

“皖南八校”2021 届高三第一次联考

英语

考生注意:

- 1.本试卷由四个部分组成。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2.考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
- 3.本卷命题范围：高考范围。

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)

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where are the two speakers probably?

- A. In a store.
- B. In a supermarket.
- C. In a post office.

2. Whom did Tom spend two days playing with?

- A. His kids.
- B. Homeless kids.
- C. Kids of his neighbors.

3. What is the woman's grandma's birthday gift?

- A. A dress.
- B. A ring.
- C. A jacket.

4. Where does the woman want to have dinner?

- A. At the Blue Moon Restaurant.

B. At the Red Rose Restaurant.

C. At the man's house.

5. How much is the furniture?

A. \$1,305.

B. \$1,450.

C. \$1,595.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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 day is it today?

A. Tuesday.

B. Wednesday.

C. Friday.

7. What will Mike do the day after tomorrow?

A. Deal with his work.

B. Go to a movie.

C. Have supper with the woman.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the man do last night?

A. Watch a new play.

B. Read an interesting book.

C. Attend a social event.

9. How does the woman feel like the football game?

A. Boring.

B. Exciting.

C. Just so-so.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Have a jog.
- B. Play badminton.
- C. Go to work.

11. What did the speakers buy yesterday?

- A. Sportswear.
- B. Jogging shoes.
- C. Caps.

12. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Coach and sportswoman.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Husband and wife.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What should a parent do if he misses the application deadline?

- A. He can apply as a "late".
- B. He can only apply next year.
- C. He can contact the headmaster.

14. What kind of students can get transportation?

- A. Those living 1 mile away.
- B. Those living 2 miles away.
- C. Those living 3 miles away.

15. What's the director's telephone number?

- A. 310-218-1452.
- B. 310-280-1452.
- C. 310-280-1501.

16. What does the woman's child like?

- A. Reading.
- B. Sports.
- C. Music.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What did the speaker want to buy?

- A. Some postcards.

B. Some envelopes.

C. Some stamps.

18. Who was in front of the speaker in the first line?

A. An old woman.

B. A businessman.

C. A schoolboy.

19. How was the second line?

A. It moved without any stop.

B. It was three times longer.

C. It moved faster at first.

20. What happened in the end?

A. The post office was closed.

B. The clerk closed his window.

C. The speaker missed her lunch.

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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

The Lion Dance is one of the most widespread folk dances in China. The lion is the king of animals. In Chinese tradition, the lion is regarded as a mascot, which can bring good luck. The dance has a recorded history of more than 2,000 years.

#### Xushui Lion Dance

Hebei is the birthplace of the Northern Lion Dance. The Xushui Lion Dance is mainly performed during the Spring Festival and religious ceremonies of local temples. In the dance two people usually play the lion: one waving the lion head and the other waving the lion body and tail. The latter is one important feature of the Northern Lion Dance. The lion, with its exaggerated appearance, is mighty and valorous, and also naive and lovely. It can vividly perform watching, standing, walking, running, rolling, sleeping and shaking its mane and also many other difficult acrobatics.

#### Tianta Lion Dance

The Tianta Lion Dance formed during the Sui and Tang period in Shanxi, is surprising, adventurous, vagarious, peerless and splendid, since it is performed on towering high paces, which is really a breathtaking acrobatic scene. The protection and salvation of the Tianta Lion Dance is very important for research on local aesthetics, folklore, music and dance history.

### Huangsha Lion Dance

The Huangsha Lion Dance originated in the Northern Song Dynasty and was popular in the Huashayang area of Linhai City, Zhejiang Province. Its biggest highlight is the ingenious adoption of martial arts into the performance. The Huangsha Lion Dance, valuable for research on local folklore, sociology, and aesthetics, now needs urgent protection and salvation. There are less than ten people alive who can perform the dance today.

### Guangdong Lion Dance

The Guangdong Lion Dance is a typical Southern Lion Dance. It originated from the royal lion dance during the Tang Dynasty and was later introduced to the south by immigrants from the north. The Guangdong Lion Dance finally came into being in its present form that adopted local characteristics during the Ming Dynasty. It mainly focuses on the performance of the civilian lion dance, attaching much attention to movements like scratching an itch, shaking the mane and licking the hair.

21. Where did the Northern Lion Dance originate?

A. In Guangdong. B. In Hebei. C. In Shanxi. D. In Zhejiang.

22. Which of the following needs protecting most now?

A. Xushui Lion Dance.

B. Tianta Lion Dance.

C. Huangsha Lion Dance.

D. Guangdong Lion Dance.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To call on us to protect the Lion Dance.

B. To teach us how to enjoy the Lion Dance.

C. To encourage the young to learn the Lion Dance.

D. To introduce us several representative types of the Lion Dance.

B



A lodestone compass was used in China during the Han Dynasty between the 2nd century BC and 1st century AD, where it was called the "south-governor" (sīnán). It was not used for navigation(航海) , but rather for geomancy and fortune-telling. The earliest reference to a magnetic device used for navigation is in a Song Dynasty book dating to 1040-1044, where there is a description of an iron "south-pointing fish" floating in a bowl of water, aligning itself to the south. The device is recommended as a means of orientation(定位) "in the obscurity of the night." The first suspended magnetic needle compass was written of by Shen Kuo in his book of 1088.

For most of Chinese history, the compass that remained in use was in the form of a magnetic needle floating in a bowl of water. According to Needham, the Chinese in the Song Dynasty and continuing Yuan Dynasty did make use of a dry compass, although this type never became as widely used in China as the wet compass.

The dry compass used in China was a dry suspension compass, a wooden frame crafted in the shape of a turtle hung upside down by a board, with the lodestone sealed in by wax, and if rotated, the needle at the tail would always point in the northern cardinal direction. Although the 14th century European compass-card in box frame and dry pivot needle was adopted in China after its use was taken by Japanese pirates in the 16th century (who had in turn learned of it from Europeans), the Chinese design of the suspended dry compass persisted in use well into the 18th century.

24. What was sīnán used for?

- A. Trade.
- B. Orientation.
- C. Fortune-telling.
- D. Navigation.

25. What does the underlined word "aligning" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. alarming
- B. adjusting
- C. reminding
- D. forcing

26. Which of the following can be known from the text?

- A. The wet compass was widely used in China.
- B. The needle of the dry compass would always face the south.
- C. Japanese pirates in 16th century knew little about compass.
- D. The first compass was mentioned in a book of 1088 written by Needham.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Great Scientists
- B. The Famous Dynasties in History
- C. The Unforgettable Centuries of China
- D. The Great Invention of Ancient China-Compass

C

Louise Elisabeth Glück is an American poet. She won the 2020 Nobel Prize in literature. Louise Glück was born in New York City. She grew up on Long Island. Her father, Daniel, an immigrant from Hungary, helped invent and market the X-Acto Knife. Glück graduated in 1961 from George W. Hewlett High School. She went on to attend Sarah Lawrence College and later Columbia University; however, she did not graduate from either of them.

Glück won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1993 for her collection *The Wild Iris*. Glück is the recipient of the National Book Critics Circle Award, the Academy of American Poets Prize, as well as numerous Guggenheim fellowships. She lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was previously a Senior Lecturer in English at Williams College in Williamstown, MA. Glück currently teaches at Yale University. She has also been a member of the faculty of the University of Iowa and taught at Goddard College in Vermont.

Glück is the author of twelve books of poetry, including: *A Village Life* (2009), *Averno* (2006), *The Seven Ages* (2001), *Vita Nova* (1999), *Meadowlands* (1996), *The Wild Iris* (1992), *Ararat* (1990), and *The Triumph of Achilles* (1985). *The First Four Books* collects her early poetry.

Glück has also published a collection of essays, *Proofs and Theories: Essays on Poetry* (1994). In 2001 Yale University awarded Louise Glück its Bollingen Prize in Poetry. Her other honors include the Lannan Literary Award for Poetry, the Sara Teasdale Memorial Prize (Wellesley, 1986), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Anniversary Medal (2000), and fellowships from the Guggenheim and Rockefeller foundations and from the National Endowment for the Arts. *A Village Life* (2009) has been nominated (提名) for the Griffin Poetry Prize. The latest collection, *Faithful and Virtuous Night*, was published in September 2014 and won the National Book Award for Poetry.

She is a member of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, and in 1999 was elected a Chancellor of the Academy of American Poets. In 2003 she was named as judge for the Yale Series of Younger Poets and served in that position through 2010. Glück was appointed the US Poet Laureate from 2003-2004, succeeding Billy Collins.

28. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. Glück's childhood.
- B. Glück's family.
- C. The X-Acto Knife.

D.Glück's early life.

29.When was Glück given the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry?

A. In 1992.

B. In 1993.

C.In 2009.

D.In 2020.

30. What award did Faithful and Virtuous Night bring Glück?

A.The 2020 Nobel Prize in literature.

B.The Lannan Literary Award for Poetry.

C.The National Book Award for Poetry.

D. The National Book Critics Circle Award.

31. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

A. Billy Collins became the US Poet Laureate before Glück.

B.Glück did well in her study during the university.

C.A Village Life made Glück win the Griffin Poetry Prize.

D.Glück has published twenty books of poetry.

D

Making people laugh is not rocket science. It is (a kind of) science,though.

Professor Peter McGraw,who has studied the depths of human behavior to determine what is funny and what is not, has explored comedy all over the world along with co-writer Joel Warner. This exploration has resulted in a book called The Humor Code,and a reasonable scientific explanation for why people laugh at certain things and not others.

" Humor arises when something seems wrong, unsettling, or threatening (a kind of violation),but meanwhile seems okay,acceptable,or safe."McGraw says. This idea makes up his Benign Violation theory,and it serves as the engine driving the book."A dirty joke trades on moral or social violations, but it's only going to get a laugh if the person listening is liberated enough to consider risqué subjects okay. " He adds,"Even tickling(挠痒) , which has long been a sticking point for other humor theories, fits perfectly. Tickling involves violating someone's physical space in a benign way. You can't tickle yourself because it isn't a violation. Nor will you laugh if a stranger tries to tickle you, since nothing about that is benign."

McGraw developed his benign violation concept by modifying and expanding an earlier linguist's theory,whose definitions didn't seem to cover the right bases. The professor has been conducting rigorous scientific testing at HuRL and in his travels with Warner ever since, and thus the concept has held water. Unlike other humor theories,benign violation offers more explanations for why some things aren't funny.



" A joke can fail in one of two ways," he says. "It can be too benign, and therefore boring, or it can be too much of a violation, and therefore offensive."

The only way for people who want to be funny, perhaps professionally, to know the difference is to approach their humor the way McGraw and Warner have: like scientists.

" The only way to learn is through hard, repetitive, experimental work. You get up there on that stage night after night, assessing which lines work and which don't, and adjust accordingly," says Warner.

32. What does *The Humor Code* focus on?

- A. Including all funny things in life.
- B. Presenting comedies all over the world.
- C. Exploring the depths of human nature.
- D. Explaining the scientific reason for humor.

33. Which of the following is benign violation according to the text?

- A. A dirty joke.
- B. Tickling others.
- C. Tickling oneself.
- D. A stranger trying to tickle you.

34. What are other humor theories mainly about?

- A. Why global travels matters.
- B. How they create concepts.
- C. Why some things are funny.
- D. How people make scientific tests.

35. What should people wanting to be the best comedian do from the research?

- A. Stand on the stage every night for trials.
- B. Collect many scientific testing materials.
- C. Know the difference between funny and not funny.
- D. Learn through hard, repetitive and experimental work.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to make your class fun?

As a teacher, it is often a challenge to make learning appear fun to your students. 36  
**Incorporate your students' specific interests.**

When you appeal to your students' interests, it is easier to engage them in the lesson and get them excited about the concepts. 37 If possible, find a way to incorporate these interests into your lesson plans. Also, allow your students to suggest topics and/or bring in materials, such as books, games, or apps that they enjoy and want to share with the class.

**Structure your students' learning time to meet their needs.**

38 As teachers, evaluate the specific needs of each child. Determine if they have trouble sitting still. Examine how they learn best—are they auditory learners, visual learners, or physical learners? Use this knowledge to structure your lesson plans.

**Provide your students with opportunities to teach each other.**

When children are placed in charge of their own learning or the learning of others, they are encouraged to learn the material as thoroughly as possible. As a teacher, provide your students with opportunities to teach each other. Have students work in pairs or small groups. 39 Assign them group projects, which allow them to engage one another and make learning more fun.

40

When your students are studying, join in. If you become an active participant in their education, you will model study habits, problem-solving skills, and the feelings of joy one feels when learning something new.

- A. Get involved in your student's learning.
- B. Creative methods of learning must engage them.
- C. Here are several measures that may help you.
- D. Capture their attention with traditional methods of learning.
- E. Encourage them to rely on each other to solve any problems they encounter.
- F. As a teacher, take time to ask your students about their hobbies and interests.
- G. It is irresponsible to assume that all kids learn in the same way and at the same rate.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When my daughter was born, she started screaming and crying as all babies do. But the next thing she did I will never 41 - she squeezed my 42 and smiled. It was a 43 that instantly turned me to a one hundred twenty-five pound pile of mush. Babies 44 this world with more to teach us than we can ever teach them. They teach us 45, a new more beautiful kind of love, fear, self-control and

happiness. The meaning of 46 is right there, in their smiles. They can't talk very well. But they can smile, a beautiful 47 smile.

It might seem 48 to carry a smile all the time, but if I take a 49 and just think "I'm happy." Even when I am 50 overwhelmed with my school work, job and my family, 51 that, I can start to feel the corners of my 52 turn upward. Positive thinking can go a long way in helping to 53 my goal in life, so I smile more.

I remind myself of a 54 I was told by my mother. It was about two boys who were 55 put in a barn 56 a shovel (铲子) and told to shovel an enormous pile of horse manure. One boy was disgusted and didn't want to do it. The other smiled and started shoveling like there was no tomorrow. The disgusted boy asked, "How can you be so 57? Isn't this horrible?" The boy still smiling 58, "With all this horse poop there has to be a pony somewhere!"

As long as you can find anything 59 to turn something bad into something you can enjoy, you have started to 60 the true meaning of life.

- |                    |                |                 |                  |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. remember    | B. forgive     | C. forget       | D. protect       |
| 42. A. ankle       | B. finger      | C. tongue       | D. leg           |
| 43. A. smile       | B. look        | C. stare        | D. cry           |
| 44. A. result from | B. break out   | C. bring up     | D. come into     |
| 45. A. love        | B. patience    | C. fear         | D. happiness     |
| 46. A. air         | B. water       | C. life         | D. birth         |
| 47. A. toothless   | B. helpless    | C. meaningful   | D. sensitive     |
| 48. A. unnecessary | B. unavailable | C. impossible   | D. irresponsible |
| 49. A. hour        | B. second      | C. day          | D. week          |
| 50. A. actually    | B. gratefully  | C. gently       | D. completely    |
| 51. A. saying      | B. thinking    | C. recalling    | D. reminding     |
| 52. A. mouth       | B. eye         | C. nose         | D. ear           |
| 53. A. receive     | B. set         | C. achieve      | D. follow        |
| 54. A. joke        | B. fable       | C. story        | D. legend        |
| 55. A. both        | B. either      | C. neither      | D. all           |
| 56. A. made        | B. designed    | C. created      | D. given         |
| 57. A. angry       | B. happy       | C. disappointed | D. peaceful      |
| 58. A. questioned  | B. implied     | C. replied      | D. accused       |
| 59. A. positive    | B. useless     | C. dear         | D. passive       |
| 60. A. prove       | B. lose        | C. dream        | D. realize       |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下列材料, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或用括号内单词的正确形式。

Presidential Palace

After the Xinhai Revolution in 1911, Sun Yat-sen was sworn in at the former Governor-General's palace, 61 \_\_\_\_\_ is now the "Presidential Palace," as the provisional President of the Republic of China. He kept offices here for 62 \_\_\_\_\_ while.

63 \_\_\_\_\_, China soon fell into the post-revolution Warlord era, and the Palace was not 64 \_\_\_\_\_ (official) used by the Republic of China until 1927. As the Nationalist Government, they transformed the Presidential Palace and adjacent 65 \_\_\_\_\_ (building) into the "Headquarters of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China." Premier Chiang Kaishek had 66 \_\_\_\_\_ (he) office in the palace.

During the 67 \_\_\_\_\_ (two) Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945), Chiang Kai-shek's government fled to Chungking, and the Headquarters 68 \_\_\_\_\_ (occupy) by Wang Jingwei.

Following the Japanese surrender in 1945, Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government reoccupied the Headquarters-Presidential Palace for 69 \_\_\_\_\_ (govern) the Republic of China.

In April 1949, the Communist forces 70 \_\_\_\_\_ (capture) Nanjing and the Presidential Palace. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China with capital in Beijing on 1 October 1949, the Presidential Palace building was then used for Jiangsu Provincial Government.

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学们交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (A), 并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

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。

As if we all know, do exercise is good for our health. I join in a school sports meeting at the beginning of this term. There were many activity that we could do, such as running, relay race or so on. All the students and teachers took part all kinds of sports competitions. I joined in the boy's 100-meter relay race of Senior 3 with an other three boys from our class. We won the first

prize with your efforts. I felt very happily not only because we won but also because we enjoy doing sports, where helped us to be stronger and healthier.

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你班将于下周到阳光农场 (the Sun Farm) 进行社会实践活动, 请你给外教 Laura 写一封电子邮件邀她参加此次活动。要点包括:

1. 时间和地点;
2. 活动内容;
3. 要准备什么。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 不要出现真实的姓名、校名等。

# “皖南八校”2021 届高三第一次联考·英语 参考答案、解析及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(Text 1)

W: Do you come here frequently?

M: Not very often. I come here only a few times a year to send packages to my brother in China.

(Text 2)

W: It seems that Tom is taking an active part in social work.

M: Yes, he is. Last weekend, he spent two days playing with kids who have no home.

(Text 3)

M: Mary, what's that in your hand, a ring?

W: Yes, you're right. It's a birthday gift for my grandma.

M: But you only gave me a jacket for my birthday last week.

(Text 4)

M: How about eating out tonight at the Blue Moon Restaurant? It's very near my house.

W: It's too noisy there. How about the Red Rose Restaurant? I like the soft music there. It's a much nicer environment for eating.

(Text 5)

W: The furniture is nice. I think I'd like to take it. Could you deliver it to my house?

M: Of course. Delivery costs another 145 dollars, so it's 1,450 dollars in total.

(Text 6)

W: Hi, Mike! I'm calling to ask if you'd like to come and have supper with us on Friday.

M: The day after tomorrow? I'm afraid I won't be able to. I have to work overtime on Friday, or else I'll have to work this weekend.

W: You work really hard. Then how about this Saturday evening?

M: I'm afraid I won't be able to make it then either. I promised Jenny I'd go to a movie with her this Saturday. How about this Sunday?

W: Let me see. Yes, that would be fine. Let's make it this Sunday then.

(Text 7)

W: Hi, Charles! Did you watch the football game on TV last night?

M: Hi, Laura! I wanted to watch it, but I couldn't.

W: Oh, that's a pity. It was really exciting. Why couldn't you watch it?

M: Oh, my wife wanted to see a new play.

W: So how was the play?

M: It was quite good, but we missed the beginning of it because we had to eat first.

(Text 8)

M: Wake up, darling.

W: What for? It's only 5 o'clock in the morning.

M: We're going jogging.

W: This early?

M: Get out of bed! Remember our agreement. Don't break it on the first day.

W: What shall I wear?

M: Sportswear and jogging shoes.

W: I don't have jogging shoes.

M: Yes, you do. We bought them yesterday.

W: Oh, look! It's raining outside.

M: It isn't and we are going to jog this morning. Come on!

(Text 9)

M: Hamilton High School, can I help you?

W: Yes, I have some questions to ask. My son hopes to study in your school.

M: Welcome. I am glad to help you.

W: Thanks. We just knew about the school yesterday. What if I miss the application deadline?

M: You can still apply as a "late". Your application will be given a number. We will take students in number order.

W: Does my child get transportation?

M: If you live more than 3 miles, 3 miles included, away from our school, your son can qualify for transportation.

W: How can I reach my son's teacher?

M: You can leave a message in the office at 310 280 1501. You can also send them an e mail. All e mails are listed on our website.

W: What if the teacher doesn't get back to me?

M: If there is no response, please call the director at 310 280 1452.

W: My child is into music. Can he continue to develop his interest?

M: Sure.

(Text 10)

W: I don't know why it is. No matter when I go to a post office and no matter where the post office is, I always find myself in line behind someone who has a lot of business to do. One day, I had to buy a couple of stamps, but I had to wait behind an old lady who took fifteen minutes to finish a form that a child could do in one minute. Feeling that I could not stand waiting in such a line any longer, I decided to join another one. It seemed twice as long as the first line, but at least it was moving. It turned out to be the worst choice I had ever made. As soon as I lost my place in the first line, the one I joined slowed to a stop. I had no choice but to wait behind a schoolboy who was using half an hour to choose a new set of postcards. At last it was my turn. I nearly jumped for joy. Then the clerk behind the counter, a middle aged fat guy, stood up, pushed forward a printed sign saying "Position Closed" and said without a smile, "Sorry, going to lunch."

#### 参考答案

1~5 CBBBA 6~10 BAABA 11~15 BCACB 16~20 CCACB

21. B 细节理解题。根据“Xushui Lion Dance”部分第一句“Hebei is the birthplace of the Northern Lion Dance.”可知。

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22. C 理解推断题。根据“Huangsha Lion Dance”部分最后两句“... now needs urgent protection and salvation. There are less than ten people alive who can perform the dance today.”可推知。
23. D 写作意图题。通读全文,归纳概括可推知。
24. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一、二句“where it was called the ‘south governor’ (sīnón). It was not used for navigation(航海), but rather for geomancy and fortune telling.”可知。
25. B 词义理解题。根据句意及上下文可推知。
26. A 归纳判断题。归纳全文并根据第二段最后一句“... although this type never became as widely used in China as the wet compass.”可推知。
27. D 文章主旨题。概括全文归纳可知。
28. D 段落主旨题。归纳概括可知本段主要介绍了 Glück 早年的生活。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“Glück won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1993 for her collection *The Wild Iris*.”可知。
30. C 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句“The latest collection, *Faithful and Virtuous Night*, was published in September 2014 and won the National Book Award for Poetry.”可知。
31. A 归纳推断题。归纳全文并根据文章最后一句“Glück was appointed the US Poet Laureate from 2003 2004, succeeding Billy Collins.”可推知。
32. D 推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“... and a reasonable scientific explanation for why people laugh at certain things and not others.”可推知。
33. B 细节理解题。作者在第二段举了几个例子,说明 benign violation(无害冒犯)。其它三个要么不合乎 benign 要么不是 violation。
34. C 推理判断题。根据“Unlike other humor theories, benign violation offers more explanations for why some things aren't funny.”可推知其它的幽默理论不解释 why things aren't funny,它们只解释 why things are funny。
35. D 推理判断题。根据最后两段 the only way for people who want to be funny, perhaps professionally 后面提供的方法就是像科学家那样,所以推知要做最好的喜剧演员就要“通过艰苦重复实验性的工作”。
- 36~40 CFGEA
41. C 但接下来她做的事情我永远不会忘记 她捏着我的手指,笑了。
42. B 参看上一题解析。
43. A 根据前一句中 smiled 可知。
44. D 这里是指孩子来到这个世界。come into 意为“进入,加入”,符合语境。
45. B 根据后半句可排除其他三项。
46. C 根据下文中的 the true meaning of life 及上下文可知。
47. A 婴儿刚出生没有牙齿。故选 toothless。
48. C 句意:一直保持微笑是不可能的,但是我可以花一点儿时间想一下“我是开心的”。
49. B 参看上一题解析。
50. D 句意:甚至当我对学业、工作和家庭事务完全不知所措时,想一想“我是开心的”,我也能感觉到我的嘴角上扬。
51. B 参看上一题解析。
52. A 参看第 50 题解析。
53. C 积极的思想有利于帮助实现我的人生目标。北京高考资讯(ID:bj-gaokao), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。



54. C 根据下文可知是一个小故事(story)。

55. A 根据下文可知两个男孩都被关进谷仓里。

56. D 这里指每个男孩被提供(given)一个铲子。

57. B 对比 the disgusted boy 可知这里是 happy。

58. C 根据前一句中 asked 可知这里用 replied。

59. A 只要你能发现积极的事物,去把不好的事物变成你可以享受的事物,你就开始意识到了生活的真谛。

60. D 参看上一题解析。

61. which 62. a 63. However 64. officially 65. buildings 66. his 67. second 68. was occupied

69. governing 70. captured

### 短文改错

As ~~it~~ we all know, do exercise is good for our health. I join in a school sports meeting at the doing joined beginning of this term. There were many activity that we could do, such as running, relay race or so on. All activities and the students and teachers took part ^ all kinds of sports competitions. I joined in the boy's 100 meter relay race in of Senior 3 with an other three boys from our class. We won the first prize with your efforts. I felt very the our happily not only because we won but also because we enjoy doing sports, where helped us to be stronger and happy which healthier.

### 书面表达

Dear Laura,

I'm Li Hua, one of your students, and I am writing to invite you to our practice activity. We are going to the Sun Farm next week. We are leaving this Sunday and coming back next Friday.

During the activity, we will learn to cook several Chinese dishes and it must be fun to cook together. You can learn and cook some Chinese dishes for your family when you go back. We will also learn how to plant flowers and make Chinese tea. How interesting!

It will be a little cold next week, so you'd better take some warm clothes.

Looking forward to your joining us.

Yours,

Li Lin

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北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承“精益求精、专业严谨”的建设理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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