

2019 北京四中高二（上）期末

英 语

试卷满分为 150 分，含卷面分 5 分；考试时间为 120 分钟

第一卷(四部分，共 100 分)

第一部分：听力(共三节，满分 20 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话或独白后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话或独白你将听一遍。

1. What does the woman like to do best?

- A. Watching movies. B. Shopping. C. Reading.

2. Where is the boy's jacket?

- A. In the hall. B. On the school bus. C. In the school bag.

3. What are the speakers going to do on Saturday?

- A. Study for history lesson. B. Go to the beach. C. Play basketball.

4. What is the woman mainly talking about?

- A. Her interest. B. Her job. C. Her health.

5. What is the woman doing?

- A. Giving advice. B. Asking for help. C. Making an introduction.

第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What has the girl brought for lunch?

- A. Bananas. B. Cake. C. Sandwiches.

7. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Father and daughter. C. Waiter and customer.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What kind of film is Light and Dark?

- A. A horror film. B. A science fiction. C. A comedy.

9. What time does the film Battle Earth start?

- A. At 7:00. B. At 7:30. C. At 8:00.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Go to a concert. B. Join a music club. C. Practice in a band.

11. When will the speakers meet?

- A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

12. What did the woman advise the man to take?

- A. A sweater. B. Some food. C. CDs.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. What is intended for kids?

- A. Exhibition of planes. B. Shapes and Patterns. C. Exhibition of light and heat.

14. What does the speaker suggest teenagers do at the exhibition?

- A. Explore history of Britain.
B. Learn different kinds of energy.
C. Enjoy hands-on activities in physics.

15. Who might be the speaker?

- A. A guide. B. A professor. C. A designer.

第三节(共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至 20 题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后，你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Diving Club for Under 16s	
Training time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on <u> 16 </u> & Thursdays • <u> 17 </u> - 8: 00 pm • starts on <u> 18 </u> 2nd
Training fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u> 19 </u> for under 16s
Things to bring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u> 20 </u> and student ID

第二部分：英语知识运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

1. The small village announced another new human bird flu case last Tuesday, which _____ widespread panic in the area.

- A. see off B. pay off C. set off D. lay off

2. Two armed men were caught _____ to cross the frontier at night.

- A. try B. trying C. to try D. tried

3. I _____ an old friend of mine when I was in the corner shop having a cup of coffee.

- A. came out B. came up with
C. came across D. came about

4. Every winter holiday, I will go back to my hometown and stay with my grandparents, where I don't even _____ checking email or anything else.

- A. mind _____ B. worth _____
C. bother _____ D. escape _____
5. Nancy's parents didn't _____ her new boyfriend due to his poor family background; they thought she should marry into a rich family.
A. make up _____ B. approve of _____
C. refer to _____ D. turn out _____
6. It _____ be the postman at the door. It's only six o'clock.
A. mustn't _____ B. can't _____
C. won't _____ D. needn't _____
7. He tried his best to comfort the injured passengers and told them help was _____.
A. in a way _____ B. by the way _____
C. on the way _____ D. in the way _____
8. It _____ me that nobody is in favour of the new changes.
A. catches _____ B. bears _____
C. charges _____ D. strikes _____
9. If I had known that, I _____ so.
A. wouldn't have done _____ B. didn't do _____
C. won't do _____ D. wouldn't do _____
10. Every year, thousands of tourists came to the island, _____ the warm sunshine and splendid view.
A. blocking out _____ B. breaking down _____
C. referring to _____ D. taking advantage of _____

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

When I was 8, a gentleman came to my orphanage(孤儿院)and taught us how to do woodworking projects.

I remember my first project—a small table. I was so 11 of it that I looked upon it as if I had created a(an) 12. It was absolutely beautiful and it had taken me six weeks to 13 it. I could hardly wait to give it to Mother Winters as a 14. She was the head mistress of our orphanage, who was always 15 with us.

As the tables were not dry from the clear coating, the man told us to wait a few days before taking them to our dormitories. But I was just so 16 and happy that I couldn't wait. I dashed out like a 17, carrying my table, smiling from ear to ear.

When I reached the dormitory, I placed the little table beside my bed. I was 18 it when Mother Winters entered. She walked over to the table. Running her hand 19 it, she noticed that it was still wet.

"Were you 20 to bring this home?" she asked.

"No, ma' am," I 21 with my head down.

She ordered me to throw the table out and so I did. After she left, I immediately opened the door to get it back. There was 22 stuck all over. I brushed and cried, but it would not come off.

I hid the table in my closet and never 23 it. A year later while cleaning up, I gave the table to Mother Henderson, my houseparent(宿管员), thinking that she would 24 it away.

Thirty years later at a reunion, I 25 that Mother Henderson was living nearby, so I drove up to see her. We talked cheerfully for long. As I was about to leave, she asked me to come down to her 26 to get something important. I followed her 27 into a dark corner. She picked something up. 28 she turned around, I could see that she was holding a little table.

Mother Henderson kept the little table that I had given up so long ago.

Today, I look at that table with bittersweet memories but full of 29 to Mother Henderson, who kept it for a young orphan who tried very hard to 30.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A. tired | B. ashamed | C. proud | D. aware |
| 12. A. award | B. wonder | C. record | D. product |
| 13. A. design | B. invent | C. paint | D. complete |
| 14. A. gift | B. reward | C. prize | D. souvenir |
| 15. A. satisfied | B. strict | C. patient | D. angry |
| 16. A. upset | B. amazed | C. confident | D. excited |
| 17. A. thief | B. hero | C. sword | D. flash |
| 18. A. drying | B. observing | C. admiring | D. hiding |
| 19. A. into | B. across | C. above | D. after |
| 20. A. supposed | B. embarrassed | C. encouraged | D. determined |
| 21. A. agreed | B. sighed | C. whispered | D. argued |
| 22. A. dirt | B. glue | C. paint | D. wood |
| 23. A. removed | B. touched | C. shook | D. split |
| 24. A. put | B. give | C. take | D. throw |
| 25. A. learned | B. recommended | C. remembered | D. expected |
| 26. A. bathroom | B. balcony | C. basement | D. bedroom |
| 27. A. curiously | B. unwillingly | C. doubtfully | D. worriedly |
| 28. A. Before | B. Since | C. As | D. Until |
| 29. A. admiration | B. gratitude | C. sympathy | D. regret |
| 30. A. adapt | B. study | C. perform | D. please |

第三部分：阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 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。



Attractions

Do you:

- ◆ Love the National Park, value it and hope to safeguard its future?
- ◆ Wish to see the beautiful landscape of the Park protected?
- ◆ Like to enjoy peaceful informal recreation within the Park?

Aims

The Friends organization aims are to help protect and improve the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park for all to enjoy. We are a voluntary organization and registered charity without financial links to the National Park Authority.

Activities

We encourage everyone to enjoy the National Park through regular talks and visits to interesting places in the Park with expert guides.

We keep an eye on planning applications. Park Authority policies and threats to the National Park such as massive leisure complexes. We work with like-minded organizations such as the Campaign for National Parks to make our voice more effective.

We help children to understand the National Park by sponsoring publications such as an adventure booklet and projects in local schools.

Benefits

- ◆ Guided visits to places of interest which may not always be available to the general public.
- ◆ All members receive our regular News and Views.
- ◆ Talks by experts in their fields on current issues.
- ◆ A discount is available on Friends items for sale.
- ◆ Satisfaction of participation in work parties, for those willing and able to be involved.

If interested, please complete the Application Form at www.fnpn.org.uk

31. Which of the following is discouraged by the Friends organization?

- A. To build massive complexes for public amusement.
- B. To prevent possible damages to the National Park.
- C. To help protect and improve the Park for all to enjoy.
- D. To sponsor publications and projects in local school.

32. One of the benefits for members of Friends is to _____.

- A. have Friends' goods free of charge

- B. visit any place not open to the public _____
- C. take part in work parties if they want to
- D. give talks in their fields on current issues
33. The purpose of this poster is to invite more people to _____.
- A. raise money for the Friends organization
- B. join the Friends organization and be members of it
- C. work as managers for Pembroke shire National Park
- D. enjoy the landscape of Pembroke shire National Park

B

I needed to get some money, so, after Christmas, I took a job in the clothes department at Graham's for the first fortnight of the January sale. I can't say that I enjoyed it, but it was an experience I would never forget.

I could never understand why there were so many things in the sales; where did they all come from? Now I know the secret! Firstly, there is the special winter stock(货物) and the stock that people buy all the year round; some of these things are slightly reduced. Secondly, there are the summer clothes they couldn't sell last year; these are heavily reduced to clear them. Thirdly, there are cheap clothes bought in specially for the sales; these are put out at high prices ten days before the sale begins and then are reduced by 60% in the sale. Clever! Lastly, they buy in "seconds" (clothes not in perfect condition) for the sale and they are sold very cheaply.

When I arrived half an hour before opening on the first day of the sale, there was already a queue around three sides of the building. This made me very nervous.

When the big moment arrived to open the doors, the security guards, looking less comfortable than usual, came up to them, keys in hand. The moment they had unlocked the doors, they hid behind the doors for protection as the noisy crowd charged in. I couldn't believe my eyes; this wasn't shopping, it was a battlefield! One poor lady couldn't keep her feet and was knocked over by people pushing from behind.

Clothes were flying in all directions as people searched for the sizes, colors and styles they wanted. Quarrels broke out. Mothers were using their small children to crawl(爬行) through people's legs and get hold of things they couldn't get near themselves.

Within minutes I had half a dozen people pushing clothes under my nose, each wanting to be the first served. Where had the famous English queue gone? The whole day continued like that, but I kept my temper! I was taking money hand over fist and began to realize why, twice a year, Graham's were happy to turn their expensive store into a battlefield like this.

In the sale fever, people were spending money like water without thinking whether they needed what they were buying. As long as it was a bargain it was OK.

You won't believe this but as soon as I got home, I crashed out for four hours. Then I had dinner and went back to bed again, fearing the sound of the alarm which would tell me to get ready

for the second day of the sale.

34. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The customers gave up the queuing, for which the English are famous.
- B. The customers kept their temper while looking for the clothes they wanted.
- C. Small children enjoyed crawling through people's legs.
- D. The security guards were fearless of the crowd.

35. In the author's opinion, why were Graham's happy to make their expensive store into a "battlefield"?

- A. There were too many clothes and they wanted to clear them in the sales.
- B. They were eager to show that they were clever at doing business.
- C. They could take the chance to raise the prices of all their clothes.
- D. They wanted to make more money by having sales.

36. In the passage, the expression "crashed out" means _____.

- A. chatted with her friends
- B. slept soundly
- C. broke down
- D. dined out

37. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Best Bargain.
- B. Hunting for a Job.
- C. Sale Fever.
- D. A Pleasant Fortnight.

C

Many factories and businesses around the globe have been struggling to deal with the severe economic realities of the recession(衰退), so they are having their employees take compulsory unpaid leave to save money. For some workers, their salaries have been cut by 20 percent, forced to stay home one out of every five working days. For some businesses, though, the economic downturn is actually a goldmine.

Instead of going out to fancy restaurants to dine with the whole family, many choose to stay at home. "People are eating out less and staying home more, which is driving our sales," reports Domino's Pizza chief manager Chris Moore. Pizza is very popular, and it is also very affordable for a family that has little extra money to spare. Domino's business in England rose 15 percent in the first six weeks this year compared with the previous year. Moore believes that the customers now will remain loyal when the financial situation rights itself. "By exceeding(超越) their expectations in terms of product quality and speed of delivery... these customers will stay with Domino's when the economy becomes better." said Moore.

Delivered pizza is not the only winner in the stay-at-home economy. Almost all online games have been reporting record-high income since the middle of 2008. Online games are designed to enable players to let off steam by interacting with each other socially in the comfort of their own homes. A Shanghai-based online game producer recently joked: "The game businesses are worried about economic recovery."

Another business that has boomed during the recession is camping equipment. Luxury vacations for families are down, but people still want to get away from their dull lives. This means that sales of tents, sleeping bags, and other outdoor equipment have gone up as families are trying to still have fun even though their bank accounts aren't as good as they once were. There have been reports that sales of fishing equipment are on the rise because many people believe this can help lower their grocery bills.

38. What is true about Domino's in economic hard times?

- A. It is giving its employees a 20 percent cut.
- B. It has added four or five new cheaper pizzas.
- C. It has to close 15 percent of its stores.
- D. Its business is increasing quite rapidly.

39. What does the phrase "let off steam" mean in the third paragraph?

- A. Save money.
- B. Free one's feelings.
- C. Kill another player online.
- D. Make money from an online game.

40. How does the author present his point?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By showing a sequence.
- C. By explaining causes and effects.
- D. By making comparisons and contrasts.

41. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Domino's Pizza
- B. In-house Economy
- C. Booming Businesses
- D. Economic Recession

D

It is hardly surprising that clothing manufacturers follow certain uniform standards for various features(特征) of clothes. What seems strange, however, is that the standard adopted for women is the opposite of the one for men. Take a look at the way your clothes button. Men's clothes tend to button from the right, and women's from the left. Considering most of the world's population—men and women—are right-handed, the men's standard would appear to make more sense for women. So why do women's clothes button from the left?

History really seems to matter here. Button first appeared only on the clothes of the rich in the 17th century, when rich women were dressed by servants. For the mostly right-handed servants, having women's shirts button from the left would be easier. On the other hand, having men's shirts button from the right made sense, too. Most men dressed themselves, and a sword drawn from the left with the right hand would be less likely to get caught in the shirt.

Today women are seldom dressed by servants, but buttoning from the left is still the standard

for them. Is it interesting? Actually, a standard, once set, resists change. At a time when all women's shirts buttoned from the left, it would have been risky for any single manufacture to offer women's shirts that buttoned the right. After all, women had grown so used to shirts which buttoned from the left and would have to develop new habits and skills to switch. Besides, some women might have found it socially awkward to appear in public wearing shirts that buttoned from the right, since anyone who noticed that would believe they were wearing men's shirts.

42. What is surprising about the standard of the clothing industry?

- A. It has been followed by the industry for over 400 years.
- B. It is different for men's clothing and women's.
- C. It works better with men than with women.
- D. It fails to consider right-handed people.

43. What do we know about the rich men in the 17th century?

- A. They tended to wear clothes without buttons.
- B. They were interested in the historical matters.
- C. They were mostly dressed by servants.
- D. They drew their swords from the left.

44. Women's clothes still button from the left today because _____.

- A. adopting men's style is improper for women
- B. manufacturers should follow standards
- C. modern women dress themselves
- D. customs are hard to change

45. The passage is mainly developed by _____.

- A. analyzing cause
- B. making comparisons
- C. examining differences
- D. following the time order

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 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。

If you have ever been in a school play or even made believe you were a doctor, detective, or a space traveler, you know the enjoyment that acting brings. Almost all of us have the wish to play the part of someone—or something else. 46

In the ancient world, acting was often associated with religious ceremonies and other special occasions. As far back as 2200 B.C. trained Chinese actors performed ceremonial dances in costume and makeup at harvest festivals. 47 To the dance was gradually added pantomime—the imitation of movements and gestures—as well as the wearing of masks, the singing of chants, and finally the use of dialogue.

While acting was coming into its own in the ancient Chinese classical theatre, it was doing the same in the western world, in Greece. From about 500 B.C. on, acting became a highly specialized art in Greece. Greek actors, however, still wore masks, and their motions were largely fixed by

custom. 48

Modern acting, by contrast, gives the individual actor great opportunity to develop his or her personal talents for serious, comic, or musical drama. The names, faces, and styles of famous movie actors are known worldwide. 49 A special form of acting takes place in radio drama, which was highly popular before television. In radio drama the actors face a unique challenge. They are unseen by their audience. So they must rely on voice alone to make their characters real to the listeners.

50 Only forty percent of Broadway actors are employed, most of them for only part of the year. Those who become stars need not only talent, but determination. They must not be easily discouraged. Otherwise, they might give up before the opportunity for stardom presents itself.

- A. The origins of acting are in the act of remembering.
- B. Drama in Greece began with festivals honoring Dionysus.
- C. It is believed that this was the first step in the development of acting.
- D. Historical records indicate that this desire is as old as civilization itself.
- E. Acting is not, as many people think, a quick, easy road to fame and riches.
- F. Therefore, they had little opportunity to show their individual personalities.
- G. Broadway and television provide other stages on which actors can display their talent.

第四部分

语法填空, 51-53 是虚拟语气, 54-55 是间接引语, 56-58 是非谓语动词, 59-60 是情态动词。

- 51. What do you think would happen if there _____ (be) no light in the day?
- 52. The manager demanded that the task _____ (finish) as soon as possible.
- 53. I wish I _____ (attend) the meeting yesterday.
- 54. "Don't open the door, please."
She told us _____ the door, please.
- 55. "Are there any cheaper ones?"
Lily asked _____ any cheaper ones.
- 56. —Why hasn't Nancy come to meet us?
—Oh, my God! I forgot _____ (telephone) her!
- 57. Unless _____ (invite), he will not come to the party.
- 58. More highways have been built in China, _____ (make) it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.
- 59. He _____ (not refuse) it. It was a pity that he missed such a good offer.
- 60. It _____ (rain) last night, for the ground is wet.

第二卷

第五部分：书面表达(共四节，满分 45 分)

第一节选词填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

根据句意，选择适当的词或词组并用其恰当的形式填空。

Strike — swell — count on — promote — rank — present — loss — produce — witness — block

61. Hard work isn't the only reason people get _____.
62. His heart _____ with pride as he stood watching his son graduate.
63. The speaker gave an interesting _____ on urban transport and all the listeners learned a lot from it.
64. Due to the new approach, wheat _____ has risen over the years.
65. Nomura _____ third among the world's information services companies now.
66. _____ to the crash say they saw an explosion just before the disaster.
67. In the final seconds, the goal keeper succeeded in _____ two shots.
68. He regretted the _____ opportunity to apologize to her.
69. The whole team are _____ you. Don't let them down.
70. What _____ me most about the people there was how friendly and naïve they were.

第二节

完成句子

71. 直到二十世纪初，许多西方国家才开始采用这种做法。

However, it wasn't until the early 1900s that many Western countries _____.

72. 他们要求的远超过于此——他们要的是能够创新思考且能跳脱传统框架的团体或者个人艺术表演者。以戏剧方式运用嘻哈艺术或以嘻哈形式探讨社会议题的表演者，绝对能够脱颖而出。

They look for much more—groups or solo artists that _____. Artists that use hip hop in a theatrical way or to address social issues are sure to stand out.

73. 桌游也不会(过时)。桌游甚至还有扩充套系以增添变化，让游戏更好玩呢。

Neither do board games. There are even board games with expansion sets to _____ the fun.

74. 因为这些国家的田地和森林里四处散落着战后遗留下来的地雷。即便小心翼翼地行走，只要离开指定道路，就可能不小心踩到地雷。

Because their fields and forests _____ landmines leftover from war. Even when people walk carefully off the paths, they can accidentally step on a landmine.

75. 自从我得以一窥库里作为大学篮球队员时期的表现之后，他对我的影响就与日俱增。

Since I _____ what Curry was capable of as a collegiate player, he's had a growing influence on me.

76. 长板的长度从 84 厘米到 150 厘米以上，看起来与其他滑板无异。

_____ 84 to more than 150 cm in length, longboards look like other skateboards.

77. 演讲目标不应该只是摆事实。或许你想启发听众，或者说服他们接受某种意见。

This should be more than just presenting facts. Maybe you want to inspire people or to _____ an opinion.

78. 如此殊荣使路易斯得以跻身伟大作家之列。路易斯的书迷无不臣服赞扬其能力，因为他不仅能以小说吸引作者，也能以非小说类作品挑战伟大思想家的理智想法。

Such an honor allowed Lewis to _____ the greats.

Countless readers of Lewis acknowledge his ability to captivate readers with his fiction, as well as challenge the minds of great thinkers with nonfiction.

79. 麦可经历了个人的损失(丧妻之痛), 需要玛莉·波平斯将喜乐重新带回班克斯家的生活。玛莉带领一行人踏上一趟令人难以置信的冒险旅程, 当然期间肯定会让观众随之欢唱起舞。

After Michael _____, it is up to Mary Poppins to bring joy back into the lives of the Banks family. Mary takes them on an incredible adventure that is sure to get audiences singing and dancing.

80. 遗憾的是, 因为对这些人忠诚, 反而背叛了真实的自我。是你容许这些人利用你, 甚至轻视你。

Sadly, by remaining loyal to these people, you become disloyal to who you are.

You allow them _____ you or even belittle you.

第三节 汉译英(共5小题; 每小题4分, 共20分)

请把下列句子翻译成英语(括号中的提示词必须用, 且不能更改词性, 否则不能得分)。

81. 让一个如此年轻的秘书来负责会议的所有安排是不明智的。(sense n., charge n.)

82. 我的建议非常值得考虑, 我有信心它会被证明是解决问题的最好办法。(worth adj., prove)

83. 记住, 缺乏有效的沟通和信任经常会引发争吵。(bear, lack n.)

84. 2008年北京成功举办了奥运会, 这为我国带来了数十亿美金的收入。(witness v., bring 短语)

85. 当他得知家乡遭受了洪灾, 他一时间说不出话来。(strike v., loss)

第四节

A

背诵课文填空

It seems obvious now how we _____ 86 _____ 87 _____ and understanding. To start with, you need questions. Then, to find answers, you observe the world around you and study the facts. After that you consider possible answers and test each to find the right ones. Although today we are more _____ 88 _____ 89 _____ 90 _____ a few key words into a search engine and waiting for the Internet to spit the answer out for us...

B

背诵课文填空

It is not surprising that people wanted to believe these ancient views as they had _____ 91 _____ 92 _____ 93 _____ by the great philosopher Aristotle. He said that the Earth must be the center of the universe because it felt like the Earth was _____ 94 _____ 95 _____. Galilei disagreed. At first, people approved of his studies and _____ 96 _____ 97 _____ 98 _____ 99 _____, but later when he proved Aristotle wrong, they grew angry and _____ 100 _____ 101 _____ 102 _____ 103 _____. They didn't want to challenge what they'd always thought was true.

C

背诵课文填空

May 24, 2005 will live in my mind forever. The day started to go wrong _____ 104 _____ 105 _____ I

left home. Normally, the school bus arrives at 7:30, but that day it didn't arrive at all! After waiting for ages, I decided to walk. This was a big mistake! The sun was already 106 107 and you can imagine how I felt by the time I arrived at school. But the trouble was only just beginning. As I climbed up the stairs to the classroom, I heard 108 109 110 behind me. It was Mr. Fan, the English teacher, calling out my name. "Good luck in the poetry reading competition this afternoon," said Mr. Fan as he quickly passed me... When I left the stage people didn't applaud very loudly and it came as no surprise that I was last in the competition. And so the day went on, until finally I climbed, 111 112 113, into bed. Even then, my troubles were not over. As I got into bed, my hand knocked over the glass of water on the bedside table. Water spilled all over my pillow. What a clumsy end to an awful day!



2019 北京四中高二（上）期末英语参考答案

第二部分：英语知识运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

1.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词组。A. see off 送行； B. pay off 付清； C. set off 引起，出发，开始； D. lay off 解雇，休息。句意：上周二，这个小村庄宣布了又一起新的人类禽流感病例，这在该地区引发了广泛恐慌。结合句意可知答案为 C。

2.

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查现在分词作主语补足语。句意：两名武装男子在夜间试图越过边境时被抓住。此处是现在分词作主语补足语，故选 B。

3.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词组。A. came out 出现，出版，结果是； B. came up with 提出； C. came across 碰巧； D. came about 形成，产生。句意：当我在街角的商店喝咖啡时，我遇到了我的一个老朋友。故选 C。

4.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。A. mind 介意； B. worth 值-----的； C. bother 打扰； D. escape 逃脱。句意：每个寒假，我都会回到我的家乡，和我的祖父母呆在一起，在那里我甚至懒得检查电子邮件或其他任何事情。结合句意可知答案为 C。

5.

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语。A. make up 组成，构成； B. approve of 赞成； C. refer to 参考，涉及到； D. turn out 结果是。句意：南希的父母不喜欢她的新男友，因为他的家庭背景不好；他们认为她应该嫁到一个富裕的家庭。故选 B。

6.

【答案】B

7.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查介词词组。A. in a way 在某种程度上；—— B. by the way 顺便问一下；—— C. on the way 在途中；—— D. in the way 挡路。句意：他尽力安慰受伤的乘客，告诉他们救援已经在路上了。故选 C。

8.

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词组。A. catches 抓住；—— B. bears 忍受；—— C. charges 指控，要价；—— D. strikes 攻击。句意：我突然想到没有人赞成这些新变化。固定句式：It strikes sb. that——，“某人突然想起”，故选 D。

9.

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查虚拟语气。句意：如果我早知道，我就不会这样做了。此处与过去的事实相反，故答案为 A。

【点睛】If 引导的虚拟语气：

1. 表示与现在事实相反的情况

从句：If+主语+动词一般过去时(Be 动词用 were) 主句：主语+ should/would/might/could+do: If I were you, I would take an umbrella. 如果我是你，我会带把伞。(事实：我不可能是你)

2. 表示与过去事实相反的情况

从句：If+主语+had+done 主句：主语+should/would/might/could+have done: If I had got there earlier, I should/would have met her. 如果我早到那儿，我就会见到她。(事实：去晚了)

3. 表示与将来事实相反

从句：①if+主语+were to do②if+主语+should+do③if+主语+动词一般过去式 (be 动词用 were) 主句：主语+should/would/might/could+do: If he should come here tomorrow, I would talk to him. 如果他明天来这儿的话，我就跟他谈谈。(事实：来的可能性很小，不可能)

10.

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词组。A. blocking out 遮住，遮挡；—— B. breaking down 毁掉，精神拖垮；—— C. referring to 提到，参考；—— D. taking advantage of 利用。句意：每年，成千上万的游客来到这个岛上，享受温暖的阳光和壮丽的景色。故选 D。

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分)

【答案】11. C 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. A 26. C 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. D

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍作者小时候在孤儿院的时候，做了一个小木桌，一心想送给女院长作为礼物，所以还没有干就拿回来了，女院长让他扔了，他却把桌子藏在橱柜里面，在宿舍检查的时候，他把桌子交给了宿舍管理员，没有想到宿舍管理员帮他保留了 30 年。

【11 题详解】

考查形容词。A. tired 累的；B. ashamed 羞愧的；C. proud 自豪的；D. aware 有意识的。从后面的句子：It

was absolutely beautiful and it had taken me six weeks to — 38 — it. 可知作者引以为豪, 选 C。

【12 题详解】

考查名词。A. award 奖; B. wonder 奇迹; C. record 记录; D. product 产品。我看着它好像是创造了一个奇迹, 选 B。

【13 题详解】

考查动词。A. design 设计; B. invent 发明; C. paint 绘画; D. complete 完成。花了我六个星期完成它, 选 D。

【14 题详解】

考查名词。A. gift 礼物; B. reward 奖励; C. prize 奖品; D. souvenir 纪念品。我迫不及待的想把它送给 Mother Winters 做为礼物, 选 A。

【15 题详解】

考查形容词。A. satisfied 满意 B. strict 严格; C. patient 耐心; D. angry 生气。Mother Winters 是我们孤儿院的女院长对我们很严格, 选 B。

【16 题详解】

考查形容词。A. upset 不安的; B. amazed 惊讶的; C. confident 自信的; D. excited 兴奋。从后面的 that I couldn't wait. 可知作者太兴奋太高兴等不及了, 选 D。

【17 题详解】

考查名词。A. thief 小偷; B. hero 英雄; C. sword 剑; D. flash 闪光。我像一道闪光冲出去, 选 D。

【18 题详解】

考查动词。A. drying 变干; B. observing 观察; C. admiring 敬佩, 欣赏; D. hiding 藏。我正在欣赏它这时 Mother Winters 进来了, 选 C。

【19 题详解】

考查介词。A. into 进入; B. across 穿过; C. above 在...上面; D. after 在...后面。她把手在桌子的表面掠过, 发现还是湿的, 选 B。

【20 题详解】

考查动词。A. supposed 应该; B. embarrassed 尴尬; C. encouraged 鼓励; D. determined 决心。她问我, 你应该把它带回来吗? 选 A。

【21 题详解】

考查动词。A. agreed 同意; B. sighed 叹气; C. whispered 低语; D. argued 争论。从后面的 with my head down. 可知作者头低下小声说, 选 C。

【22 题详解】

考查名词。A. dirt 灰尘; B. glue 胶水; C. paint 油漆; D. wood 木材。从后面的 I brushed and cried, but it would not come off. 可知桌子上沾满了灰尘, 选 A。

【23 题详解】

考查动词。A. removed 去除; B. touched 触摸; C. shook 摇晃; D. split 分裂。从前面的句子: I hid the table in my closet 可知作者把桌子藏在橱柜里面, 不去碰它, 选 B。

【24 题详解】

考查动词。A. put 放; B. give 给; C. take 拿; D. throw 扔。我把桌子给了宿舍管理员, 以为她会扔了它, 选

D.

【25 题详解】

考查动词。A. learned 学会，得知；B. expected 期待；C. remembered 记得；D. recommended 推荐。30 年后我得知 Mother Henderson 就住在附近，所以我去看她，选 A。

【26 题详解】

考查名词。A. bathroom 浴室；B. balcony 阳台；C. basement 地下室；D. bedroom 卧室。从 come down to 可知是带地下室去，选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查副词。A. curiously 好奇的；B. unwillingly 不愿意的；C. doubtfully 怀疑地；D. worriedly 担心的。我好奇的跟着她到了黑暗的角落，选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查连词。A. Before 在...前面；B. Since 自从；C. As 因为，当...时候；D. Until 直到。她转过身来的时候，捡起一个东西，选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查名词。A. admiration 敬佩；B. gratitude 感激；C. sympathy 同情；D. regret 后悔，遗憾。我看着这个带着痛苦经历但是充满了对 Mother Henderson 敬佩的桌子，选 B。

【30 题详解】

考查动词。A. adapt 适应；B. study 学习；C. perform 表现；D. please 使...高兴。她为努力想要高兴的一个小孤儿保留这个桌子，选 D。

第三部分：阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 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

【答案】31. A 32. C 33. B

B

【答案】34. A 35. D 36. B 37. C

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。作者在这篇短文中描写了人们疯狂购物的场面。

【34 题详解】

细节推断题。根据倒数第三段可判断出如果人多，英国人就会放弃排队。答案为 A。

【35 题详解】

推断题。从整篇短文的内容可以了解到，使人们相信他们所卖的衣服便宜，许多人来到商店竞相购买衣服，使整个商店变成了一个“战场”。他们这样做的目的就是为了赚钱。答案为 D。

【36 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据上下文来判断，上文提到作者上班时遭遇那么多人竞相抢购，倒数“Within minutes I had half a dozen people pushing clothes under my nose”，可见劳动强度非常大，所以回到家后作者 crashed out，而且作者下文说自己害怕听到提醒自己明天还得继续像这样工作的铃声，还 went back to bed，可见 crash

out 应为熟睡。答案为 B。

【37 题详解】

主旨题。作者在这篇短文中描写了人们疯狂购物的场面，所以这篇短文的主题应是“购物热”。答案为 C。

C

【答案】38. D 39. B 40. A 41. B

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。全球许多工厂和企业一直在努力应对经济衰退的严峻现实，因此，为了省钱，他们让员工强制休无薪假期。讲述的是关于家庭经济。

【38 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中 Domino's business in England rose 15 percent in the first six weeks this year compared with the previous year.

【39 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第三段中 Online games are designed to enable players to let off steam by interacting with each other socially in the comfort of their own homes.

【40 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段第一句 Instead of going out to fancy restaurants to dine with the whole family, many choose to stay at home. 第三段第一、二句 Delivered pizza is not the only winner in the stay-at-home economy. Almost all online games have been reporting record-high income since the middle of 2008. 和最后一段第一句 Another business that has boomed during the recession is camping equipment. 可知，作者通过举例子来表达他的观点。故选 A。

【41 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段第一句 Instead of going out to fancy restaurants to dine with the whole family, many choose to stay at home. 第三段第一句 Delivered pizza is not the only winner in the stay-at-home economy. 本文讲述的是关于家庭经济。故最佳答案为 B。

D

【答案】42. B 43. D 44. D 45. A

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】46. D 47. C

48. F 49. G

50. E

【解析】

本文介绍表演的起源。古代和现代表演形式以及表演职业的艰难。表演会给人带来快乐，但是正如许多人认为，演戏并不是一个快速、轻松的成名和致富之路。

【46 题详解】

上句的 wish 直接对应 D 选项的 this desire。故选 D。

【47 题详解】

提到历史起源的选项有两个，一个是 A 选项；一个是 C 选项。而 A 选项的 act of remembering 与相邻句的 dance

没有任何关系，所以排除。故选 C。

【48 题详解】

根据下一段中的 by contrast 和上段构成对比关系，所以选择 F 项，其中 little opportunity 与下段第一句中的 great opportunity 形成转折关系。

【49 题详解】

本段在讲述“现代的表演形式”。下文提示“广播剧是一种特殊的表演形式，在电视出现之前很受欢迎。”承接下文，G 项 Broadway and television provide other stages on which actors can display their talent. (百老汇和电视也为演员提供了施展才华的舞台。) 切题。故选 G。

【50 题详解】

此段提到表演职业的困难。选项中只有 E 选项 Acting is not, as many people think, a quick, easy road to fame and riches. (表演并不是像许多人认为的那样，是一条通往名利的捷径。) 切题。故选 E。

第四部分

【答案】51. were

52. (should) be finished

53. had attended

54. not to open

55. whether/if there were

56. to telephone

57. invited

58. making 59. shouldn't have refused

60. must have rained

【解析】

【51 题详解】

考查 if 引导的虚拟语气。句意：你认为如果白天没有光会发生什么？此处是 if 引导的虚拟语气，与现在的事实相反，从句用一般过去时态，be 要用 were，故答案为 were。

【52 题详解】

考查名词性从句中的虚拟语气。动词 demand 后面的宾语从句用虚拟语气，(should) + do 动词原形。且从句主语 the task 和 finish 之间是被动关系，故答案为 (should) be finished。

【53 题详解】

考查 wish 后面的宾语从句。句意：我希望我昨天参加了会议。此处与过去的事实相反，从句用过去完成时态，故答案为 had attended。

【54 题详解】

考查间接引语。固定结构：tell sb. to do sth. “告诉某人某事”，结合句意可知答案为 not to open。

【55 题详解】

考查间接引语。句意：莉莉问是否有更便宜的。结合句意此处是 whether/if 引导的间接引语，是宾语从句，故答案为 whether/if there were。

【56 题详解】

考查动词不定式作宾语。句意：我忘了给她打电话！固定搭配：forget to do sth. “忘记要去做某事”，故答案为 to telephone。

【57 题详解】

考查过去分词作条件状语。句意：除非受到邀请，否则他不会来参加晚会。此处是连词 unless 和过去分词作条件状语，故答案为 invited。

【58 题详解】

考查现在分词作自然的结果状语。句意：中国修建了更多的高速公路，使人们从一个地方到另一个地方更加容易。此处是现在分词作自然的结果状语，故答案为 making。

【59 题详解】

考查情态动词+完成式。句意：他不应该拒绝的。很遗憾他错过了这么好的机会。固定结构：shouldn't have done “本不应该做而做了”，故答案为 shouldn't have refused。

【60 题详解】

考查情态动词+完成式。句意：昨晚一定下雨了，因为地面是湿的。固定结构：must have done，表示对过去事情有把握的肯定推测，“一定是做某事了”，故答案为 must have rained。

【点睛】情态动词+have done 结构：

1. “must + have + 过去分词”表示对过去发生的事情或状态进行推测，语气比较坚定，通常只用于肯定句。如：It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.
2. “can / could + have + 过去分词”表示对过去某种情况的怀疑或不确定。can 和 could 一般用于否定句和疑问句，could 的语气较 can 弱。如：He can't have finished the work so soon.
3. “may / might + have + 过去分词”表示对已发生的动作或存在的状态进行不肯定的推测，might 的语气比 may 弱一点。这种结构主要用于肯定句和否定句，疑问句改用 can 或 could。如：They may not have known it beforehand.
4. “need + have + 过去分词”表示过去做了不必做或不需做的事情，或过去做某事纯属多余。如：I needn't have bought so much wine—only five people came.
5. “should / ought to + have + 过去分词”表示过去本该做某事但没做，其否定式表示过去不该做某事但做了，这种句式含有不满或责备之意，ought to 的语气比 should 强一些。如：
You ought to / should have studied harder. 你本应该更努力学习的。（但没有）
He oughtn't to / shouldn't have done that. 他本来就不该做那件事。（可是做了）
6. “would + have + 过去分词”表示对过去的某种情况进行猜测，或本来要做某事却因某种原因未做成，通常用来说明某一情况，但不像用 should 或 ought to 那样含有责备之意。如：
I guess the poet would have been about twenty when she wrote her first poem.
Another worker wouldn't have acted like that.

第二卷

第五部分：书面表达(共四节，满分 45 分)

【答案】61. promoted

62. swelled

63. presentation

64. production

65. is ranked/ranks

66. Witnesses

67. blocking

68. lost 69. counting on

70. struck

【解析】

【61 题详解】

句意：努力工作不是人们升职的唯一原因。固定结构：get+过去分词，所以此处是 get promoted “被提升”，故答案为 promoted。

【62 题详解】

句意：他站在那里看着儿子毕业，心中充满了自豪。固定词组：swell with “膨胀，充满”，句子用一般过去时态，故答案为 swelled。

【63 题详解】

句意：演讲者做了一个关于城市交通的有趣的报告，所有的听众都从中学到很多东西。结合句意可知答案为 presentation。

【64 题详解】

句意：由于这种新方法，小麦产量多年来一直在上升。结合句意可知答案为 production。

【65 题详解】

句意：Nomura 目前在全球信息服务公司中排名第三。结合句意可知此处用一般现在时态的被动语态或一般现在时态，且主语是 Nomura，单数第三人称形式，故答案为 is ranked/ranks。

【66 题详解】

句意：事故目击者说，他们在灾难发生前看到了一次爆炸。此处是名词复数作主语，故答案为 Witnesses。

【67 题详解】

句意：在最后几秒钟，守门员成功地阻挡了两球。固定结构：succeed in doing sth. “成功做某事”，故答案为 blocking。

【68 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他后悔失去了向她道歉的机会。此处是过去分词作后置定语，故答案为 lost。

【69 题详解】

句意：整个团队都指望着你。不要让他们失望。固定词组：count on “依靠，指望”，此处用现在进行时态，故答案为 counting on。

【70 题详解】

句意：那里的人们给我印象最深的是他们是多么的友好和天真。句子用一般过去时态，故答案为 struck。

第二节

完成句子

71.

【答案】71. (1). adopted (2). this (3). practice

72. (1). think (2). outside (3). the (4). box
73. (1). add (2). variety (3). to
74. (1). are (2). littered (3). with
75. (1). caught (2). a (3). glimpse (4). of
76. (1). Ranging (2). from
77. (1). persuade (2). them (3). of
78. (1). take (2). his (3). place (4). among
79. (1). suffers (2). a (3). personal (4). loss
80. (1). to (2). take (3). advantage (4). of

【解析】

【71 题详解】

句子用一般过去时态，结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). adopted (2). this (3). practice

【72 题详解】

固定用法：think outside the box “跳出固有思维模式，解放思想”。结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). think (2). outside (3). the (4). box

【73 题详解】

固定词组：add---to “添加-----到----” 。结合所给汉语可知答案为 (1). add (2). variety (3). to

【74 题详解】

此处用一般现在时态的被动语态，结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). are (2). littered (3). with

【75 题详解】

固定词组：catch a glimpse of “瞥见，看见” 。结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). caught (2). a (3). glimpse (4). of

【76 题详解】

此处是现在分词作原因状语，range from 从-----到-----变动，结合所给汉语可知答案为 (1). Ranging (2). from

【77 题详解】

固定词组：persuade sb. of sth 说服某人做某事。结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). persuade (2). them (3). of

【78 题详解】

固定搭配：take one's place 代替某人的位置，取代某人。结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). take (2). his (3). place (4). among

【79 题详解】

句子用一般现在时态，结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). suffers (2). a (3). personal (4). loss

【80 题详解】

固定词组：take advantage of 利用。结合所给汉语可知答案为(1). to (2). take (3). advantage (4). of

第三节 汉译英(共5小题;每小题4分,共20分)

【答案】81. It doesn't make sense to ask such a young secretary to take charge of all the arrangement of the conference.

82. My idea is well worth considering and I am sure it will finally prove to be the best solution to the problem.

83. Bear in mind that lack of effective communication and trust always leads to quarrels.

84. The year 2008 witnessed the success of the Olympic Games in Beijing, which brought in billions of dollars to our country.

85. When he learned his hometown had been struck by flood, he was at a loss for words.

【解析】

【81题详解】

固定词组: make sense “有意义,讲得通”; take charge of “负责,管理”。结合所给汉语可知答案为 It doesn't make sense to ask such a young secretary to take charge of all the arrangement of the conference.

【82题详解】

固定搭配: be well worth doing sth. “非常值得做某事”。结合所给汉语可知答案为 My idea is well worth considering and I am sure it will finally prove to be the best solution to the problem.

【83题详解】

固定词组: bear in mind “记住,考虑到”; lack of “缺乏,不足”。结合所给汉语可知答案为 Bear in mind that lack of effective communication and trust always leads to quarrels.

【84题详解】

动词 witness “目睹,见证”, 句子用 which 引导的非限制性定语从句, 结合所给汉语可知答案为 The year 2008 witnessed the success of the Olympic Games in Beijing, which brought in billions of dollars to our country.

【85题详解】

动词 strike “撞击,打动”; at a loss “不知所措”。结合所给汉语可知答案为 When he learned his hometown had been struck by flood, he was at a loss for words.

第四节

A

【答案】86. cquire

87. knowledge

88. accustomed

89. to 90. typing

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。现在看来,我们如何获取知识和理解是显而易见的。

【86题详解】

句意:现在看来,我们如何获取知识和理解是显而易见的。句子用一般现在时态,故答案为 cquire。

【87 题详解】

句意：现在看来，我们如何获取知识和理解是显而易见的。句子用一般现在时态，故答案为 knowledge。

【88 题详解】

句意：虽然今天我们更习惯于在搜索引擎中输入几个关键词，然后等待互联网为我们提供答案……固定搭配：be accustomed to sth./doing sth. 习惯某事或做某事，此处 to 是介词，故答案为 accustomed。

【89 题详解】

句意：虽然今天我们更习惯于在搜索引擎中输入几个关键词，然后等待互联网为我们提供答案……固定搭配：be accustomed to sth./doing sth. 习惯某事或做某事，此处 to 是介词，故答案为 to。

【90 题详解】

句意：虽然今天我们更习惯于在搜索引擎中输入几个关键词，然后等待互联网为我们提供答案……固定搭配：be accustomed to sth./doing sth. 习惯某事或做某事，此处 to 是介词，故答案为 typing。

B

【答案】91. been

92. put 93. forward

94. standing

95. stall 96. urged

97. him 98. to

99. continue

100. put 101. him

102. in 103. prison

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。人们愿意相信这些由伟大的哲学家亚里士多德提出的古老观点。起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。

【91 题详解】

句意：人们愿意相信这些由伟大的哲学家亚里士多德提出的古老观点，这并不奇怪。结合句意可知句子用过去完成时态的被动语态，故答案为 been。

【92 题详解】

句意：人们愿意相信这些由伟大的哲学家亚里士多德提出的古老观点，这并不奇怪。结合句意可知句子用过去完成时态的被动语态，故答案为 put。

【93 题详解】

句意：人们愿意相信这些由伟大的哲学家亚里士多德提出的古老观点，这并不奇怪。结合句意可知句子用过去完成时态的被动语态，故答案为 forward。

【94 题详解】

句意：他说地球一定是宇宙的中心，因为它感觉就像地球在失速。故答案为 standing。

【95 题详解】

句意：他说地球一定是宇宙的中心，因为它感觉就像地球在失速。故答案为 stall。

【96 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 urged。

【97 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 him。

【98 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 to。

【99 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 continue。

【100 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 put. prison

【101 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 him。

【102 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 in。

【103 题详解】

句意：起初，人们赞成他的研究，并敦促他继续，但后来，当他证明亚里士多德是错的，他们生气了，把他关进监狱。故答案为 prison。

C

【答案】104. the

105. instant

106. boiling

107. hot 108. a

109. booming

110. voice 111. tired

112. and 113. ashamed

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。作者叙述自己糟糕的一天。

【104 题详解】

句意：我一离开家，日子就开始变糟了。此处 the instant “一-----就”，引导时间状语从句，故答案为 the。

【105 题详解】

句意：我一离开家，日子就开始变糟了。此处 the instant “一-----就”，引导时间状语从句，故答案为

instant。

【106 题详解】

句意：太阳已经滚烫了，你可以想象我到达学校时的感觉。结合句意可知答案为 boiling。hot

【107 题详解】

句意：太阳已经滚烫了，你可以想象我到达学校时的感觉。结合句意可知答案为 hot。

【108 题详解】

句意：当我爬上楼梯去教室时，我听到身后传来洪亮的声音。结合句意可知答案为 a。

【109 题详解】

句意：当我爬上楼梯去教室时，我听到身后传来洪亮的声音。结合句意可知答案为 booming。

【110 题详解】

句意：当我爬上楼梯去教室时，我听到身后传来洪亮的声音。结合句意可知答案为 voice。

【111 题详解】

句意：一天就这样过去了，直到最后我又累又羞愧地爬上床。结合句意可知答案为 tired。

【112 题详解】

句意：一天就这样过去了，直到最后我又累又羞愧地爬上床。结合句意可知答案为 and。

【113 题详解】

句意：一天就这样过去了，直到最后我又累又羞愧地爬上床。结合句意可知答案为 ashamed。

