

2022—2023 学年度高一年级第一学期教学质量调研(一)

英语试题

回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题纸卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

第一部分 听力(共 20 题 满分 30 分 每题 1.5 分)

第一节

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 will the speakers eat tonight?

A. Pizzas. B. Chicken. C. Hamburgers.

2. What music will the man play at the next concert?

A. Jazz music. B. Pop music. C. Classical music.

3. How long has the woman been coughing?

A. For three days. B. For seven days. C. For fourteen days.

4. Why did the woman go running?

A. She was on a running race.

B. She thought the weather was nice.

C. She practiced for her running team.

5. Where might the speakers be?

A. At a theater. B. At a concert hall. C. At a museum.

第二节

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. Where is the man's coat?

A. At his house. B. In the classroom. C. In a coffee shop.

7. What will the man do next?

A. Wait at the bus stop. B. Go inside the school. C. Check the weather report.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What do we know about the man?

A. He plays the guitar. B. He knows about all music. C. He studies music in college.

9. How long is the concert?

A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What kind of painting did the woman prefer at first?

A. One that is simple.

- B. One that looks peaceful.
C. One that has beautiful colors.
11. Where will the forest painting look great according to the man?
A. In the bedroom. B. In the dining room. C. In the living room.
12. What will the speakers buy?
A. The forest painting. B. The sunrise painting. C. The mountain painting.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did the man think about his school day today?
A. It was unusual. B. It was a lot of fun. C. It was boring.
14. What class did the man have first today?
A. Chinese. B. Science. C. P.E.
15. What does the man hope the school will do?
A. Call off all P.E. classes.
B. Give students more notice.
C. Provide students with snacks.
16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Parent and child. C. Teacher and student

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the website about?
A. Teaching different languages.
B. Helping children make plans.
C. Choosing good schools for students.
18. How many different learning sees are there on the website?
A. One. B. Three. C. Five.
19. Who should especially use the website?
A. People with no money.
B. People with lots of spare time.
C. People with bad grades at school.
20. How long is each lesson?
A. Twenty minutes. B. Thirty minutes. C. Ninety minutes.

第二部分 阅读(共两节 满分 50 分)

第一节 阅读理解(满分 37.5 分 共 15 题 每题 2.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Teach, travel and train with

EF English First.

An experience you will never forget.

We're looking for amazing English teachers to join us in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, and many other cities across China. Teach adults, children or at our online schools. You will receive a great salary, competitive benefits and meet people from all over the world. Learn more about how our jobs can get you started on an once-in-a-lifetime (千载难逢的) ESL teaching career.

About English First

EF English First is the world's leading privately owned education company. Set up in 1965, EF operates in over 50 countries around the world. We still need teachers for teaching positions across China so if you prefer the fast paced city life like Shanghai. We have both Kids & Teens schools and Adult schools in over 60 cities in China.

Teaching at English First

At English First, you'll be provided the resources to become the best teacher you can be. Our new and colorful classrooms offer advanced technology, including Internet connected computers, interactive whiteboards (交互式白板) and iPads. We also offer a world-class teacher development program to our teachers to help them move into more senior positions with EF.

Join the EF Teacher Network today

We're here to provide the support you need every step of the way, from preparing your legal work visa to airport pickup. Learn how to order food in Chinese with our free language classes or attend a weekly teacher social sponsored (赞助) by the company. There's so much to experience living abroad and you'll experience it to the fullest with EF.

Requirements

- A Bachelor's Degree
- A TEFL Certification (EF TEFL sponsorship available)
- A native English speaker
- Passport holder from the UK, the USA, Canada
- A clear background check
- Ability to live abroad for at least one year

1. This passage is written for the purpose of _____.

- A. calling in some teachers for English First
- B. introducing an English teaching program
- C. encouraging people to travel in America
- D. getting teachers to teach in European countries

2. Where will the teachers to be hired work?

equality and independence, people don't want to put a burden on someone or feel like they owe someone something." However, it wasn't a universal rule. Families in the countryside, for example, were more likely to feed guests. People lived farther apart, so it wasn't as easy for people to go home and eat. The "no dinner for you" policy has slowly faded, says Tellstrom. "Since the 1990s, food has become a new symbol in society. We have open kitchens. People like to dine there and show off their cooking."

But non-sharing hosts haven't entirely disappeared, says Mohini Mehta, a food scholar. She admits she had a tough time adjusting to life in Sweden when she moved there in 2020. She was used to cooking dine every day for friends and hosting dinner parties almost weekly in India. She learned that in some cultures, like her own, sharing a meal with someone is a way to break the ice—but this isn't always the case for Swedes.

4. For what purpose is Paragraph 1 is written?

- A. To introduce the topic meal-sharing.
- B. To release the netizen's bad feelings.
- C. To offer a platform to generate ideas.
- D. To compare some foreign food cultures.

5. What does "customary" underlined in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Particular.
- B. Optional.
- C. Normal.
- D. Unreasonable.

6. Why do some hosts choose non-hospitality according to Tellstrom?

- A. Because food represents a symbol of social status.
- B. Because they don't want to show off their cooking.
- C. Because it is wildly acknowledged across the country.
- D. Because their culture values equality and independence.

7. How is the text developed?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By analyzing reasons.
- C. By providing statistics.
- D. By making comparisons.

【答案】 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。瑞典人不好客，很多时候，他们并不会邀请客人共享食物。但并非所有国家都这样。文章对这一现象进行了分析。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。文章第一段开头以一个帖子 "One day I went to a Swedish friend's and while we were playing in

his room, his mom yelled that dinner was ready... He told me to WAIT in his room while they ate! (有一天我去一个瑞典朋友家，当我们在他的房间里玩的时候，他妈妈大叫说晚饭准备好了。他让我在他房间里等他们吃饭!)”引出一个问题“Would a host in Sweden really not invite a guest to join their meal if it’s dinnertime?(在瑞典，如果到了晚餐时间，主人真的不会邀请客人一起用餐吗?)”。下文对这个问题进行了回答和阐述。因此，第一段的目的就是为了引出关于瑞典人是否邀请客人“共享食物”这个话题。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据上文中的“*It does happen*(这种情况的确发生过)”和下文中“*If he was over a friend’s house and it was time for dinner, he would go back to his own house to eat. Or he would stay and wait in another room while his friend finished his meal*(如果他在朋友家，到了吃饭的时间，他就会回自己家吃饭。或者他会呆在另一个房间里等他的朋友吃完饭)”可知，瑞典的确可能不招待客人。由此可知，在瑞典，“不款待客人”是他们的一种习惯，是常见的。故画线词的意思应该是“常见的”。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的““*Some Swedes think feeding a guest creates a sense of duty.*” explains Tellstrom. “*And in a society that values equality and independence, people don’t want to put a burden on someone or feel like they owe someone something.*”(“一些瑞典人认为，为客人提供食物会让他们产生一种责任感。” Tellstrom 解释道。“在一个重视平等和独立的社会里，人们不想给别人造成负担，也不想觉得自己欠别人什么。”)”可知，瑞典文化重视平等和独立，所以有些瑞典人认为待客并不是自己的责任。所以他们会选择不款待客人。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段提到的帖子，第二段提到的 Richard Tellstrom 的个人经历，第三段中的“*for example*”和第四段中的 Mohini Mehta 的个人经历可知，本文通过一些事例来表明“瑞典人不好客，但并非所有国家都这样”的观点。故选 A。

C

Researchers at the University of Alabama in Birmingham suggest that brainwave-sensing headsets (耳麦), also known as EEG headsets, need to do more to protect users after a study which shows hackers (黑客) could guess a user’s bank account passwords by monitoring his brainwaves.

Nitesh Saxena, Ph.D., professor in the UAB College of Computer and Information Sciences Department, and his team found that a person who stopped a video game and entered into a bank account while wearing an EEG headset was at a risk for having his passwords stolen by a bad software program. Saxena and his team used one EEG headset that could be bought by customers online to show how easily an ill software program could eavesdrop on a user’s brainwaves. While typing, a user’s inputs meet with their visual processing, as well as hand, eye and

head muscle movements. All these movements are caught by EEG headsets.

The team asked 12 people to type passwords into a text box as if they were entering into an online account while wearing an EEG headset, in order for the software to train itself on the user's typing and the present brainwave. The team found that, after a user entered passwords within the ill software program that could make educated guesses about the passwords, the user entered by reading the EEG data recorded. It increased the chance of guessing a six-letter password from one in 500,000 to one in 5.

“Given the growing popularity of EEG headsets and the different ways in which they could be used, they will become part of our daily lives,” Saxena said. “It is important to study the possible risks together with this new technology to raise users' attention to the risks and develop solutions to the bad attacks.” One possible solution suggested by Saxena and his team is the insertion (插入) of noises anytime a user types a password while wearing an EEG headset.

8. How do hackers guess passwords of a user's bank account?

- A. They use a software program.
- B. They use a new-type computer.
- C. They guess the user's brainwaves.
- D. They talk with the user on the net.

9. The underlined words “eavesdrop on” in Paragraph 2 refer to “_____”.

- A. make full use of
- B. watch carefully
- C. record or write down
- D. gain or get secretly

10. What was the result of the research of Saxena and his team in Paragraph 3?

- A. They made a very exact answer.
- B. They got close to the passwords.
- C. They got a part of the passwords.
- D. They failed to get the passwords.

11. Why do EEG headsets need to do more to develop solutions?

- A. More and more hackers come about.
- B. More people use online bank accounts.
- C. EEG headsets will become more popular.
- D. EEG headsets still have problems in quality.

【答案】 8. A 9. D 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。讲述了 EEG 耳机的安全性问题，研究人员发现用户在佩戴 EEG 耳机过程中，有着被黑客通过监测脑电波来窃取密码的风险，随着该耳机愈发普遍，建议需要付诸更多的努力来保护用户的安全信息。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段首句 “Nitesh Saxena, Ph.D., professor in the UAB College of Computer and Information Sciences Department, and his team found that a person who stopped a video game and entered into a bank account while wearing an EEG headset was at a risk for having his passwords stolen by a bad software program. (阿联酋大学计算机与信息科学系教授 Nitesh Saxena 博士和他的团队发现，当一个人在戴着 EEG 耳机暂停一个视频游戏并进入了一个银行账户时，他的密码有被不良软件程序窃取的风险)” 可知，黑客是通过使用某个不良软件来窃取用户密码，所以选项 A 符合题意。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第一段 “Researchers at the University of Alabama in Birmingham suggest that brainwave-sensing headsets (耳麦), also known as EEG headsets, need to do more to protect users after a study which shows hackers (黑客) could guess a user’s bank account passwords by monitoring his brainwaves. (伯明翰阿拉巴马大学的研究人员建议，脑电波传感耳机，也被称为 EEG 耳机，需要做更多的工作来保护用户，因为一项研究显示黑客可通过监测用户的脑电波来猜出用户的银行账户密码)” 和第二段首句 “Nitesh Saxena, Ph.D., professor in the UAB College of Computer and Information Sciences Department, and his team found that a person who stopped a video game and entered into a bank account while wearing an EEG headset was at a risk for having his passwords stolen by a bad software program. (阿联酋大学计算机与信息科学系教授 Nitesh Saxena 博士和他的团队发现，当一个人在戴着 EEG 耳机暂停一个视频游戏并进入了一个银行账户时，他的密码有被不良软件程序窃取的风险)” 可知，佩戴 EEG 耳机的用户很容易被不良软件监测脑电波，进而窃取他们的账户密码，由此可推断出此处 “eavesdrop on” 表示窃听，偷听的含义，呼应关键词 “stolen”，所以 D 选项符合题意。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。由第三段 “The team found that, after a user entered passwords within the ill software program that could make educated guesses about the passwords, the user entered by reading the EEG data recorded. It increased the chance of guessing a six-letter password from one in 500,000 to one in 5. (研究团队发现一名用户在不良软件程序中输入密码后（该不良软件可对密码进行有根据的猜测），用户通过读取记录的脑电图数据进入。它将猜出 6 位字母密码的几率从 50 万分之一提高到五分之一)” 可知，他们最终得到的密码是接近于正确密码的。所以 B 选项 “They got close to the passwords. (他们接近了正确密码)” 符合题意。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “Given the growing popularity of EEG headsets and the different ways in which they could be used, they will become part of our daily lives (鉴于 EEG 耳机的日益普及和它们的不同使用方式, 它们将成为我们日常生活的一部分)” 可知, 因为 EEG 耳机在日常生活中越来越普遍, 所以需要展开更多工作来研究解决方案。故选 C。

D

The second experiment on how to grow crops on mimic (模拟的) Mars and Moon soil has given a surprising outcome (成果). The Wageningen UR researchers use the Mars and Moon soil provided by NASA. Mimic Mars soil comes from a volcano in Hawaii and the mimic Moon soil from an Arizonian desert. As a result of what the researchers of Wageningen University in the Netherlands learned from their first experiment, which was a failure, they were finally able to grow ten different crops. The tomatoes, peas, turnip, and cabbages have been harvested (收割). The goal of the experiments is to provide the way of growing crops on Mars or on the Moon in order to feed the first settlers.

A few improvements have been made since the first experiment, though it isn't a success. Professor Wamelink says, “We used plates instead of small pots and added organic material (fresh cut grass) to the Mars and Moon soil. This is what we didn't do in the first experiment. This solved the problem we had with watering in the first experiment and also added manure (肥料) to the soil.” In the first Moon soil experiment most plants died; in the next round they flourished (茂盛), and the researchers could harvest from some species. It can be regarded as a triumph when it is compared with the first one.

Although the Wageningen researchers harvested several crops, they did not eat them. Wamelink says, “The soil contains heavy metals. If heavy metals find their way into the crops, they will make them poisonous for human beings. Then further research on this is necessary because they need to make sure the final harvest must be harmless to human beings. The experiment should start in April next year with the growth of new crops including potatoes and beans.”

The soil experiment began in April and the final harvest took place in October. Plants were grown in a glass house under certain temperature and light conditions and under the earth atmosphere. “This is because we expect that first crop growth on Mars and the Moon will take place in underground rooms to protect the plants from the bad environment,” says Wamelink.

12. Why were the scientists able to grow ten different crops?

- A. Because they had the experience from last failure.
- B. Because they experimented a number of times.

C. Because they worked harder this time than last time.

D. Because they got a lot of help from other countries.

13. What is the difference between the first and the second experiment according to the passage?

A. The grass covering the crops.

B. Watering the crops regularly.

C. Replacing different kinds of plants.

D. The use of plates and organic material.

14. What will the researchers probably center on in the following experiment?

A. How to plant crops in underground rooms.

B. Whether these crops can be eaten by human beings.

C. How to plant more and more crops on Mars and the Moon.

D. Whether tomatoes and beans can grow on Mars and the Moon.

15. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

A. Experiments Prove Crops can Grow on Mars

B. A Great Science Achievement has been Made

C. Crops Harvested on Mimic Mars and Moon Soil

D. First Settlers can Eat Crops Grown on the Moon

【答案】12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了在模拟火星和月球土壤上种植作物的第二次实验取得了突破性的进展，并介绍了实验的相关细节和内容。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。第一段中提到 “As a result of what the researchers of Wageningen University in the Netherlands learned from their first experiment, which was a failure, they were finally able to grow ten different crops.(荷兰瓦赫宁根大学的研究人员从他们的第一个实验(失败了)中学到的经验是，他们最终能够种植十种不同的作物)” 可知，科学家们能种出十种作物是因为从上一次失败的实验中吸取了经验。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。第二段中提到 “We used plates instead of small pots and added organic material (fresh cut grass) to the Mars and Moon soil. This is what we didn’t do in the first experiment. (我们使用盘子而不是小罐子，并向火星和月球的土壤中添加有机材料(新鲜割下的草)。这是我们在第一个实验中没有做的)” 可知，在第二次实验中使用了第一次实验中未使用的小盘子和有机材料，这是两次实验不同之处。故选 D。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。第三段提到 “The soil contains heavy metals. If heavy metals find their way into the crops, they will make them poisonous for human beings. Then further research on this is necessary because they need to make sure the final harvest must be harmless to human beings. (土壤中含有重金属。如果重金属进入作物, 它们将使作物对人类有毒。那么进一步的研究是必要的, 因为他们需要确保最终的收获必须对人类无害)” 由此判断, 研究人员下一步将检测作物中重金属的含量, 以确保这些作物是可食用的, 这将是研究人员接下来的工作重心。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。第一段第一句提到 “The second experiment on how to grow crops on mimic (模拟的) Mars and Moon soil has given a surprising outcome (成果). (关于如何在模拟火星和月球土壤上种植作物的第二次实验给出了令人惊讶的结果)” 且后文中提到了研究人员在此次模拟土壤上种出了十种作物, 以及后续实验的重心, 由此可知, 整篇文章介绍的是在模拟的火星和月球土壤上成功种植出作物的情况。C 项 Crops Harvested on Mimic Mars and Moon Soil (在模拟火星和月球土壤上收获的作物) 可以作为本文最佳标题。故选 C。

第二节 七选五阅读理解(满分 12.5 分 共 5 题 每题 2.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个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。

What to expect at high school

Are you super worried about what to expect at high school? Well, guess what? Everyone is! The following tips will help guide you safely through your first day!

► Understand that you'll be moving a lot.

Depending on the school you're at, there could be more subjects and you'll have more classrooms!

___16___ Be ready to move around and remember what classrooms they are in.

► Understand the newness of high school.

There are usually more strict teachers and more classrooms! Don't worry. ___17___ More friends and more freedom (hopefully)! There will be a lot of differences, so go along with it and don't feel nervous about the change.

► ___18___

Stay away from students who have higher grades than you! They're older and you will be an easy target (目标), so watch your back! If they do try to threaten (恐吓) you or anything, tell your parents or teachers to help you with it.

► Be prepared for the dining room.

Make sure you have friends to sit with, or you'll look lonely and feel lonely. Make some new friends to sit

with. 19

► Remember to stay good in school

20 You don't need an "A" for everything, but an "F" on everything is not good! Spend enough time on study and take notes during class.

- A. One for every subject.
- B. Put your books in order.
- C. Know who to watch out for.
- D. There are some advantages!
- E. Try to eat healthily on your first day.
- F. Try to make a good impression on the teachers.
- G. Do your homework and make sure you study hard!

【答案】 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. E 20. G

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章作者对于高中生如何安全地度过自己在学校的第一天这个问题，提出了自己的一些可行的建议。

【16 题详解】

上文 Depending on the school you're at, there could be more subjects and you'll have more classrooms! 说将会有更多的科目和教室；下文 Be ready to move around and remember what classrooms they are in. 准备走一走，记得它们在哪个教室里，该空承上启下，A 选项“每个科目一个教室”切题，故选 A。

【17 题详解】

上文 Don't worry. 说不要担心；下文 More friends and more freedom (hopefully)! 会有更多的好朋友和更多的自由，该空承上启下，D 选项“有一些优点”切题，故选 D。

【18 题详解】

该空需要填这一段落的标题，这一段主要讲了在学校里，需要小心提防的一些人，故 C 选项“知道要小心谁”切题。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

这一段的标题 Be prepared for the dining room. (为餐厅吃饭做好准备)，结合上文 Make some new friends to sit with. (和一些新的朋友坐在一起)，E 选项“尽力在第一天吃得健康”是对本段的总结。故选 E。

【20 题详解】

这一段的标题 Remember to stay good in school. (记得在学校表现好)，结合下文 You don't need an "A" for

everything, but an “F” on everything is not good! (你没有必要每科都得 “A” , 但是每科都得 “F” 是不好的), 该空承接下文和主题话题一致, G 选项 “做你的家庭作业, 确保努力学习” 切题, 故选 G。

【点睛】关于小标题的选择

七选五题型空格的设计主要分布在句首、句中、句尾, 另一种就是小标题的空格设计。凡是作为标题的句子, 一定要短小精悍, 概括性强, 多数用祈使句。本文第 3 空要求概括该段落的小标题。Stay away from students who have higher grades than you! 为本段主题句, 结合整个段落内容, 可知 C 项合适。

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空(满分 15 分 共 15 题 每题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When I was young, my mother could not even afford a 50-cent chocolate bar for me. However, instead of focusing on poorness, my mother selflessly _____21_____ me to fight for success so that I could lead a(n)_____22_____ life. She worked long hours every night to support the family. Still, she would find time to _____23_____ with my sister, Emily, and me. Although I did not have two parents, I was loved and _____24_____ just as much.

Not all of life’s milestones(重要阶段) were easy. Some even left a _____25_____ taste when my mother married a man in Maryland. The first few months were _____26_____: baseball games, dinners and movies. It felt as if we were the _____27_____ all-American family. Then things changed. Screaming matches between my stepfather and my mother ruined dinners, and he _____28_____ movie tickets for wine.

We spent five years living in a family setting that had turned into a _____29_____ zone. To our great relief, they finally _____30_____ and we settled in Texas, where Mom is still working hard for a better life. Now, as I write this article with some dark _____31_____ at hand, I realize my family and I are at the _____32_____ point of our lives. I have succeeded in both my study and personality. I have been _____33_____ my hunger for knowledge and I am to _____34_____ from high school, not making a bitter product of my environment, for I know that hard times in life are also learning experiences. _____35_____, like candy, can be the sweetest treat of all.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. permitted | B. pushed | C. invited | D. warned |
| 22. A. independent | B. peaceful | C. interesting | D. comfortable |
| 23. A. play | B. battle | C. struggle | D. argue |
| 24. A. educated | B. blamed | C. observed | D. punished |
| 25. A. generous | B. efficient | C. bitter | D. equal |
| 26. A. great | B. tough | C. awkward | D. shallow |
| 27. A. passive | B. responsible | C. eager | D. perfect |

28. A. reminded B. exchanged C. paid D. acquired
29. A. aim B. security C. safety D. war
30. A. gathered round B. moved off C. broke up D. went away
31. A. spots B. lines C. chocolate D. ink
32. A. weakest B. closest C. lowest D. best
33. A. satisfying B. tricking C. contributing D. responding
34. A. suffer B. escape C. graduate D. recover
35. A. Proposal B. Belief C. Failure D. Success

【答案】21. B 22. D 23. A 24. A 25. C 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. C 31. C 32. D 33. A 34. C 35. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要介绍了单亲家庭长大的我，在母亲的爱与呵护下，得到的爱与教育是一样的多，虽然中途与继父的生活并不愉悦，但我明白生活中的不顺利也是我们的经历。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，我的母亲没有关注贫穷，而是无私地推动我争取成功，以便我能过上舒适的生活。A. permitted 允许；B. pushed 推；C. invited 邀请；D. warned 警告。根据下文“me to fight for success”可知，这里是指母亲推动（pushed）着我，助我成功。故选 B 项。

【22 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然而，我的母亲没有关注贫穷，而是无私地推动我争取成功，以便我能过上舒适的生活。A. independent 独立的；B. peaceful 和平的；C. interesting 有趣的；D. comfortable 舒服的。根据上文“fight for success so that”可知，母亲希望我成功，过上舒服的（comfortable）生活。故选 D 项。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管如此，她还是会抽出时间和我妹妹艾米丽和我一起玩。A. play 玩；B. battle 战斗；C. struggle 挣扎；D. argue 争辩。根据下文“Although I did not have two parents, I was loved”可知，母亲虽然忙，但是还是给了我们很多爱，也就是经常陪我们玩（play）。故选 A 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然我没有双亲，但我受到了同样多的爱和教育。A. educated 教育；B. blamed 责备；C. observed 观察；D. punished 惩罚。根据上文“I was loved and”可知，空处与 loved 并列，所以这里指的是我受到了同样多的爱和教育（educated）。故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我母亲嫁给马里兰州的一个男人时，有些人甚至留下了痛苦的印象。A.

generous 慷慨的; B. efficient 有效率的; C. bitter 痛苦的; D. equal 相等的。根据上文 “Not all of life’s milestones(重要阶段) were easy.” 可知, 生活不总是如意的, 所以也留下了痛苦的 (bitter) 回忆。故选 C 项。

【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 最初的几个月非常棒: 棒球比赛、晚餐和电影。A. great 美妙的; B. tough 艰难的; C. awkward 尴尬的; D. shallow 肤浅的。根据下文 “baseball games, dinners and movies” 可知, 最初几个月使很棒的 (great)。故选 A 项。

【27 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 感觉我们是一个完美的美国家庭。A. passive 被动的; B. responsible 负责的; C. eager 渴望的; D. perfect 完美的。根据上文 “The first few months were ____6____; baseball games, dinners and movies.” 可知, 一开始的幸福生活让我觉得一切都很完美 (perfect)。故选 D 项。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 我继父和我母亲之间的争吵毁了晚餐, 他还用电影票换了酒。A. reminded 提醒; B. exchanged 交换; C. paid 付款; D. acquired 获得。根据下文 “movie tickets for wine” 以及上文可知, 这里是指继父用电影票换了 (exchanged) 酒, 因为和母亲争吵不休。故选 B 项。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 我们在一个家庭环境中生活了五年, 那里已经变成了战区。A. aim 目标; B. security 保障; C. safety 安全; D. war 战争。根据上文 “Screaming matches between my stepfather and my mother ruined dinners” 可知, 继父与母亲开始争吵, 家里成了战争 (war) 区。故选 D 项。

【30 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 让我们松了一口气的是, 他们最终分手了, 我们在德克萨斯州定居下来, 妈妈仍在那里为更好的生活而努力工作。A. gathered round 聚集; B. moved off 离开; C. broke up 分手; D. went away 离开。根据下文 “where Mom is still working hard for a better life” 可知, 我和妈妈定居在了德克萨斯州, 说明妈妈和继父关系破裂, 分手 (broke up) 了。故选 C 项。

【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 现在, 当我拿着黑巧克力写这篇文章的时候, 我意识到我和我的家人正处于我们生命中最好的时刻。A. spots 点; B. lines 线; C. chocolate 巧克力; D. ink 墨水。根据上文 “When I was young, my mother could not even afford a 50-cent chocolate bar for me.” 可知, 这里是在呼应之前的 chocolate, 是词义复现。故 C 项。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 现在, 当我拿着黑巧克力写这篇文章的时候, 我意识到我和我的家人正处于

我们生命中最好的时刻。A. weakest 最弱的；B. closest 最近的；C. lowest 最低的；D. best 最好的。根据下文 “I have succeeded in both my study and personality.” 可知，作者意识到此时此刻就是最好的 (best)。故选 D 项。

【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我一直在满足我对知识的渴望，我即将高中毕业，我没有成为我所处环境的痛苦产物，因为我知道，生活中的艰难时期也是学习的经历。A. satisfying 使满意；B. tricking 欺骗；C. contributing 贡献；D. responding 回复。根据上文 “I have succeeded in both my study and personality.” 可知，我很满足于 (satisfying) 自身的状态。故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我一直在满足我对知识的渴望，我即将高中毕业，我没有成为我所处环境的痛苦产物，因为我知道，生活中的艰难时期也是学习的经历。A. suffer 遭受；B. escape 逃离；C. graduate 毕业；D. recover 恢复。根据下文 “from high school” 可知，这里是指，从高中毕业 (graduate)。故选 C 项。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：成功就像糖果，是最甜蜜的款待。A. Proposal 计划；B. Belief 相信；C. Failure 失败；D. Success 成功。根据上文 “I have succeeded in both my study and personality.” 可知，这里的 success 是上文的词义复现。故选 D 项。

第二节 语法填空(满分 15 分 共 10 题 每题 1.5 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容或括号内所给词的恰当形式填空。

Even though we need personal 36 (improve) during the long path of life, we can not withdraw from the society. Therefore, friendship is very important to us, because sometimes it can make us 37 (smoothly) out the rocky roads.

Friendship is 38 (benefit) to us in many ways. A good friend is a good medicine 39 treats you with comfort and protection. A wise friend is a mirror which reflects the 40 (difference) sides of you and helps you make the judgment 41 (correct). A true friend is absolutely the shining star in the dark, 42 (lead) you to walk straight towards the setting 43 (goal). With friendship, we will be happier, wiser and 44 satisfied.

The enjoyment of friendship is much more than that everything brings to us. However, we must be careful when choosing friends and developing friendship, 45 we will make mistakes. Only with the protection, understanding and help from our trustworthy friends can we walk through the path of life better.

【答案】36. improvement

37. smooth 38. beneficial

39. which## that

40. different

41. correctly

42. leading

43. goals 44. more

45. or##otherwise

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章主要阐述了友谊对我们的重要性以及它给我们带来的益处，并提醒我们择友时要谨慎。

【36 题详解】

考查名词。句意：虽然在漫长的人生道路上我们需要个人的进步，但我们不能脱离社会。由空前的“Even though we need personal”可知设空处作宾语，名词 improvement 意为“进步，改善”符合句意，improvement 意为“进步，改善”时是不可数名词，故填 improvement。

【37 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：因此，友谊对我们来说非常重要，因为有时它可以使我们在崎岖的道路上走得更平坦。固定短语 make sb do sth “使某人做某事”，所以设空处填不带 to 的不定式，动词 smooth 意为“使平整，使平坦”符合句意，故填 smooth。

【38 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：友谊在许多方面对我们有益。句子分析可知设空处在句中作表语，形容词 beneficial 意为“有利的，有裨益的”，符合句意，故填 beneficial。

【39 题详解】

考查定语从句关系词。句意：好朋友是一剂良药，它给你安慰和保护。设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰先行词“a good medicine”，在句中作主语，设空处指代先行词“a good medicine”，指物，所以填关系代词 which 或 that。故填 which/that。

【40 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：一个明智的朋友是一面镜子，它反映出你的不同侧面，并帮助你正确地做出判断。设空处在句中作定语修饰名词“sides”，形容词 different 意为“不同的”符合句意，故填 different。

【41 题详解】

考查副词。句意：一个明智的朋友是一面镜子，它反映出你的不同侧面，并帮助你正确地做出判断。设空处在句中修饰动词短语“make the judgment”作状语，副词 correctly 意为“正确地”符合句意，故填 correctly。

【42 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。真正的朋友绝对是黑暗中的一颗闪亮的星，带领你朝着设定的目标直走。句子结构分析可知设空处为非谓语动词，the shining star 与 lead 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系，所以此空用 lead 的现在分词形式，故填 leading。

【43 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：真正的朋友绝对是黑暗中一颗闪亮的星，带领你朝着设定的目标前行。名词 goal 意为“目标”时是可数名词，此处为复数概念，故填 goals。

【44 题详解】

考查形容词比较级。句意：有了友谊，我们会更快乐，更聪明，更满足。由空前的“happier, wiser and”可知此处并列连词 and 连接三个并列的形容词比较级，satisfied 的比较级为 more satisfied，故填 more。

【45 题详解】

考查连词。句意：然而，我们必须谨慎选择朋友和发展友谊，否则我们会犯错误。句子分析可知此句为并列句，设空处为并列连词表示“否则”，并列连词 or 意为“否则，不然”符合句意；此外，并列连词 otherwise 意为“否则，不然”也符合句意。故填 or/otherwise。

第四部分 写作(共两节 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，是一名青少年专栏广播节目主持人，你收到一封来自 Simon 的邮件，他说他的父母成天忙于工作，对他不够关爱，他感到焦虑与孤独，向你征求建议。请你根据要点提示给 Simon 回一封电子邮件，提出你的建议。

写作要点：(1)与父母真诚沟通，希望得到父母的关爱与支持。

(2)理解父母的不易与艰辛，学会独立生活。

写作要求：(1)词数 80 左右。

(2)不要逐条翻译，可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Simon,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】 One possible version:

Dear Simon,

I understand your feelings. You do need the support and love from your parents -- after all, you are still a teenager. But don't be unhappy.

Try the following suggestions and see if they help. First, talk to your parents sincerely and tell them you are in need of their love, which can help you get rid of loneliness and stress. Second, try to understand your parents. Maybe it is a fact that they are busy with their work, or they have to work hard to support the family. More importantly, you are not a child any more and you should learn to be independent.

I hope you'll find my advice helpful. I wish you all the best.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给 Simon 回一封电子邮件，提出相关建议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

建议: suggestions→recommendations

理解: understand→comprehend

忙于: be busy with→be occupied with

有用的: helpful→useful

2.句式拓展

同义句转化

原句: First, talk to your parents sincerely and tell them you are in need of their love, which can help you get rid of loneliness and stress.

拓展句: First, talk to your parents sincerely, telling them you are in need of their love, which can help you get rid of loneliness and stress.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】First, talk to your parents sincerely and tell them you are in need of their love, which can help you get rid of loneliness and stress. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】Maybe it is a fact that they are busy with their work, or they have to work hard to support the family. (运用了 that 引导主语从句)

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

At eleven years old, my main concern was money. Where could I get it? How much did I need to buy the new must-have thing my classmates either had or wanted? I went to my mom. "Mom, I need more money," I said,

leaning against the kitchen counter while she cooked dinner. “You think you need a job?” Mom asked with a smile. The next day, she had an answer. “Your grandmother will pay you to help her deliver lunch each day to the elderly.” Yes! I pumped (挥舞) my fist into the air.

When my grandmother picked me up, I couldn’t wait to start my new job. “It’s simple. We pick up a large container full of hot meals in a nearby town and then we go on our delivery route.” After dozens of meals were arranged in the backseat, my grandmother drove us to our first stop. The first house didn’t look nice, but I shrugged and kept going. I didn’t have to live there, just deliver food there. This was how I would make money. I nearly jumped when I glanced over to see a tiny old woman in the corner looking at me. She sat hunched (缩成一团) over in a rocking chair and had more wrinkles (褶皱) than I’d ever seen in my life. “Who is this nice young lady?” She asked grandmother. I just stood there holding the food, unsure what to do. My grandmother guided me inside to place it on her kitchen table. The house smelled bad and old like the antique stores my mom liked to visit, but I never liked because even breathing in the dusty air made me feel dirty. I held my breath until we went out.

The next stop was much the same and the next. The houses varied in size and shape, some were nicer than others, but the same wrinkly people waited for their meals. Each person smiled at me and thanked me as I hurried to get out of there. I was sweaty and tired, and my clothes had captured the smell of the food and old houses.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

By the end of the day, it was obvious that I wasn’t very comfortable about the job.

My eyes widened, and I turned to her. “Their only meal?”

【答案】By the end of the day, it was obvious that I wasn’t very comfortable about the job. “You don’t have to help me,” my grandmother said. “I understand if the job isn’t what you want to do.” I swallowed hard, thinking of money. Did I want to be comfortable, or did I want the money? “No, Grandma. It’s okay. I’ll get used to it.” Though, I was not convinced of my words. “If you’re sure, dear.” A moment of silence settled over the car before she spoke again. “For a lot of the people we deliver to this is their only meal of the day.”

My eyes widened, and I turned to her. “Their only meal?” She nodded seriously. “For some of them we’re the only person they see. Many of them are alone.” I thought about that. What if I was all alone? I couldn’t imagine not having my mom, grandmother or my friends. When we were back at the house, my grandmother handed me the money I’d earned. It didn’t seem quite as exciting anymore. I’d like to say that I did something incredible with the money I earned. I don’t even remember what I bought for the elderly the next day. What matters are those people with smiles sinking in their wrinkled faces brought unexpected joy to my life while I brought them only a simple gift.

【解析】

【分析】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了开始作者很想要钱，妈妈告诉她需要自己去赚钱，同时也告诉了她赚钱的方法，那就是和祖母一起去为那些老年人送食物。开始的时候，作者感觉非常不好，但老年人看到她总是脸带微笑，似乎非常开心的样子。结束一天的活动后，拿到祖母给她的钱，祖母告诉她今天去看望的许多人都是孤独的，给他们带去的一份简单的食物对他们来说是一件最快乐的事情，作者恍然大悟，感悟到自己快乐的事情不是赚的这点钱，而是给老年人带来快乐。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“一天下来，很明显我对这份工作不太满意。”可知，第一段可描写祖母向作者解释为什么会去给那些老年人带食物的原因。

②由第二段首句内容“我睁大了眼睛，转向她。‘他们唯一的一餐？’”可知，第二段可描写作者和祖母去给老人送食物的真正意义。

2.续写线索：不满意——解释——疑问——再解释——回报——感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

①帮助：help /aid/assist

②习惯：get used to /be accustomed to

③回答：nod/respond

情绪类

①兴奋的：exciting /cordial/incitant

②意外的：unexpected /accidental

【点睛】[高分句型 1] By the end of the day, it was obvious that I wasn’t very comfortable about the job.(由 it 作形式主语，that 引导真正的主语从句)

[高分句型 2] What matters are those people with smiles sinking in their wrinkled faces brought unexpected joy to my life while I brought them only a simple gift.(由连接代词 what 引导的主语从句和 while 引导时间状语从句)