

# 2017年福建省莆田第一中学高三考前模拟（最后一卷）试题英语

## 第I卷（选择题，共100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，满分40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5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

#### Four Wild Animal Species Were Endangered

Maybe you can still see them at the zoo. But that doesn't mean they're doing alright in the wild.

#### Tigers

All six tiger species are endangered, with Suatran tigers and South China tigers at a seriously endangered status. The main reasons for their population decline are illegal hunting and destroyed habitats, as humans clear forests to gather timber and build roadways. Only about 3890 tigers presently live in the wild.

#### Ground squirrels

That's right, even squirrels are endangered, specifically the San Joaquin ground squirrel. Native to California, USA, these guys have been disappearing since 1979 on account of the construction and human developments going through their habitat. Their total population is unknown, but it could be anywhere between 124000 and 4130000.

#### Giraffes

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature recently put giraffes at a vulnerable status, the level just before endangered. The giraffe population has declined 40 percent in the last 30 years, primarily due to loss of habitat and illegal hunting. Some giraffes are killed just for their tails, which are considered status symbols in Africa.

#### Asian elephants

The main threat to Asian elephants, one of the most intelligent animals, is their shrinking habitat. As the human population grows, people invade their land to build roads and railway tracks. Elephants in Myanmar are at an especially high risk for being captured and traded or used illegally in the tourist industry. Fewer than 50000 are left on the entire continent.

1. What is the total population of tigers living in the wild?

- A. Around 3890.
- B. 50000.
- C. 124000.
- D. 413000.

2. Which of the following is considered one of the most intelligent animals?

- A. Tigers.
- B. Giraffes.
- C. Ground squirrels.
- D. Asian elephants.

3. What is the common threat to the four wild animals?

- A. Illegal hunting.
- B. Disturbed habitat.

C. Developing tourism.

D. Unnecessary construction.

4. Which word can best describe the present situation for protecting wild animals?

A. Satisfactory

B. Optimistic.

C. Urgent.

D. Stable.

解析：1.细节题。根据文章第二段中的 Only about 3890 tigers presently live in the wild.可知目前野外大约只有 3890 只老虎存活，故选 A。

2.细节题。根据小标题 Asian elephants 后的段落中 The main threat to Asian elephants, one of the most intelligent animals, is their shrinking habitat.可知亚洲象是最聪明的动物之一。故选 D。

3.细节题。根据第二段 The main reasons for their population decline are illegal hunting and destroyed habitats,可知老虎濒危的主要原因是人类非法猎杀以及栖息地被破坏。根据第三段的 Native to California, USA, these guys have been disappearing since 1979 on account of the construction and human developments going through their habitat.可知地鼠濒危的主要原因是人类的发展影响到了它们的栖息地。根据第四段中的 The giraffe population has declined 40 percent in the last 30 years, primarily due to loss of habitat and illegal hunting.可知长颈鹿数量减少主要是因为栖息地减少和非法猎杀。根据第五段中的 The main threat to Asian elephants, one of the most intelligent animals, is their shrinking habitat.可知亚洲象数量减少是因为正在减少的栖息地。综合这些细节信息可知，本文介绍的四种动物都面临的威胁是栖息地问题。故选 B。

4.推理判断题。通读全文可知本文主要介绍了四种濒危动物以及它们数量减少的原因。satisfactory: 令人满意的 optimistic: 乐观的, 积极的 urgent: 急迫的 stable: 稳定的 分析可知既然是濒危动物, 那么它们的生活状况肯定是不容乐观的, 所以保护野生动物的现状是急迫的。故选 C。

答案：1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C

## B

Toddler World Nursery was delighted to employ a trainee—twenty-two-year-old Jonathan Brown—as their first male nursery schoolteacher. He was also the only man who applied for the job, but, insists Margery Bowman, head teacher of Toddler World, by far the best applicant. “Both boys and girls will benefit from the experience of having a male role in the nursery.” Says mother of two, Margery.

Jonathan has always been interested in childcare. His own mother is a childminder and his father is a teacher. “I’ve always helped Mum with looking after all the children,” he says. “I’m used to changing nappies, feeding babies, reading stories and playing with Lego.”

But Jonathan is a rare male in a female world. Only 2% of nursery teachers are men and this hasn’t changed for ten years. Roger Olsen of the National Nursery Trust said, “Men are often viewed with anxiety and suspicion in a children’s environment. Or they are expected to do things the way women would do them. But men bring different things into childcare and this has to be recognized.” Jonathan agrees. He is a qualified under-7s football coach, and plans to introduce football lessons to the nursery for boys and girls.

What do Jonathan’s friends think of his choice of career?

“ Actually, most of them are pretty cool about it now,” he says, “though they do make jokes about nappies. And I’ve found that girls are actually quite impressed—so that’s good!”

5. Why was Jonathan employed by Toddler World Nursery?

- A. He was the best among all the applicants.
- B. He was the only man who applied for the job.
- C. He would be able to teach kids to play football.
- D. He could do things the way women would do them.

6. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “childminder” ( Para 2)?

- A. Instructor.
- B. Superior.
- C. Baby-sitter.
- D. Coach.

7. What did Roger Olsen say about the job of childcare?

- A. It has been women specific.
- B. It requires people’s understanding.
- C. It takes time to make some changes.
- D. It needs men teachers to bring something different.

解析：5.细节题。根据第一段中的 He was also the only man who applied for the job, but, insists Margery Bowman, head teacher of Toddler World, by far the best applicant.可知 Toddler World 的校长 Margery Bowman 认为 Jonathan 是最佳的应聘者。故选 A。

6.词义猜测题。根据画线单词后文中 Jonathan 说的话“I’ve always helped Mum with looking after all the children,” he says. “I’m used to changing nappies, feeding babies, reading stories and playing with Lego.”可知他总是帮助母亲照顾所有的小孩，习惯了换尿布、喂奶、读故事以及陪孩子玩耍。照顾小孩、换尿布、喂奶等事情暗示 Jonathan 的母亲从事的是与照顾小孩有关的工作。baby-sitter 表示“保姆”，故选 C。

7.推理判断题。根据第三段中 Roger Olsen 说的话 But men bring different things into childcare and this has to be recognized 可知他认为男性教师给儿童护理行业带来了不一样的东西，这一点应该被人们认识到。说明 Roger Olsen 认为儿童护理行业应该引进男性教师，以带来新的东西。故选 D。

答案：5. A     6. C     7. D

### C

A girl became a volunteer in the activities of Deathbed Care, which meant visiting and taking care of a patient suffering from an incurable disease with days numbered.

The girl was assigned to look after an old man suffering from cancer whose children lived abroad. Their living conditions were not satisfactory while the old man had a lot of savings. She was expected to comfort him and keep up his spirits. Every Saturday the girl came on time to keep his company, telling him stories. When he was having an intravenous drip (静脉滴注), she would help massage his arms. The doctor found the patient much improved mentally. The old man began to involve himself actively in the medical treatment and he seldom shouted at others.

But something that happened made the doctor uneasy and puzzled. Each time the girl left, the old man would give her some money. The doctor did nothing to interfere (干涉), unwilling to offend the old man. A month later the old man showed evident signs of decline after suffering

coma(昏迷) a few times. When rescued from the latest coma, the old man told the doctor his last wish, “ I have deep sympathy for the girl. Will you be kind enough to help her finish her studies?” But the doctor knew that her family was well-off and she had no difficulty pursuing her studies. Sometimes she even came to the hospital in her father’s car.

When the girl came at the weekend after the death of the old man, the doctor told her the bad news. She was very sad and burst into tears. Then she handed \$ 500 to the doctor, saying, “ The old man had all along thought I came to do the job because of poverty. He gave me money so that I could continue my schooling.” Now he got the answer to the puzzle. In the last period of his life, the old man found it a real pleasure to be able to help a girl badly in need.

8. What kind of people do volunteers attend to in Deathbed Care?

- A. The patient in need of operations.
- B. The people suffering from cancer.
- C. The people suffering from diseases.
- D. The patient without many days left.

9. What can we infer about the old man according to Paragraph 2?

- A. He had abundant savings and he was cheerful.
- B. He frequently lost his temper before he met the girl.
- C. He was suffering from cancer and helped a poor girl.
- D. He asked the doctor to help the girl finish her study.

10. What is the real reason resulting in the old man’s mental improvement?

- A. His children’s progress in their career.
- B. The intravenous drip that he had every Saturday.
- C. The pleasure of being helpful to people in need.
- D. The girl’s good comfort and care in his daily life.

11. Why did the girl take the old man’s money?

- A. To keep him in high spirits.
- B. To continue her schooling.
- C. To gather experience on voluntary work.
- D. To involve him actively in the treatment.

解析：8.推理判断题。根据第一段中 which meant visiting and taking care of a patient suffering from an incurable disease with days numbered.可知志愿者的任务是拜访并照顾病人，那些病人都是患有不治之症，生命所剩无几的人。故选 D。

9.推理判断题。根据第二段中的 The old man began to involve himself actively in the medical treatment and he seldom shouted at others 可知在女孩来照顾他之后，他的精神状态好了很多，也积极地配合药物治疗，并且很少对别人大喊大叫了。说明之前老人脾气不好，会朝别人吼叫。故选 B。

10.推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 In the last period of his life, the old man found it a real pleasure to be able to help a girl badly in need.可知老人因为能够帮助别人而感到非常高兴。故选 C。

11.推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中 In the last period of his life, the old man found it a real pleasure to be able to help a girl badly in need 可知女孩收老人给的钱是因为老人以为她家很穷，读书需要钱。能够帮助需要帮助的人，老人感到发自内心的愉悦。所以女孩接受老人的钱是为了让老人精神愉悦。故选 A。

答案: 8. D    9. B    10. C    11. A

D

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become an important part of most people's lives. It alters people's ways of seeing the world; in many ways, it supports and sustains(维持) modern life.

Television has become a baby-sitter, an introducer of conversations, the major transmitter of culture, and a keeper of tradition. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it becomes evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer; the poor quality of programming does not elevate(提高) people into greater understanding, but rather maintains and encourages the life as it exists.

The primary reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economics of TV. Television in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their sponsors first experimented with television. Therefore, the close relationship which the advertisers had with radio programs became the system for American TV. Sponsors not only paid money for time within programs, but many actually produced the programs. Thus, in American society, television is primarily concerned with reflecting and attracting society rather than experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible. To do so requires that the programs be entertaining rather than educational, attractive rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to a large extent, with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope for further development and true achievement toward improving society will require a change in the entire system.

12. According to the author, American television is poor in quality because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is controlled by radio companies
- B. the programs have to be developed partly for economic reasons
- C. advertisers are interested in experimenting with new ideas
- D. it is still at an early stage of development, compared with the radio

13. In the author's view, American TV should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be entertaining and attractive
- B. reflect society and attract society
- C. maintain and encourage the life as it exists
- D. change with the development of society

14. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. TV has become a must in the American's life.
- B. One can expect to improve his understanding significantly from watching TV.
- C. American TV is important to most people as it affects their life in many ways.
- D. American TV nowadays has some different standards from the past.

15. The author's attitude towards American television is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. negative
- B. positive

- C. indifferent
- D. sympathetic

解析：12.推理判断题。根据第三段第一句 The primary reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economics of TV 可知美国的电视节目质量不高的主要原因在于美国电视与电视节目发展的以及电视行业的经济状况，由此可判断所有选项中选项 B 符合句意，故选 B。

13.推理判断题。根据最后一段 The hope for further development and true achievement toward improving society will require a change in the entire system 可知作者认为美国电视节目如果需要提高，那就需要美国的社会有所进步，所有选项中只有选项 D 符合句意，故选 D。

14.推理判断题。根据第一段 Television, although not essential, has become an important part of most people's lives. It alters people's ways of seeing the world; in many ways, it supports and sustains (维持) modern life 可知电视虽然不是人们生活中最基本的部分，但也是人们生活中最重要的一部分，而在某种程度上，它也是维持着现代生活的一个组成部分，故选 C。

15.推理判断题。根据对全文意思的理解可知作者认为在美国，虽然电视已经成为了人们现代生活的一部分，但是电视节目的质量却没有得到任何提高，而其审判标准也停留在三十几年前，由此可判断作者对于美国电视的态度是否定，故选 A。

答案：12. B 13. D 14. C 15. A

## 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。

A recent report suggested that an average person checks his or her cell phone 150 times a day. 16 They may not know using their cell phones may put themselves or their loved ones in danger. 17 At least 200,000 car accidents were caused by texting messages.

18 A survey done by the Pew Institute suggested that Americans in the age range of 18 to 29 years old send 88 text messages a day. When you're walking home from work, you don't need your head-phones making loud noises in your ears. There is a much greater place to create positive emotions that will make us happier and much more fulfilled. Those emotions are within us, and by blocking these feelings with all of our latest technologies, we may be harming ourselves. 19

We need to take back control of our minds and stop compulsively checking our emails, Facebook updates, and text messages. I think we can live a happier life if we pay more attention to ourselves and the people we are speaking with. 20 Think about what parents are doing to children's emotional well-being when they focus on their cell phones rather than their children.

If you are playing with your children in the park, be totally attentive to what they are doing. If you are in a business meeting and someone is speaking, listen to everything they say.

- A. Your cell phone is not part of your body.
- B. Human beings are glued to their cell phones.
- C. Cell phones have brought great convenience to us.
- D. People addicted to cell phones are even not aware of their safety.
- E. How many relationships are lost because of a lack of communication?
- F. Using cell phones too much may be linked to depressions and anxiety.
- G. Statistics show 28 percent of car accidents occur from people using cell phones.

解析:16.根据后文中 They may not know using their cell phones may put themselves or their loved ones in danger 可知使用手机可能会使得自己或者爱的人处于危险中。这里可以总结两个关键词, 也就是 cell phones 和 danger。D 选项中的关键词 cell phones 和 safety 符合语境, 故选 D。

17.根据前文 They may not know using their cell phones may put themselves or their loved ones in danger.可知使用手机会使得人们处于危险中。后文 At least 200,000 car accidents were caused by texting messages.说发短信造成了至少 200,000 例汽车事故。G 选项 Statistics show 28 percent of car accidents occur from people using cell phones.“数据表明 28% 的汽车事故和人们使用手机有关”符合语境, 起到了衔接前文、启示后文的作用。故选 G。

18.根据后文 A survey done by the Pew Institute suggested that Americans in the age range of 18 to 29 years old send 88 text messages a day.可知调查显示 18 到 29 岁的年轻人一天要发 88 条短信, 说明年轻人对手机的依赖非常严重。B 选项 Human beings are glued to their cell phones.“人们盯着手机不放”也表明人们对手机的依赖, 符合语境。故选 B。

19.根据前文 Those emotions are within us, and by blocking these feelings with all of our latest technologies, we may be harming ourselves.可知人们用手机阻挡了快乐、积极的情感, 那样会伤害自己。F 选项中的 depressions and anxiety 和前文中的 emotions 相呼应, 故选 F。

20.根据前文 I think we can live a happier life if we pay more attention to ourselves and the people we are speaking with.可知作者呼吁人们把更多的注意力放在周围的人身上, 放在和我们说话的人身上, 这样我们才能拥有更幸福的生活。E 选项 How many relationships are lost because of a lack of communication? 有多少人际关系因为缺少交流而淡漠了呢? a lack of communication 正和前文作者的呼吁“pay more attention to ourselves and the people we are speaking with”相对应。故选 E。

答案: 16. D 17. G 18. B 19. F 20. E

### 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。

William Green, aged 82, was making his breakfast when he heard somebody in his garden. “I went out of the back door and suddenly I saw this man running towards me. He 21 me out of the way and took my 22 from the garden shed (棚屋).” Mr. Green did not 23, as he knew he would be no match in a fight with the man. The burglar tried to cycle away, but the 24 on the bike were flat so it was difficult to ride. “He kept 25 the bicycle,” said Mr. Green, “at least three or four times.” 26 the man had fled, Mr. Green called the police.

When they arrived, officers asked him to 27 the man, but instead he 28 to draw them a picture. “When Mr. Green started drawing,” said one of the police officers, “I knew straight away who the 29 was.” In fact Mr. Green had worked for more than 20 years in daily newspapers doing caricatures (漫画) of Australian footballers. “I had no 30 in remembering the man’s face because he was so 31 to me,” he said.

Police searched the neighbourhood with the sketch (素描) of the burglar and found him 32 half an hour. The cartoon was a perfect 33 of the burglar. The 34-year-old man was to be 34 with theft, burglary, and assault (袭击). And the 35 bike was later found in a road nearby.

Police believe that this is the first time they have \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ caught a suspect with a \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ sketch. A senior police officer said that in the past some \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ had used their mobile phones to take \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ at crime scenes, but they had not been as \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_.

21.

- A. warned
- B. pushed
- C. led
- D. caught

22.

- A. mobile phone
- B. wallet
- C. picture
- D. bicycle

23.

- A. resist
- B. refuse
- C. withdraw
- D. obey

24.

- A. wires
- B. wheels
- C. tires
- D. parts

25.

- A. falling off
- B. moving away
- C. dropping on
- D. putting aside

26.

- A. Since
- B. Before
- C. After
- D. While

27.

- A. identify
- B. name
- C. draw
- D. describe

28.

- A. offered
- B. promised
- C. stopped
- D. continued

29.

- A. owner
- B. burglar
- C. rider
- D. footballer

30.

- A. reason
- B. point
- C. difficulty
- D. interest

31.

- A. dangerous
- B. friendly
- C. close
- D. strange

32.

- A. among
- B. within
- C. beyond
- D. over

33.

- A. partner
- B. likeness
- C. pair
- D. model

34.

- A. charged
- B. met
- C. punished
- D. supplied

35.

- A. missing
- B. broken
- C. new
- D. flat

36.

- A. even
- B. never
- C. ever
- D. still

37.

- A. beautiful
- B. professional
- C. pencil
- D. cartoon

38.

- A. criminals
- B. officers
- C. painters
- D. victims

39.

- A. actions
- B. photographs
- C. messages
- D. emails

40.

- A. exact
- B. smooth
- C. skillful
- D. effective

解析：21.考查动词辨析。warn: 警告 push: 推 lead: 引导 catch: 抓 根据前文 suddenly I saw this man running towards me 可知 William Green 看到一个人突然向他冲过去，结合后文可知那个人抢走了他的自行车，所以推测出这里抢劫犯是将 William Green 推开。故选 B。

22.考查名词辨析。mobile phone: 手机 wallet: 钱包 picture: 照片 bicycle: 自行车 根据后文 the burglar tried to cycle away 可知窃贼抢走的是自行车。故选 D。

23.考查动词辨析。resist: 抵抗 refuse: 拒绝 withdraw : 撤退 obey: 服从，遵守 根据后文 as he knew he would be no match in a fight with the man 可知 William Green 知道自己不是抢劫犯的对手，所以推测出他没有反抗。故选 A。

24.考查名词辨析。wire: 电线；金属丝 wheel: 轮子 tire: 轮胎 part: 部分 根据后文中的 flat“平坦的”可知此处是指自行车的轮胎没气，所以骑起来比较困难。故选 C。

25.考查动词短语辨析。fall off: 跌落；减少 move away: 搬走 drop on: 发现；找到；挑中 put aside: 撇开，储备 根据前文中的 so it was difficult to ride 可知自行车骑起来比较困难，所以窃贼从车上掉下来好几次。故选 A。

26.考查连词辨析。since: 自从；因为 before: 在..之前 after: 在..之后 while: 在...时 句意：窃贼离开之后，Mr. Green 立刻打电话报警。故选 C。

27.考查动词辨析。identify: 确认，识别 name: 取名 draw: 画 describe: 描述 句意：警察到来之后，他们要求 Mr. Green 描述一下窃贼的样子 根据后文 draw them a picture 可知 Mr. Green 画了一副窃贼的肖像，可知这里是警察要求 Mr. Green“描述”窃贼的样子。故选 D。

28.考查动词辨析。offer: 提供 promise: 承诺 stop: 停止 continue: 持续 句意：警察要求 Mr. Green 描述一下窃贼的样子，但他没有描述，提出给他们画一下窃贼的肖像。offer to do sth.: 提出做某事；主动提议做某事 故选 A。

29.考查名词辨析。owner : 主人 burglar: 窃贼 rider: 骑车的人 footballer: 足球运动员 句意：一个警察说：Mr. Green 一开始画，我立刻就知道窃贼是谁了 因为前文中 Mr. Green 提出画窃贼的肖像，所以这里是指警察知道 Mr. Green 画的窃贼是谁。故选 B。

30.考查名词辨析。reason: 原因 point: 要点；得分 difficulty: 困难 interest: 兴趣 句意：我很轻易地记住窃贼的模样 固定结构 have no difficulty in doing sth.: 做某

事没有困难 故选 C。

31. 考查形容词辨析。dangerous: 危险的 friendly: 友好的 close: 亲密的; 近的 strange: 奇怪的 句意: 我很轻易地记住窃贼的脸, 因为它离我那么近。根据前文中 suddenly I saw this man running towards me 窃贼冲向 Mr. Green 并将他推开, 说明 Mr. Green 近距离地看到了窃贼的样子。故选 C。

32. 考查介词辨析。among: 在...中 within: 在...中 beyond: 超过; 越过 over: 越过; (部份或全部覆盖) 在...上面 句意: 警察拿着窃贼的肖像在周围搜寻, 结果在半个小时内就找到了他。故选 B。

33. 考查名词辨析。partner: 同伴 likeness: 相似; 肖像 pair: 一副 model: 模型; 模特儿 句意: 这个漫画是窃贼完美的肖像。故选 B。

34. 考查动词辨析。charge: 收费; 控诉 meet: 遇到 punish: 惩罚 supply: 供给; 补充 句意: 这个 34 岁的男人被指控偷窃, 抢劫以及袭击。固定短语 be charged with sth.: 因某事被指控 故选 A。

35. 考查形容词辨析。missing: 错过的; 失去的 broken: 破碎的 new: 新的 flat: 平坦的 句意: 丢失的自行车稍后在附近一条路的路边被找到。自行车被偷走, 当然是“丢失的”。故选 A。

36. 考查副词辨析。even: 甚至 never: 从不 ever: 曾经 still: 仍然 句意: 警察们认为这是他们第一次根据一副漫画抓住嫌疑人。固定短语 sb. ever do sth.: 某人曾做过某事。根据语境故选 C。

37. 考查形容词辨析。beautiful: 美丽的 professional: 专业的 pencil: 铅笔 cartoon: 漫画 句意: 警察们认为这是他们第一次根据一副漫画抓住嫌疑人。根据第二段中的 draw them a picture 可知 Mr. Green 画了一副窃贼的漫画。故选 D。

38. 考查名词辨析。criminal: 罪犯 officer: 官员 painter: 画家 victim: 受害者 句意: 一个高级警察官员说以前有受害者在犯罪现场用手机拍照片 根据常识可知在犯罪现场向警察求助的一般都是受害者, 故选 D。

39. 考查名词辨析。action: 行动 photograph: 照片 message: 信息 email: 邮件 句意: 一个高级警察官员说以前有受害者在犯罪现场用手机拍照片 这里是将用手机拍照片和 Mr. Green 画窃贼的肖像两种方式进行对比, 故选 B。

40. 考查形容词辨析。exact: 确切的 smooth: 顺畅的 skillful: 熟练的 effective: 有效的 句意: 一个高级警察官员说以前有受害者在犯罪现场用手机拍照片, 但那些做法没有画漫画那样有效。根据语境故选 D。

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

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 50 分)

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第二节 语法填空 (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。

Phelps, the 31-year-old US swimming star, was seen 41 purple circles dotting his shoulders and back at the Rio Olympics. The circles 42 (cause) by the ancient Chinese treatment, in which he is a great 43 (believe). The Chinese treatment, known as “baguan”, uses heated glass cups 44 (create) a suction (吸气) on the patient’s skin, causing a circular mark.

I remember, some 40 years ago, when I fell sick, my mother always did cupping on me. It scared me. I would cry. 45 my mother would say: “ Be patient! It will hurt just a bit, like an ant bite.” So I would let her, and it 46 (usual) helped. Now when I have fever, flu, or muscular pain I go to a “cupping spa” and get it done. Not that I don’t trust medicines, but I also believe in cupping. I got it done just last month for my fever, 47 wasn’t coming down with medicines and injections. One session of cupping and the fever was 48 (go).

The US National Institute of Health says on 49 (it) website that “cupping” is considered generally safe for 50 (health) people when performed by a trained health professional.

解析：41.考查介词。句意：在里约奥运会上，31岁的美国游泳健将菲尔普斯肩膀和背部的圆圈痕迹引起了人们的注意。分析可知 with purple circles dotting his shoulders and back 为 with 的复合结构，在句子中作状语。故填 with。

42.考查被动语态。句意：那些圆形痕迹是由一种古老的中国疗法造成的。分析可知 the circles 和 cause 之间为被动关系，所以句子用被动语态。再结合前文中的 was seen 可知菲尔普斯肩膀和背部的圆圈痕迹引起人们注意这件事情发生在过去，时态为一般过去时。故填 were caused。

43.考查词性变化。句意：那些圆形痕迹是由一种古老的中国疗法造成的，并且他十分相信那种疗法。分析语境可知 in which he is a great believer 为介词+which 引导的非限制性定语从句，a 为冠词，其后面应该填名词。所以填 believe 的名词形式 believer，表示“相信的人，信奉者”。故填 believer。

44.考查不定式。句意：拔火罐是用加热了的玻璃罐子在病人皮肤上造成负压状态。分析语境可知 to create a suction on the patient’s skin 是不定式作目的状语，故填 to create。

45.考查连词。根据前文 It scared me. I would cry, 后文母亲安慰我说的那些话“ Be patient! It will hurt just a bit, like an ant bite.”，可知作者被拔火罐吓得大哭，而母亲告诉作者“拔火罐就像蚂蚁叮一下”，所以前后文之间为转折关系，故填 But。

46.考查副词。句意：于是我就让她去，并且拔火罐一般也有效。usual 为形容词，表示“通常的，常见的；平时的”，usually 为副词，表示“通常，惯常地”。故填 usually。

47.考查非限制性定语从句。句意：上个月我发烧，吃药打针都没用，后来我去拔火罐，结果就好了。分析语境可知 which wasn’t coming down with medicines and injections 为非限制性定语从句，先行词为 fever，所以用 which 引导。故填 which。

48.考查词性变化。句意：拔一次火罐，高烧就退了。gone 为 go 的过去分词形式，同时也是个形容词，表示“过去的；用完了；死去的”，the fever was gone 表示“高烧退了”，gone 在句子中作表语。故填 gone。

49.考查词性变化。分析语境可知美国国家健康组织在它的网站上说了些东西，website 为名词，所以它的前面应该用形容词修饰，its 表示“它的”，故填代词 it 的形容词形式 its。

50.考查词性变化。句意：人们认为拔火罐对于健康人来说是安全的。people 为名词，它的前面应该用形容词修饰。health 为名词，表示“健康”；healthy 为形容词，表示“健康的”，healthy people 表示“健康的人”。故填 healthy。

答案：41. with    42. were caused    43. believer    44. to create    45. But    46. usually    47. which    48. gone    49. its    50. healthy

#### 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作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，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。

In recent years, more and more college student in our city have been taking advantage of their summer vacation to do volunteer work in foreign countries. As student reporter, I interviewed one of them, whom shared her experience.

Chen Ying, a second-year English major, went to Egypt on its own as a volunteer worker in lately July. She taught English to children or became involved in activities relating to protecting women's rights. She found many local girls were not able to recognize their own value and got unfair treat. She joined in partners from all over the world on campus lecture tours around Egypt. In her spare time, she visits the pyramids with other volunteers.

解析：第一处：考查单复数。句意：近些年来，我们城市越来越多的大学生利用他们的暑假去外国做志愿工作。根据 more and more 可知不是一个大学生，应该用复数。故将 student 改为 students。

第二处：考查冠词。句意：作为学生记者，我采访了一个人。分析语境可知 I 的身份是一个学生记者，所以在 student reporter 前加上不定冠词 a。故在 As 后加 a。

第三处：考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子 I interviewed one of them, whom shared her experience 可知 whom shared her experience 为非限制性定语从句，先行词为 one (college student)，指代人。又因引导词在定语从句 shared her experience 中作主语，所以用 who 引导非限制性定语从句。故将 whom 改为 who。

第四处：考查代词。固定短语 on one's own 在句子中做状语，意思为“靠自己的力量、独自地”，与副词作用相同。on one's own 与 by oneself 的用法是一致的。分析语境可知她作为志愿工作者独自去埃及，故将 its 改为 her。

第五处：考查副词。句意：她作为志愿工作者在七月底独自去埃及。lately 是一个副词，表示“近来，不久前”。late 可以作为形容词，也可以作为副词。作形容词表示“已故的；晚的，迟到的；临近终了的”，作副词表示“晚，迟；后期地；最近地”，late July 中 late 为形容词，表示“临近终了的”，整个短语表示“七月底”。故将 lately 改为 late。

第六处：考查连词。句意：她教孩子英语并且致力于女性权益保护活动。分析可知 taught English to children 和 became involved in activities 之间为并列关系，不是选择关系，故将 or 改为 and。

第七处：考查非谓语动词。根据语境 activities relating to protecting women's rights 可知文章要表达“与女性权益保护相关的活动”的意思，relating to protecting women's rights 是非谓语动词做后置定语，activities 和 relate 之间为动宾关系，所以应该用 relate 的过去分词形式做后置定语。故将 relating 改为 related。

第八处：考查名词。根据语境 got unfair treat 可知文章要表达的意思是“得到不公平的待遇”，treat 作为名词表示“招待；款待；乐事；乐趣”，treatment 为名词，表示“处理；治疗；待遇，对待”，故将 treat 改为 treatment。

第九处：考查介词。join 作“参加，加入”讲时，一般指参加某一组织、团体或某群人。

如: join the Party, join the army, join us in the talk 而 join in 作“参加, 加入”讲时, 一般指参加某项活动, 如: join in the search, join in a game, join in a conversation 根据语境 partners from all over the world 可知加入的对象是某个特定的人群而不是活动, 故将 in 去掉。

第十处: 考查时态。根据前文中的 found; got; joined 可知时态为一般过去时, 故将 visits 改为 visited。

答案: 1.student 改为 students

2. As 后加 a

3. whom 改为 who

4. its 改为 her

5. lately 改为 late

6. or 改为 and

7. relating 改为 related

8. treat 改为 treatment

9. in 去掉

10. visits 改为 visited

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

52. 假定你是李华。你的美国朋友 Gary Lee 即将来华。他想有一个中文名字, 向你求助。请回复邮件, 介绍中文姓名的特点, 帮他取一个中文名字, 并简要说明理由。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 名字可用中文表示;

3. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Gary,

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Yours,

Li Hua

解析: 本文篇作为书信类文章, 写作内容是针对别人的求助给予建议。命题者要求同学们以取中文名字为主要话题, 一方面考查了学生的语言表达能力, 另一方面也考查了学生对中国文化的底蕴的了解程度。综合起来说这是很好的一个写作题。按照命题者的写作要求, 同学们在作文中至少要涉及到三个方面, 分别是“介绍中文姓名的特点”, “取一个中文名字”以及取名字的理由。其中第一点“介绍中文姓名的特点”相对较难, 如果不会用长句表达, 用几个短句将意思表达清楚也未尝不可。需要注意的是“解释理由”, 这一点考查同学们的独立思考能力和创新意识。

【范文亮点】1. that 引导定语从句: The biggest difference between Chinese names and English names is that we put the family name first. 这句话中用 that 引导定语从句 that we put the family name first, 阐述中文名字的第一个也是最重要的一个特点, 充分展现了深厚的写作功底。2. which 引导非限制性定语从句: A Chinese name usually consists of two or three characters, which often carry some special significance or expectations 在说明中文名字的第二个特征时采

用 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，先行词为前文中的 two or three characters。在说明第一个特征的时候已经采用了长句，其实在这里完全可以使用两个短句表达第二个特征。但这个非限制性定语从句的使用使得文章结构更加流畅，也表明了作者对语法句型熟练十分掌握。

答案：

Dear Gary,

I'm very glad to know that you are coming to China. Of course, a Chinese name will help you better fit in with the new culture.

The biggest difference between Chinese names and English names is that we put the family name first. A Chinese name usually consists of two or three characters, which often carry some special significance or expectations. As you are an energetic and warm-hearted boy, I recommend you the name 李阳, Li Yang. The family name, which is shared by billions of Chinese, has the same pronunciation as yours. The given name means the sun in Chinese.

I hope you like your new name and have a really good time in China.

Yours  
Li Hua