文明交通月”(Road Civility Month)活动的前后变化。请根据图片的提示,以“Great Changes”为题,给校报英语专栏写一篇英文稿件。内容要点如下:

1.开展“文明交通月”活动的前后变化;

2.你的感想。

注意:1.短文标题和开头已经给出,不计入总词数;

2.词数:100 词左右。

参考词汇:行人 pedestrian; 人行横道 pedestrian crossing



①



②



③



④

Great Changes

I am deeply impressed by the great changes that have been taken place in our city since the campaign Road Civility Month was lauched

解析：首先审题，这篇文章要求假如你是红星中学高三学生李华。以下四幅图片反映了你所在的城市开展“文明交通月”(Road Civility Month)活动的前后变化。请根据图片的提示，以“Great Changes”为题，给校报英语专栏写一篇英文稿件。任务中给出的提示信息包含如下内容：1.开展“文明交通月”活动的前后变化；2.你的感想。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，描写过去，考虑用一般过去时；描写现在，用现在完成时，用第一人称来写。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。

答案：范文：

Great Changes

I am deeply impressed by the great changes that have taken place in our city since the campaign Road Civility Month was launched.

In the past, there existed lots of improper behavior in our city. As was often the case, people crossed the road whenever they like, totally ignoring the traffic lights. Besides, some drivers even didn't slow down when approaching the pedestrian crossing. But now, our city has taken on a new look. Citizens, especially we students, follow the policeman's direction and well observe the traffic rules while crossing the road. Meanwhile, we often find drivers stop willingly near the pedestrian crossing and let passers-by go first.

I feel proud of these changes, which make our life more harmonious. If all the pedestrians and drivers obey the traffic rules, road safety won't be a bother to us any more.