

英 语 试 卷 (问 卷)

(满 分 150 分 , 考 试 时 间 120 分 钟)

注 意 事 项 :

1. 本 试 卷 分 (选 择 题 和 非 选 择 题) 四 个 部 分 , 共 10 页。
2. 答 题 前 , 考 生 须 将 自 己 的 姓 名 、 准 考 证 号 、 座 位 号 填 写 在 答 题 卡 (本 试 卷) 指 定 的 位 置 上 。
3. 答 选 择 题 时 , 若 使 用 答 题 卡 , 请 对 准 题 号 , 用 2B 铅 笔 在 答 题 卡 上 选 涂 答 案 ; 若 无 答 题 卡 , 请 用 黑 色 字 迹 的 钢 笔 或 签 字 笔 把 答 案 直 接 写 在 答 卷 的 规 定 位 置 上 。

第 一 部 分 听 力 (共 两 节 , 满 分 30 分)

做 题 时 , 先 将 答 案 标 在 试 卷 上 。 录 音 内 容 结 束 后 , 你 将 有 两 分 钟 的 时 间 将 试 卷 上 的 答 案 转 涂 到 答 题 卡 上 (或 填 写 在 答 卷 上) 。

第 一 节 (共 5 小 题 ; 每 小 题 1.5 分 , 满 分 7.5 分)

听 下 面 5 段 对 话 。 每 段 对 话 后 有 一 个 小 题 , 从 题 中 所 给 的 A、B、C 三 个 选 项 中 选 出 最 佳 选 项 。 听 完 每 段 对 话 后 , 你 都 有 10 秒 钟 的 时 间 来 回 答 有 关 小 题 和 阅 读 下 一 小 题 。 每 段 对 话 仅 读 一 遍 。

1. What is the man's new hobby?
A. Drawing cartoons. B. Writing plays. C. Riding horses.
2. How many shop assistants can speak a foreign language?
A. 6. B. 12. C. 20.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a book store. B. In a lecture room. C. At the airport.
4. Which food does the woman seem to like for dinner?
A. Beefsteak. B. Noodles. C. Fried chicken.
5. Why did the man move to the country?
A. To have a quiet life. B. To stay close to his friends. C. To live near his office.

第 二 节 (共 15 小 题 ; 每 小 题 1.5 分 , 满 分 22.5 分)

听 下 面 5 段 对 话 或 独 白 。 每 段 对 话 或 独 白 后 有 几 个 小 题 , 从 题 中 所 给 的 A、B、C 三 个 选 项 中 选 出 最 佳 选 项 。 听 每 段 对 话 或 独 白 前 , 你 将 有 时 间 阅 读 各 个 小 题 , 每 小 题 5 秒 钟 ; 听 完 后 , 各 小 题 将 给 出 5 秒 钟 的 作 答 时 间 。 每 段 对 话 或 独 白 读 两 遍 。

听 第 6 段 材 料 , 回 答 第 6, 7 题 。

6. What time is it now?
A. 7:30 p.m. B. 8:00 p.m. C. 8:30 p.m.



7. Where will the man sit in the restaurant?
A. In the corner. B. By the window. C. Next to the door.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What is the man speaker?
A. An officer in a customhouse.
B. A manager in a company.
C. A bank clerk.
9. Which of the following does the man want the woman to show him?
A. Her bank account. B. Her handbag. C. Her passport.
10. How long will the woman stay?
A. About one week. B. About one month. C. About one year.

听第8段材料,回答第11至14题。

11. Who is Lisa?
A. A patient. B. A passer-by. C. The man's sister.
12. What do we know about Lisa?
A. She's heavy. B. She eats too much. C. She does little exercise.
13. Where are the speakers?
A. At the campus. B. At a clinic. C. On the street.
14. What else does the man ask Lisa to do?
A. Have enough vitamin D. B. Make more friends. C. Join a music club.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Parent and child. B. Boss and employee. C. Classmates.
16. What does the woman think about starting one's own business?
A. Troublesome. B. Difficult. C. Easy.
17. What does the man decide to do finally?
A. Start his own business. B. Do some job-hunting. C. Live a peaceful life.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What's the nationality of the speaker?
A. Japanese. B. Canadian. C. American.
19. Why was the speaker excited?
A. Teaching was her first paying job.
B. She liked to be with her friends.
C. It was her first time to visit Japan.
20. How did the speaker feel about her first experiences later?
A. Angrier. B. More comfortable. C. Happier.



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

23 This chart is for students to check themselves in their English study. It includes three parts: self-assessment, peer assessment(同伴评价), and comments. Let's take Li Hua as an example.

My Learning Record				
Unit 1 Teenage Life		Name: Li Hua		
Self-assessment	4	3	2	1
Reading				
* I know more about school life in the USA and in other countries.	✓			
* I can find main ideas by first taking a quick look at the title and topic sentences.		✓		
Listening				
* I can predict what I will hear after reading the questions and the choices.		✓		
Vocabulary				
* I know the meanings of the important words learned in this unit.		✓		
* I can use some of the key words to make up sentences.		✓		
Grammar				
* I can use noun phrases, adjective phrases and adverb phrases correctly.		✓		
* I can use Wh-questions correctly.		✓		
Peer assessment				
Ask your partner to help you assess your speaking and writing skills.				
Speaking				
* I can ask questions about school lives in different countries correctly.			✓	
* I can speak loudly and clearly while answering questions.				✓
Writing				
* I can plan and organize ideas before writing a letter of advice.		✓		
Score (self-assessment): 26 / 28				
Score (peer assessment): 9 / 12				
Total: 35 / 40				
Comments:				
30-40 Well done! You work hard.				
21-29 Good. Keep it up!				
Below 20 Try harder! Practice makes perfect.				

21. According to his self-assessment, which item does Li Hua earn best scores?

- C A. Reading. B. Listening. C. Vocabulary. D. Grammar.



B 22. What is the comment of the student who has got a score of 18?

- A. Well done! B. Try harder! C. Good. D. Keep it up!

D 23. Why do the students use "My Learning Record"?

- A. To show if they've done well in the exams.
B. To make sure if they can use English correctly.
C. To inform their parents of their learning results.
D. To know about their levels in their English study.

B

Feeling hungry? If so, what's the easiest way to satisfy your hunger? Many of us will reach for a takeaway menu and order some delicious but possibly unhealthy food. And our increasingly busy and hectic lives, or some other reasons that we lack the skills to prepare a meal for ourselves might add to our need to buy ready-made food on the go or delivered to home.

Eating options (the freedom to choose) are endless, and new technology means we can feed our cravings or eager desires at the push of a button. Takeaway delivery apps make ordering food quick and convenient, and during the recent corona virus (冠状病毒) crisis, it provided a lifeline to those stuck at home with nothing to cook or who lacked the skills to prepare a meal for themselves. It's estimated (估计) that in the UK alone, people eat three million takeaway meals a day, and the three biggest delivery apps together offer a choice of 100 cuisines from 60,000 restaurants. Amelia Brophy, Head of UK Data Products at YouGov, told the BBC that its research "suggests that the frequency of takeaways ordered is expected to increase in the future".

It's no wonder we are tempted and attracted to skip the grocery shopping, bypass the kitchen, and tuck into something that someone else has prepared. But ordering a deep crust pizza, a spicy curry or a box of noodles, can come at a price both financially and to our health. Eating too much processed and unhealthy fast food has some effect on obesity (肥胖) and the risk of developing certain metabolic and cardiovascular diseases. A few years ago, The BBC Good Food Nation Survey found that most people ate fast food on average two days per week. But, in the 16 to 20-year-old category, one in six ate fast food at least twice a day.

Of course, reducing salt, sugar and fat is one way to make takeaway food healthier, as well as offering smaller portion sizes. But the best advice you might want to take away from this Takeaway English is to find a recipe book and try making your own nutritious meal. And if you haven't got time, try ordering a healthier alternative from the menu.

D 24. Why might some people choose to order a takeaway meal?

- A. They might be too lazy to cook themselves.
B. They might never have the experience of cooking.
C. They might be so young that they can't cook for themselves.
D. They might be too busy to cook or might be short of the skills to prepare a meal.



heavy

- A 25. What is the quick and easy way to order your takeaway food?
 A. Takeaway delivery apps. B. A takeaway menu.
 C. Grocery shopping. D. Going to the restaurant.
- C 26. What's the number of the takeaway meals eaten by people a day in the United Kingdom?
 A. 100. B. 60,000.
 C. 3,000,000. D. 3,000,000,000.
- B 27. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?
 A. The reasons of the great need of takeaway food.
 B. The suggestions of making takeaways healthier.
 C. The increases of takeaways in the future.
 D. The results of fast food.

C
 In 1988, Wang Chengbang retired from the army. Instead of enjoying a relaxing life, he volunteered to save the soil from desertification by planting trees in Korla, Xinjiang. 28.

29. } It is no easy job. The high temperature in Korla makes it difficult for anyone to work day after day in the sunshine. Besides, it is dry, and water is another big problem. In fact, Wang's work in the first few years failed as very few trees survived.

But Wang would not give up. "After trying many different ways, I have learned how to grow young trees in a better way," said Wang. He also worked out new ways to save water. With his hard work, more and more trees have survived. So far, he has planted more than 1.5 million trees. Those green trees prevent desertification, make the air cleaner and protect people from the hot sun. Now, Korla is a model city in environmental protection.

Wang is also successful in fighting cancer. In 2005, he had cancer and was told that he had only six months to live. However, he continued taking care of his trees rather than lying on the hospital bed. "Working is the best medicine. Planting trees helps to fight cancer," he often jokes.

Now, at the age of 85, Wang Chengbang is still working.

- A 28. What's the purpose of Wang Chengbang's planting trees in Korla, Xinjiang?
 A. To save soil from desertification. B. To beautify the city, Korla.
 C. To enlarge the green ground. D. To recommend a new skill.
- C 29. According to Paragraph 2, what difficulty is not mentioned in planting trees in Korla?
 A. The hot sun. B. The high temperature.
 C. The strong wind. D. The water problem.
- D 30. What do you think of Wang Chengbang based on the text?
 A. Easygoing. B. Humorous.
 C. Good-tempered. D. Firm and persistent.



heavy B 31. Which can be the best title for the text?

- A. The Environmental Protection
- B. A Retired Man Still at Work
- C. The City of Korla
- ~~D. The Weather of Xinjiang~~
- D

Anyone who watches CCTV5 knows sports news and learns English as well. Try to listen to sports topics that interest you and once you become more comfortable with the show's rhythm, you'll be on your way to talking like sports hosts.

~~33~~ If you'd like to listen to shows that discuss your favorite sports, you can find shows by using the iTunes Music Store search engine. Once you've downloaded a show to your iTunes library, select a 1-3 minute segment (片段) to listen. Play this short section over and over until you get everything down, word-for-word. You might need to turn to a dictionary to identify some difficult words. This process will improve your listening skills and, over time, strengthen your vocabulary. The show hosts will probably be speaking very quickly, but don't let this discourage you. The more you listen to the show, the more comfortable you'll become with their particular manner of speaking.

Hundreds of sports radio shows can be downloaded for free from the US iTunes Music Store. Here's how to find them:

First, make sure you've downloaded the free iTunes software to your computer. Next, go to the iTunes Music Store, move your mouse down to the bottom of the page and select the US store. After it loads, click "Podcasts" on the left-hand menu, then click on the "Sports and Recreation" category. You'll find shows on everything from Premier League football to NBA basketball.

B 32. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. You'll become a sports host on CCTV5.
- B. You may speak English as fluently as a sports host.
- C. You're invited to have a talk with a sports commentator.
- ~~D. Listening to sports topics that interest you makes you more comfortable.~~

A 33. Where can you find iTunes Music Store?

- A. On the Internet.
- B. In the center of a city.
- C. On CCTV5.
- D. In the library.

D 34. What can people do in iTunes Music Store?

- A. They can play the sports games.
- B. They can watch their favorite sports there.
- C. They may equip their libraries with some dictionaries.
- D. They can download their favorite sports shows to listen to and improve their listening skills.

C 35. In which of the following can the text probably be found?

- A. A history book.
- B. A novel.
- C. A magazine.
- D. A dictionary.



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。

Flamenco, a type of dance, is very popular in southern Spain. 36 C Sometimes a woman dances alone and sometimes she dances with a man. The woman always wears a long, colorful dress. She moves her arms and hands slowly but her feet move in fast, difficult steps. The man often wears black. 37 E

Cossack dances are from Russia and Ukraine. 38 F Dancers have to be very fit because they jump very high and kick their legs up and down. They often jump over swords. The movements are similar to traditional Cossack activities, for example, sword fighting and getting on and off horses.

39 A But today it is an important part of celebrations in the Caribbean (加勒比人). Young people have to dance under a pole (杆). The pole is often on fire and the dancer mustn't touch it! After a successful "limbo", they put the pole lower and do it again.

Mask dances are important for the Dogon people in Mali. Each village makes different masks. They are often huge and colorful. There are masks of people, monsters or local animals like crocodiles and monkeys. Dancers of this kind are always men. 40 G Today, the Dogon people also perform the dances for tourists.

A. Limbo dancing is first from west Africa.

B. Let me introduce some kinds of dances to you.

C. They are very energetic — some are more like gymnastics than dancing!

D. The dancers can dance under a pole just twenty centimeters off the ground!

E. Both dancers click their shoes on the floor when they dance around each other.

F. It begins with guitar music and clapping (击掌) and then dancers join the performance.

G. And they dance to the sound of drums for hours after the death of a person in the village.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (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。

The sweetest memory of my childhood is about a round table. When I was still little, my 41 family would get together on different traditional festivals to 42 dinner. We kids would be sitting around or playing hide-and-seek under the table 43 the grown-ups were having a chat.



When I got a bit 44, my aunt brought back her boyfriend and my grandma cheerfully 45 another seat to the round table. It seemed a little more 46, but we all felt much closer to each other. When I was twelve, my grandpa 47. That made us feel 48. However, when the whole family got together once again, we totally 49 that his chair, his bowl and his chopsticks should 50 the same, even though his seat was 51, we felt like that he had never left us.

We all have a table like this in our 52. It is a sign of reunion of our family 53 our feelings. Although the 54 why we come together may be different, the feelings behind it are the 55. Usually different cultures are 56 by us around the table. What's more, we 57 the love not only for our family, but also for a company, our 58 and even the whole world.

The history of our nation has been the stories of looking for or returning to the round table which we belong to. The round table has been a 59 of the Chinese feelings. It was, it is and will 60 be.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| B 41. A. happy | B. whole | C. dear | D. warm |
| D 42. A. cook | B. make | C. prepare | D. have |
| A 43. A. while | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| C 44. A. taller | B. bigger | C. older | D. stronger |
| D 45. A. set | B. lay | C. fetched | D. added |
| A 46. A. crowded | B. friendly | C. enjoyable | D. different |
| D 47. A. was in debt | B. fell ill | C. lost his job | D. passed away |
| B 48. A. mad | B. sad | C. worried | D. nervous |
| B 49. A. agreed | B. imagined | C. guessed | D. judged |
| C 50. A. leave | B. place | C. remain | D. repeat |
| B 51. A. missing | B. empty | C. taken | D. dirty |
| C 52. A. units | B. societies | C. homes | D. families |
| A 53. A. acting | B. showing | C. performing | D. declaring |
| D 54. A. custom | B. fact | C. habit | D. reason |
| C 55. A. common | B. true | C. same | D. deep |
| A 56. A. received | B. accepted | C. refused | D. changed |
| A 57. A. express | B. want | C. impress | D. trust |
| C 58. A. school | B. relatives | C. nation | D. parents |
| D 59. A. milestone | B. mark | C. tool | D. symbol |
| B 60. A. always | B. still | C. even | D. ever |



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。

The colorful clothes we wear today are made by machines. But what did ancient people do if they wanted to wear ^{any} 61 (some) colorful? Tie-dye (扎染) was a way to do this.

More than 1 000 years ago, the Bai people in Yunan used tie-dye to dye their clothes. Then this skill became so popular ^{that} 62 people gave tie-dye clothes to the emperor as gifts.

To tie-dye, you need to first use tools ^{used} 63 (tie), sew, or clip (夹住) your cloth. Then the folded cloth ^{was} 64 (put) in dye. The Bai people usually make blue dye from ^a 65 plant.

As the cloth is folded, some parts become dark blue, while other parts have a ^{lightful} 66 (light) color. When you unfold the cloth, you will see beautiful patterns.

^{In} 67 the 1960s, tie-dye became a fashion trend in the US. People tie-dyed T-shirts and jeans in ^{imagin} 68 (imagine) ways. Many children in the US still learn tie-dye in their art ^{classes} 69 (class).

At a recent famous show, an Italian designer surprised people with the tie-dye dresses. "Tie-dye is like an experiment. People cannot imagine the patterns of the cloth if they don't see them. It's a surprise," the designer said. There is no doubt that the tie-dye trend has never really ^{gone} 70 (go) away.

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。

Think of all the ways that you use your arms and hands. You use them open doors, carry boxes, ^{to} climb trees and ride bikes.

Jessica Cox was born without arms, ^{but} and she didn't let that stop her from do things. She learned to feed her, paint and play the piano by using her feet.

When she was ^{herself} at school, Jessica watched the other ^{the} student on the playground. She did not have hands to catch balls with, and she did not have arms to climb with. Jessica imagined herself as a girl of unusual great ability. She would fly over the playground and took her friends into the sky.

Many years late, when Jessica grew up, she did fly. She learned to fly a plane! It was a hard work, but Jessica was patient, confident and brave. She ^{controlled} controls the plane with her feet. She made her dream come true.



imagine. imagination

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

你校英语社团开展线上交流活动,请你以“The Change in My Life”为题写一篇短文给学校英语报投稿,谈谈你生活中的(一个)变化,内容包括:

1. 什么变化,你是如何应对这个变化的;
2. 有什么收获。

注意:

1. 词数100左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 题目和首句已为你写好。

The Change in My Life

There are many changes in a person's life.

- ① 随着高三的到来,我的压力越来越大 ~~problems~~
- ② 首先,我会劳逸结合 (combine). ~~适当放松~~ 让我压力下降.
- ③ 其次; what is the most thing for sb. to do sth. ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~do~~
me eat healthy food.
- ④ ~~最后~~ (what's more). ~~我会去锻炼~~ (exercise) ~~来~~ 增强我的体质, ~~而且可以~~
不仅能
- ⑤ 我更积极的学习.



高考直通车
App生成

2022 年高三年级第一次诊断性测试试卷答案解析

英语试题参考答案及评分标准

选择题 满分 100 分

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

1-5 BACBC

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

6-10 ABACB 11-15 ACBAC 16-20 BACAB

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）

21-25 CBDDA 26-30 CBACD 31-35 BBADC

(21-23 CBD 24-27 DACB 28-31 ACDB 32-35 BADC)

A 篇文段语篇类型为：应用文（主要介绍了 Li Lua 的学习情况记录。文章结构通过一段文字说明和一个表格的方式呈了四个方面的内容：1. 对图表的文字简单介绍；2. 表格（1）自我评价；3. 表格（2）同伴评价；4. 表格（3）得分汇总和文字评论）；主题语境为：人与自我；主题群与语境内容为：学校生活与学习（认识自我、完善自我等）（21-23 CBD）。

21. C 细节理解题。

【解题思路】题目要求回答“According to his self-assessment, which item does Li Hua earn best scores?”通过文中表格右侧赋分分数和表格主体 Self-assessment 中的数字及文字对照得出得分最高的项目是 Vocabulary（8 分），A、B、D 均不符合题目要求，故选 C。

22. B 细节理解题。

【解题思路】题目要求回答“What is the comment of the student who has got a score of 18?”，此题答题的关键是要根据表格中提供的“comments”和分数对照的评价语，再根据总分 18 分来选择答案。A 项：“Well done!”对应的得分是 30-40 分；B 项：“Try harder!”对应的得分是 below 20 分，所以得出选项 B 是本题目的正确答案，A、C、D 项均不符合，故选 B。

23. D 细节理解题

【解题思路】题目要求回答“Why do the students use ‘My Learning Record’?”文中第一部分第一句话“This chart is for students to check themselves in their English study. 了解自己的英语学业水平”对本表格的意图做了明确说明，得知此题答案 D 项正确，故选 D。



B 篇文段语篇类型为：议论文；主题语境和主题群为：人与社会；主题语境内容为：社会热点问题：通过点外卖，谈论“图省事，还是保健康？”，本文主要谈论的观点涉及到了“点外卖”的利与弊（24-27 DACB）。

24. D 细节理解题

【解题思路】题目问“Why might some people choose to order a takeaway meal? 根据文章第一段第三句话“**And our increasingly busy and hectic lives, or some other reasons... might add**”的表述，A 项中“too lazy to cook”、B 项“never have the experience of cooking”和 C 项“so young...can't cook for themselves”都不是文中阐述 order a takeaway meal 的理由，所以 D 项中“have no time, short of cooking experience”符合文章描述和题目要求，故选 D。

25. A 细节理解题。

【解题思路】题目要求回答“**What is the quick and easy way to order your takeaway food?**”，根据题目蓝体词，在文中第二段第 1、2 行的表述：“**we can feed our eager desires at the push of a button**”和“**Takeaway delivery apps make ordering food quick and convenient**”，可以得出选项 A“Takeaway delivery apps”符合文中的表述，B 项“takeaway menu”、C 项“frequency”和 D 项“eager desires”都不符合文段表述和题目要求，故选 A。

26. C 细节理解（数字正确表述识别、辨析）题。

【解题思路】题目要求回答“**What's the number of the takeaway meals eaten by people a day in the United Kingdom?**”问在英国，人们一天当中外卖快餐的食用量是多少？根据文中第 2 段第 4 行的文字表述：“It's estimated that in the UK alone, people eat **three million** takeaway meals a day”，句中 **three million** “三百万”的数字表达应该是：3,000,000. 故选 C。

27. B 段落大意（推论）题。

【解题思路】通读全文，再看文章最后一段第一句话主题句中的关键词：“**reducing salt, sugar, and fat is one way to make takeaway food healthier...But the best advice** 等信息得出与 A 项“The **reasons** of the great need of takeaway food” C 项“The **increase** of takeaways in the future”和 D 项“The **results** of fast food”都与本段主题句所表述的观点不符，而 B 项“The **suggestions** of making healthier takeaways”是本段的主题，故选 B。

C 篇文段语篇类型为：记叙文（人物介绍）；主题语境为：人与自我（生活、做人做事），人与社会（社会服务）；主题语境内容：优秀品行，正确人生态度，公民义务与社会责任。（本篇文章介绍讲述了一位对社会有突出贡献的人物 Wang Chenbang，在新疆库尔勒，常年克服多重困难，历尽艰辛，致力于植树治沙，防止土壤沙漠化的感人事迹）（28-31 ACDB）。

28. A 细节推论（判断）题。

【解题思路】题目要求回答“**What's the purpose...**”推断人物做事的意图，文章第一段第二句话中“**he volunteered to save the soil from desertification** by planting trees”是此题的答



案。A项“免遭土壤沙漠化”；B项“美化城市”；C项“扩大绿地面积”；D项“介绍、推荐一项新技术”。这篇文章共有五段，主要内容均围绕 planting trees 来描述和介绍 Wang Chenbang，所以B、C、D项不符合题目要求，故选A。

29. C 细节推论题。

【解题思路】题目要求回答“According to Paragraph 2, what difficulty is not mentioned in planting trees in Korla?”在文中所描述的植树面临的众多困难中，哪一项是文中未曾提及到的困难。根据文章第2段涉及到的信息：“no easy job, high temperature, day after day in the hot sunshine, water is a big problem...”采取排除法，未曾提及到的是C项“the strong wind 大风天气...”，故选C。

30. D 推理判断题。

【解题思路】题目要求回答“What do you think of Wang Chenbang based on the text?”根据文章对 Wang Chenbang 这个人物的描述，读者推断对文中主人公的感受。聚焦文中的文字描述“retired from the army, instead of enjoying a relaxing life, volunteered to save...planting trees, no easy job, difficult, big problem, failed, few trees survived, not give up, worked out new ways to save water, successful in fighting cancer, continued taking care of his trees rather than lying on the hospital bed, age of 85, still working...”等，A项“easygoing 好说话的，随和的”；B项“humorous 幽默的”；C项“good-tempered 好性情的”均不符合文中上述文字描述，D项“firm and persistent 坚定的、坚持、执着的”与文中“But Wang would not give up...”的描述一致，故选D。

31. B 标题概括题。

【解题思路】本篇文章主要介绍讲述了 Wang Chenbang 在新疆库尔勒，常年克服多重困难，历尽艰辛，致力于植树治沙，防止土壤沙漠化的感人事迹.....”通读全文后综合考量，几乎每一段都有内容聚焦 Wang Chengbang 这个人物的描述，可以得出A项“The Environmental Protection”、C项“The City of Korla”、D项“The Weather of Xinjiang”均不符合文意，故选B。

D 篇文段语篇类型为：说明文（提升学习水平的方法和建议）；主题语境为：人与自我；主题语境内容为：语言学习的方法可以是多样的；乐于学习、善意学习等（32-35 BADC）。

32. B 句意推断题。

【解题思路】题目要求推断句意“What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 mean?”根据文章第一段第2句话文字描写“Try to listen to sports topics that interest you and once you become more comfortable with the show's rhythm, you'll be on your way to talking like pod-casts—sports hosts.”中的，talking like pod-casts—sports hosts（像体育节目主持人那样 talking）与B项“You may speak English as fluently as a sports host.”有关联，A、C、D项均不符合句意，故选B。

33. A 细节推断题。

【解题思路】 这道题目要求回答“Where can you find iTunes Music Store?” 解题思路：首先根据题目中的 iTunes Music Store 去文中找与其有关联的定点信息：第二段首句“If you’d like to listen to shows that discuss your favorite sports, you can find shows by using the iTunes Music Store search engine. download, select...software to your computer, move you mouse, click...” 等信息得出与 A 项“Internet”有关联，所以排除 B、C、D 项，故选 A。

34. D 推理判断题。

【解题思路】 题目询问“What can people do in iTunes Music Store?” 文中有这样一些文字表述：Anyone who watches CCTV5 knows sports news and learns English as well... will improve your listening skills and, over time, strengthen your vocabulary 等，得出 A 项“They can play the sports game.”，B 项“They can watch their favorite sports there.” 和 C 项“They can equip their libraries with some dictionaries.” 与题目要求没有关系，所以 D 项 “They can download some listening materials to improve their English.” 与文中表述意义相匹配，故选 D。

35. C 文章出处题。

【解题思路】 题目要求回答“In which of the following can the text probably be found?” 这篇文章可能出自于：A 项 A history book 一本历史书籍；B 项 A novel 一本小说；C 项 A magazine 一本杂志；D 项 A dictionary 一本词典。通读全文可知，文章主要介绍了看体育新闻也可以学习英语，文章还向读者介绍了如果想改善、提高自己的英语水平，可以下载一些听力材料等途径。由此推论：本文可能出自一本杂志。故选 C。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

36—40 FECAG

文段语篇类型为：说明文，简略介绍某些地域的音乐、舞蹈等概况和发展。主题语境为：人与社会；主题语境内容为：文化艺术沟通，文化渊源。

这道大题，课标要求考生具备的阅读技能是：理解语篇中显性或隐性的逻辑关系；辨认关键词和概念迅速查找目标信息；把握语篇结构以及语言特征等。

36. F

【解题思路】 此题考生应具备的阅读技能是：理解语篇中显性的逻辑关系。第一段第 1 句话 Flamenco, a type of dance, is very popular...再看第 3 句话“Sometimes a woman dances alone and sometimes she dances with a man.” 中的 a woman dances alone, she dances with a man 得出第 1 句 Flamenco is...是介绍一种名叫 Flamenco 的舞蹈，第 3 句话是介绍这种舞蹈的表演形式：时而女子独舞，时而女子与男子同舞。根据上下文，则第二句话 It begins with guitar music and clapping (击掌) and then dancers join the performance. 符合上下文逻辑意义，It 指代上文句中的 Flamenco，故选 F。



37. E

【解题思路】此题根据上文中的关键字描述“The woman...The man often wears black.”等,启下有逻辑关系的选项应为E项。“Both dancers click...”指 the woman, the man, 故选E。

38. C

【解题思路】此题看第2段文中承上的信息“Cossack dancers are from...”则其后句中应该有指代上句中复数概念名词的代词“they”; 启下的信息“Dancers have to be very fit...jump very high, kick their legs up and down...”,等,则上句中应该有与下文相匹配的文字表述,比如 energetic, gymnastic 等。所以C项“They are very energetic—some are more like gymnastics than dancing!”符合逻辑关系, 故选C。

39. A

【解题思路】此题根据文章结构前两段首句——介绍“舞蹈”种类,则第三段首句也应该是介绍一种“舞蹈”,所以“Limbo dancing is first from west Africa.”符合语篇结构,又与 first from 启下的关联词是“today”, 故选A。

40. G

【解题思路】此题根据最后一段第2句话“Each village makes different marks. There are masks of people, monsters or local animals like crocodiles and monkeys. Dancers of this kind are always men.”和最后一句话“the Dogon people also perform the dances for tourists.”等信息,中间符合逻辑的句子应该是“And they dance to the sound of drums for hours after the death of a person in the village.”此句中的 they 指代上句中的表语 men, 故选G。

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)

41-45 BDACD 46-50 ADBAC 51-55 BCBDC 56-60 BACDA

本文语篇类型为: 记叙文(夹叙夹议); 主题语境为: 人与自我、人与社会; 主题语境内容为: 个人、家庭、人际关系; 不同文化习俗; 良好的人际关系和社会交往。(文章讲述了作者通过童年时的“圆桌”追忆, 谈“圆桌文化”所能传递给家人、社会、和国家的“爱”的情感。)

41. B 考查形容词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“快乐的, 高兴的”; B项意为“整个的”; C项意为“亲爱的, 昂贵的”; D项意为“暖和的, 温暖的”。这道题是语篇层次的挖空题, 要根据第2段下文内容“However, when the whole family got together once again, ”来选择。所以得出B项“whole”合乎文意, 故选B。

42. D 考查动词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“烹调, 做饭”; B项意为“制造, 做, 使得”;

C项意为“准备，预备”；D项“有，吃，喝”。这道题是句子层次的挖空题，根据空后下文的dinner得出D项“have”与dinner搭配表达吃正餐的意思，故选D。

43. A 并列连词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“和...同时”；B项意为“或，否则”；C项意为“但是，可是”；D项意为“因此，所以”。此题是句子层次挖空题。根据上文下文“we kids would be sitting around or playing...”和下文“the grown-ups were having a chat”得出A项“while 和...同时”表对比关系“大人们聊着天的时候，孩子们玩着捉迷藏”合乎上下文意，故选A。

44. C 考查形容词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“较高的”；B项意为“较大的”；C项意为“较老的，较年龄长点的”；D项意为“较强壮的，坚固的，坚强的”。此题是一道语篇挖空题。第一段第2句话中when I was still little中的little一词，与空中older有上下文修词逻辑关系，表达“年长些后”，故选C。

45. D 考查动词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“设置（布景，背景），释放，安置”；B项意为“躺，卧，平放，位于”；C项意为“（去）取（物）来，（去）带（人）来”；D项意为“添加，增加”。这道题既是语篇挖空题，又是句子层次挖空题。根据上文whole family would get together,再根据下文“...brought her boyfriend, another seat to the round table”得出人员增加，所以又增加了一个座位，根据文意修辞手法来选择本小题，故选D。

46. A 考查形容词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“拥挤的”；B项意为“友好的”；C项意为“愉快的，有趣的”；D项意为“不同的”。这道题是句子层次挖空题，可以根据下文“...but we felt much closer to each other”得出A项“crowded 拥挤的”合乎文意，故选A。

47. D 考查动词词组辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“欠债”；B项意为“患病，病倒”；C项意为“失业”；D项意为“逝世”。这道题根据句组层次挖空。根据文中本段最后一句话中“he had never left us...爷爷从未离开过我们”，得出上文意思“爷爷去世了”，故选D。

48. B 考查形容词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“发疯的，生气的”；B项意为“（使人）悲伤的”；C项意为“（令人）担心的，烦恼的”；D项意为“紧张不安的”。根据上文passed away,逻辑修词sad符合句意，故选B。

49. A 考查动词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“同意，应允”；B项意为“想象”；C项意为“猜测”；D项意为“判断，断定”。根据文中“we totally ___ that his chair, his bowl and his chopsticks...the same, even though his seat was empty, we felt that he never left us.”得出“全家人达成一致意见，他的椅子、碗、筷子都保留像以前一样”符合文意，故选A。

50. C 考查动词辨析。【解题思路】A项意为“离开”；B项意为“放置，安置，安排”；C项意为“保持，余下，留下”；D项意为“重说，重做，重复”。根据文中本段的主要修辞手法，“...his bowl and chopsticks... the same,”等得出C项“remain”合乎文意，故选C。



51. B 考查形容词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“丢失的，下落不明的”；B 项意为“空的”；

C 项意为“就（坐，位）”；D 项意为“脏的”。根据下文文意得知“爷爷去世了，他的碗筷、座位都依然保留跟他在世时一样”，得出 seat 无人坐，是空着的，故选 B。

52. C 考查名词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“单位，单元”；B 项意为“社会”；C 项意为“家（房屋概念）”；D 项意为“家庭，家族，子女（成员概念）”。文中提到的“*We all have a table like this in our homes*”是指我们（家里）都有像这样的圆桌（家具），因此此处所

表达的是“房屋概念”，故选 C。

53. B 考查动词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“表演，行动，做事”；B 项意为“显示，出示，表现出”；C 项意为“表演，履行，行动”；D 项意为“声明，断言”。此题根据句子层次挖空。由下文根据文字表述“_____ our feelings”得出合适的修词手法应为 show one's feelings 故选 B。

54. D 考查名词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“习俗，风俗”；B 项意为“事实”；C 项意为“习惯，习性”；D 项意为“理由，原因”。这是依据句子层次挖空的题。写作修辞手法的习惯表达是“the reason why”，故选 D。

55. C 考查形容词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“普通的，一般的，共有的”；B 项意为“真的，真实的，真诚的”；C 项意为“同样的（事），同一的”；D 项意为“深的”。根据上下文意思，“爷爷虽已去世，家庭聚餐时还依然保持着爷爷在世时一样的... 似乎爷爷从来就没有离开过我们”，故选 C。

56. B 考查动词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“收到，得到”；B 项意为“接受”；C 项意为“拒绝”；D 项意为“改变”。根据文中句中的文字描述“*Although the reason why we come together may be different, the feelings behind it are the same.* 尽管聚集的理由各有不同，但其后的情感却是相同的”，所以得出“不同的文化已被接受、认同”，故选 B。

57. A 考查动词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“表达，表示”；B 项意为“想，想要，需要”；C 项意为“留下极深的印象”；D 项意为“相信，信任，信赖”。此题根据句子层次挖空下文中文字“we _____ the love for our family 我们不仅表达对家人的爱，还表达了对公司、对祖国，甚至对世界的爱”，得出“express”符合修词手法，故选 A。

58. C 考查名词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“学校”；B 项意为“亲属，亲戚”；C 项意为“民族，国家”；D 项意为“父母，双亲”。此题根据句子层次挖空。根据上文描述“for our family, for a company, even the whole world”从家庭（个人），到公司（单位），到（社会层面），再到整个世界等的文字描述，得出从小到大（层级、范围递增），所以 nation 符合修词手法，故选 C。



59. D 考查名词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“里程碑”；B 项意为“标记”；C 项意为“

工具”；D 项意为“象征，符号”。根据全文内容描述，得出 D 项“symbol 圆桌成为了 Chinese feelings 的象征”合乎句意表达，故选 D。

60. A 考查副词辨析。【解题思路】 A 项意为“总是，一直，永远”；B 项意为“仍然，还”；

C 项意为“甚至，更”；D 项意为“曾经，无论何时”此题句子层次挖空。文中文字表述“It was, it is and will ___ be.”总结，概括式结束文段，过去是，现在是，将来永远是...。所以“always”符合句意，故选 A。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. something 62. that 63. to tie 64. is put 65. a

66. lighter 67. In 68. imaginative 69. classes 70. gone

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

文段语篇类型为：说明文；主题语境和语境内容为：人与社会（不同民族文化习俗）。文章主要介绍了古代人们染布料的方法——扎染，这个方法如今仍然受人们地欢迎，可见扎染潮流从未真正消失。

61. something 考查不定代词（词形转换）。

【解题思路】分析句子结构可知 they 是主语相当于 people, wanted to wear 是谓语，colorful 是宾语，宾语部分是个泛指概念，通过括号给的信息词 some, 可知是表达“穿...物件”，故填 something。

62. that 考查固定搭配（so...that 句型）。

【解题思路】分析句子结构可知句子主语 this skill, 系动词 became, 表语 so popular, 根据句型为“如此...以至于...so popular that”, 故填 that 引导结果状语从句。

63. to tie 考查非谓语动词（不定式作目的状语）。

【解题思路】分析句子可知“use tools to tie”, 故填 to tie。

64. is put 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。

【解题思路】分析句子结构可知，主语“the folded cloth”（不可数名词），谓语 is put（应为被动），表常规、习惯做法，所以时态用一般现在时，故填 is put。

65. a 考查冠词。

【解题思路】根据句意“染料从某种植物中提取”，植物，plant 可数名词单数，故填 a。

66. lighter 考查形容词地比较级形式。

【解题思路】分析句子结构可知，As the cloth is folded, some parts become dark blue, while other parts have a ___ 66 ___ (light) color. 由于布是 folded, 所以有些部分颜色呈现深蓝，而其它部分颜色要淡些。若用 light 修饰名词 color, 则 light 要用比较级，才符合本句

意思。故填 lighter。

67. In 考查介词用法（固定搭配）。

【解题思路】the 1960s, “二十世纪六十年代”前要用介词 in, 位于句首, 故填 In。

68. imaginative 考查词性转换（动词转换成名词）。

【解题思路】词组结构应该用形容词修饰名词作定语, 故填 imaginative。

69. classes 考查名词复数。

【解题思路】分析句子结构: Many children in the US still learn tie-dye in their art 68 (class). 客观事实, 常规情况 (不止一节课), 用复数, 故填 classes。

70. gone 考查动词的现在完成时态。

【解题思路】此处 There is no doubt that the tie-dye trend has never really 70 (go) away. 现在完成时态的结构应为: has never really gone. 故填 gone。

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)

Think of all the ways that you use your arms and hands. You use them open doors, carry

to

boxes, climb trees and ride bikes.

Jessica Cox was born without arms, and she didn't let that stop her from do things. She

but

doing

learned to feed her, paint and play the piano by using her feet.

herself

When she was at school, Jessica watched the other student on the playground. She did not

students

have hands to catch balls with, and she did not have arms to climb with. Jessica imagined herself

as a girl of unusual great ability. She would fly over the playground and took her friends into the

unusually

take

sky



Many years late, when Jessica grew up, she did fly. She learned to fly a plane! It was a hard

later

去 a

work, but Jessica was patient, confident and brave. She controls the plane with her feet. She made

controlled

her dream come true.

1. Aopen 前加 to 2. but 3. doing 4. herself 5. students 6. unusually 7. take 8. later

9. 去 a 10. controlled

第一处：第二段，在 them 后加 to。考查非谓语动词（不定式作宾语补足语）。

【解题思路】句子结构 You use them to open doors. 句中主语 you，谓语动词 use，them 指代 hands 是宾语，open 的动作由宾语 them 发出（to open 作宾语的补语），一个句子中不能有两个谓语动词，所以 Aopen 前要加 to。

第二处：第二段第二句，and → but。考查并列连词。

【解题思路】前句描述：Jessica Cox was born without arms. Jessica 出生时没有 arms，但是这并没有阻止她做事。所以此处应把 and 改为 but。

第三处：第二段第二句，do → doing。考查非谓语动词（作介词 from 的宾语）。

【解题思路】本句考查固定搭配，stop somebody from doing something, 介词 from 后用动名词形式，故改 do 为 doing。

第四处：第二段第三句，her → herself。考查代词（反身代词作宾语）。

【解题思路】句意：She learned to feed herself 她学着自己吃饭，所以代词要用反身代词（作 feed 的宾语），故改 her 为 herself。

第五处：第三段第一句，student → students。考查名词的复数形式。

【解题思路】句子意义，Jessica 观察其他学生，不是指某一个，表泛指，应用复数形式。

第六处：第三段第三句，unusual → unusually。考查副词（修饰形容词）。

【解题思路】修饰 great 这个形容词，应该用副词，故改 unusual 为 unusually。

第七处：第三段第四句，took → take。考查动词（跟在 would 后的并列形式）。

【解题思路】句子分析，She would fly over the playground and take her friends into the sky. 句中两个动词 fly 和 take 都跟在 would 之后，所以都应用动词的原形，



故改 took 为 take。

第八处：第四段第一句，late → later，考查副词（固定搭配，比较级）。

【解题思路】句子意义是“许多年以后”，而不是“迟了许多年”，故改 late 为 later。

第九处：第四段第二句，去掉 hard work 前的 a，考查不定冠词（修饰不可数名词）。

【解题思路】hard work 为不可数名词，不与不定冠词 a 连用，故去掉 a。

第十处：第四段第四句，control → controlled，考查动词的时态（不规则动词的过去式）。

【解题思路】分析句子可知，前句时态“but Jessica was patient, confident and brave.”

为过去时态，所以后句时态应与前句时态保持一致，故将 control 改成 controlled，注意

重读闭音节，双写辅音字母“l”，再加 ed，故 controlled。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

One possible version:

There are many changes in a person's life.

With the development of science and technology in our modern times, quite a few great changes have taken place in many different parts of our country. So it is with me and my life.

As soon as I entered my senior high school, facing a lot of new classmates, new teachers and new surroundings, I felt very lonely. I missed my old friends who studied, played or did almost anything together with me, but now everything was strange to me. Of course I knew I have to do some change to fit in. I offered help to my class, joined in the after-school activities and invited my classmates to my birthday party. Gradually, I made some friends and enjoyed the company of my new classmates.

From this experience, I get to know change brings challenges as well as opportunities. When change comes, we should face it and take action.

