

2018 北京师大附中高三（上）期中

英 语

本试卷有五道大题，考试时长 120 分钟，满分 150 分。

一、本大题共 20 小题，共 30 分。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，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。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Where are the speakers?

A. At a bank. B. At a hotel. C. At an airport.

2. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Neighbors. B. Roommates. C. Friends.

3. What does the man want to buy?



4. What was the man fined for?

A. Wrong parking.

B. Running a red light.

C. Driving too fast.

5. When does the flight leave?

A. At 8:30 am. B. At 9:00 am. C. At 9:30 am.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几道小题，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。每段对话你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. How is the woman trying to lose weight now?

A. By eating every other day.

B. By drinking plenty of water.

C. By eating orange-colored foods.

7. What does the man think of the woman's diets?

A. Ridiculous.

B. Balanced.

C. Effective.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the girl doing?

A. Doing her homework.

- B. Practicing the guitar.
 C. Making some records.
9. What does the girl think of working in a bank?
 A. Boring. B. Important. C. Well-paid.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where will they have a snack?
 A. Outside the church.
 B. On the hill top.
 C. At the car park.
11. Where is the old church?
 A. Near the waterfall.
 B. At the foot of the hill.
 C. Behind the park.
12. How long will they spend on the hiking?
 A. 2 hours. B. 3 hours. C. 4 hours.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. What is the grand prize for the winner?
 A. Some cash and a trip. B. A set of books. C. A set of DVDs.
14. How many muscles does a cat have in each ear?
 A. 32. B. 33. C. 34.
15. What animal is the largest on the earth?
 A. A shark. B. An elephant. C. A blue whale.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 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。

Car Rental Form	
Customer information	Name: Ronald <u>16</u> Age: 33 Driving license type: <u>17</u>
Car information	Car type: A Toyota Time: From next 18 to Thursday Total rent: £ <u>19</u> , not including petrol
Pick-up time	Around <u>20</u>

二、本大题共 20 小题，共 30 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。

Keep a Checklist in Your Mind

When I was about seven or eight years old, I remember going into the barn (马厩) one evening where my father was doing jobs that he had to do regularly. I was surprised to see him 1 his hat backwards. It looked 2.

When I asked Dad 3 his hat was on backwards, he smiled and gave me an explanation. It seemed there was a large water 4 for the cattle that had to be filled every day. Because it took a long time to finish it, he would 5 the water on and then go about doing other things like cleaning the barn or 6 the cattle, which usually cost him twenty minutes or even more time. The 7, of course, was that if he forgot to turn the water off, the tank would overflow, and water would be wasted and it would make a 8.

Then he told me the 9 he had his hat turned around. When he finished his jobs and began to take off his work clothes, he would notice as he 10 his hat that the visor (帽舌) was not where it was supposed to be. This would 11 him the water was still running and he would go back to the barn and turn it 12.

I saw my father develop many other 13 over the years. And I never forgot how helpful and 14 they are. Some may have even been life-saving. As we all know, sometimes people forget things and make mistakes 15 they may try their best. Using good methods can help them 16 more effectively. Instead of 17 people-or yourself-for mistakes, you'd better look for some ways that will help them in 18 what they truly wish to do.

This could be practical, and as simple as a checklist. Now I've 19 a lot of them, such as putting my car keys in the same place every time. It could be having someone 20 your work and it could also be a computer program that finds out whether your calculations are correct.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. passing | B. wearing | C. holding | D. taking |
| 2. A. terrible | B. ordinary | C. impolite | D. funny |
| 3. A. whether | B. how | C. why | D. where |
| 4. A. tank | B. pool | C. pipe | D. bottle |
| 5. A. put | B. bring | C. carry | D. turn |
| 6. A. beating | B. feeding | C. selling | D. pulling |
| 7. A. danger | B. conflict | C. purpose | D. secret |
| 8. A. decision | B. demand | C. mess | D. choice |
| 9. A. pressure | B. method | C. function | D. reason |
| 10. A. raised | B. removed | C. held | D. threw |
| 11. A. confuse | B. attract | C. remind | D. disturb |
| 12. A. down | B. on | C. up | D. off |
| 13. A. systems | B. businesses | C. products | D. programs |

14. A. comfortable B. valuable C. expensive D. traditional
 15. A. until B. because C. though D. after
 16. A. operate B. reduce C. struggle D. respond
 17. A. comparing B. judging C. examining D. blaming
 18. A. providing B. achieving C. imagining D. treating
 19. A. affected B. observed C. employed D. corrected
 20. A. check B. adjust C. select D. predict

三、本大题共 20 小题，共 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

The following safety risks may result in serious injury or death to the user of the MINI Cooper S:



- This product contains small parts that are for adult assembly (组装) only. Keep small children away when assembling. Remove all protective materials before assembly. Be sure to remove all packaging materials and parts from underneath the car body.
- Battery posts contain lead known to the state of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Never open the battery.
- Body parts such as hands, legs, hair and clothing can get caught in moving parts. Never place a body part near a moving part or wear loose clothing while using the vehicle. Always wear shoes when using the vehicle.
- Using the vehicle near streets, motor vehicles, drop-offs such as steps, water (swimming pools) or other bodies of water, hills, wet areas, in alleys, at night or in the dark could result in an unexpected accident. Instead, use the vehicle on the highway. Always use the vehicle in a safe, secure environment.
- Using the vehicle in unsafe conditions such as snow, rain, loose dirt, mud, or sand may result in unexpected action, for example tip over.
- Using the vehicle in an unsafe manner. Examples include but are not limited to:
 - Pulling the vehicle with another vehicle or similar device
 - Allowing more than two riders

- Pushing the user from the back
- Traveling at an unsafe speed
- Always use common sense and safe practices when using the vehicle.
- Store the vehicle indoors or cover it to protect it from weather. Water will damage the motor, electric system, and battery.

21. When assembling, you should _____.

- A. open the battery on the spot B. ignore the packaging materials
C. keep small children off the spot D. take away all protective materials

22. According to the text, it is safer to _____.

- A. have at least four passengers
B. push the user from behind at the start
C. drive on the highway instead of on hills
D. wear loose clothes while using the vehicle

23. Where can you probably find the text?

- A. An official report. B. A popular magazine.
C. A physics textbook. D. A product handbook.

B

The Owl Count

Annie slept in the front seat while her father drove through the darkness. "We're almost there!" Dad announced cheerfully. "Soon we'll be observing and counting owls at the state park." Yawning, Annie nodded and smiled. The time was 4:30 A. M. Looking out into the darkness, Annie remembered learning in school that most owls are active at night, when they hunt for food. During the day they sleep in hard-to-find spots.



"Dad, why do you need to count owls?" she asked. "It's important for scientists to have current information about bird populations," he explained. "We want to know which birds have decreased in number and whether any new kinds of birds are coming into a certain area. You and I will write down the kinds of birds that we see today and keep a record of how many times we see each kind. Then we'll send out a report to a scientific organization that is collecting information about birds from people all over the country. "

Dad pulled into the parking lot of the state park. Then, with flashlights in hand, they began their hike into the woods. Annie zipped up her coat and tried to keep from trembling. She had not expected the morning to be so frigid. Luckily her gloves were in her pocket.

Suddenly Annie's father stopped and gestured for her to be still. Obeying, Annie did not take another step. She thought she heard a low crying up ahead. "That's certainly a screech owl," her father whispered. "Let's get a look at it. " After looking more closely, Annie could see that it

was a small owl. Sensing danger, the owl narrowed its eyes and pulled its feathers tightly against its body. Annie carefully wrote down in her notebook that they had seen a screech owl.

Walking a little farther, they came to a tall oak tree. "This looks like a perfect spot to attract owls," Dad said. "I'm going to play a recording of a common call of the barred owl. Maybe we can get one to answer." Annie could hardly believe her ears. The recorded call sounded as if the bird were asking, "Who cooks for you?" Moments later Annie thought she heard a return call in the distance. She held her breath and waited. Suddenly a huge bird landed very quietly on a branch directly above them.

Annie had long forgotten how cold it was. She stood in wonder, shining her flashlight on the bird and studying it carefully. The barred owl was nearly two feet tall. Gray feathers surrounded its dark eyes. The bird did not stay long, but it did not matter. Annie would never forget the image of the powerful barred owl.

24. Why did Annie and her father go to the state park?

- A. To take a hike in the woods.
- B. To record the call of barred owls.
- C. To collect information about birds.
- D. To protect the environment for wildlife.

25. The underlined word "frigid" in Paragraph 3 probably means _____.

- A. dark B. clear
- C. cold D. nice

26. In Paragraph 4, why did Annie's father stop her suddenly?

- A. He noticed a screech owl.
- B. He heard somebody crying.
- C. He sensed they were in danger.
- D. He reminded her to take down notes.

27. How did Annie feel when she saw the barred owl?

- A. Bored. B. Relaxed.
- C. Frightened. D. Amazed.

C

Life can be so wonderful, full of adventure and joy. It can also be full of challenges, setbacks and heartbreaks. Whatever our circumstances, we generally still have dreams, hopes and desires—that little something more we want for ourselves and our loved ones. Yet knowing we can have more can also create a problem, because when we go to change the way we do things, up come the old patterns and pitfalls that stopped us from seeking what we wanted in the first place.

This tension between what we feel we can have and "what were seemingly able to have is the niggling suffering, the anxiety we feel. This is where we usually think it's easier to just give up. But we're never meant to let go of the part of us that knows we can have more. The intelligence

behind that knowing is us—the real us. It's the part that believes in life and its possibilities. If you drop that, you begin to feel a little "dead" inside because you're dropping "you".

So, if we have this capability but somehow life seems to keep us stuck, how do we break these patterns?

Decide on a new course and make one decision at a time. This is good advice for a new adventure or just getting through today's challenges.

While, deep down, we know we can do it, our mind—or the minds of those close to us—usually says we can't.

That isn't a reason to stop, it's just the mind, that little man or woman on your shoulder, trying to talk you out of something again. It has done it many times before. It's all about starting simple and doing it now.

Decide and act before overthinking. When you do this you may feel a little, or large, release from the jail of your mind and you'll be on your way.

28. It can be inferred from the first two paragraphs that we should .

- A. slow down and live a simple life
- B. be careful when we choose to change
- C. stick to our dreams under any circumstances
- D. be content with what we already have

29. What is the key to breaking the old patterns?

- A. To focus on every detail.
- B. To decide and take immediate action.
- C. To listen to those close to us.
- D. To think twice before we act.

30. Which of the following best explains the underlined part in the last paragraph?

- A. Escape from your punishment
- B. Realization of your dreams.
- C. Freedom from your tension.
- D. Reduction of your expectations.

31. What does the author intend to tell us?

- A. It's easier than we think to get what we want.
- B. It's important to learn to accept sufferings in life.
- C. It's impractical to change our way of thinking.
- D. It's harder than we expect to follow a new course.

D

Technological change is everywhere and affects every aspect of life, mostly for the better. However, social changes that are brought about by new technology are often mistaken for a change in attitudes.

An example at hand is the involvement of parents in the lives of their children who are attending college. Surveys on this topic suggest that parents today continue to be "very" or "somewhat" overly-protective even after their children move into college dormitories. The same surveys also indicate that the rate of parental involvement is greater today than it was a generation ago. This is usually interpreted as a sign that today's parents are trying to manage their children's lives past the point where this behavior is appropriate.

However, greater parental involvement does not necessarily indicate that parents are failing to let go of their "adult" children.

In the context (背景) of this discussion, it seems valuable to first find out the cause of change in the case of parents' involvement with their grown children. If parents of earlier generations had wanted to be in touch with their college-age children frequently, would this have been possible? Probably not. On the other hand, does the possibility of frequent communication today mean that the urge to do so wasn't present a generation ago? Many studies show that older parents-today's grandparents-would have called their children more often if the means and cost of doing so had not been a barrier.

Furthermore, studies show that finances are the most frequent subject of communication between parents and their college children. The fact that college students are financially dependent on their parents is nothing new; nor are requests for more money to be sent from home. This phenomenon is neither good nor bad; it is a fact of college life, today and in the past.

Thanks to the advanced technology, we live in an age of bettered communication. This has many implications well beyond the role that parents seem to play in the lives of their children who have left for college. But it is useful to bear in mind that all such changes come from the technology and not some imagined desire by parents to keep their children under their wings.

32. The surveys inform us of _____.

- A. the development of technology
- B. the changes of adult children's behavior
- C. the parents' over-protection of their college children
- D. the means and expenses of students' communication

33. The writer believes that _____.

- A. parents today are more protective than those in the past
- B. the disadvantages of new technology outweigh its advantages
- C. technology explains greater parental involvement with their children
- D. parents' changed attitudes lead to college children's delayed independence

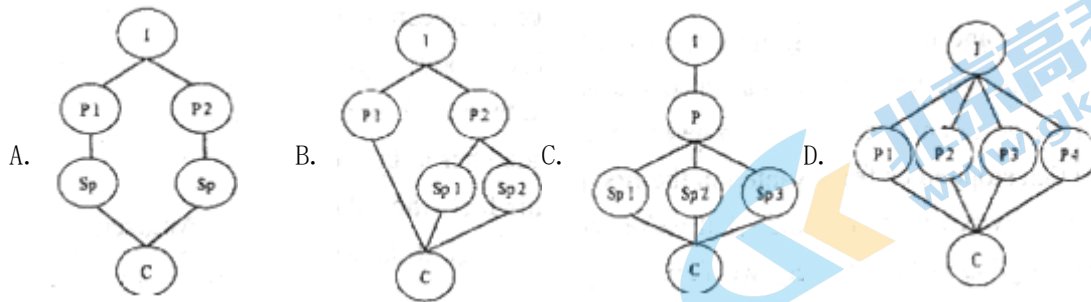
34. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Technology or Attitude
- B. Dependence or Independence
- C. Family Influences or Social Changes

D. College Management or Communication Advancement

35. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in this passage?

I: Introduction P: Point Sp: Sub-point (次要点) C: Conclusion



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。机读卡填涂说明: E 请填涂 AB, F 请填涂 AC, G 请填涂 AD

Americans use many expressions with the word "dog". People in the United States love their dogs and treat them well. 36 However, dogs without owners to care for them lead a different kind of life. The expression, to lead a dog's life, describes a person who has an unhappy existence.

Some people say we live in a dog-eat-dog world. 37 They say that to be successful, a person has to work like a dog. This means they have to work very, very hard. Such hard work can make people dog-tired. And, the situation would be even worse if they became sick as a dog.

38 This means that every person enjoys a successful period during his or her life. To be successful, people often have to learn new skills. Yet, some people say that you can never teach an old dog new tricks. They believe that older people do not like to learn new things and will not change the way they do things.

39 People who are unkind or uncaring can be described as meaner than a junkyard dog. Junkyard dogs live in places where people throw away things they do not want. Mean dogs are often used to guard this property. They bark or attack people who try to enter the property. However, sometimes a person who appears to be mean and threatening is really not so bad. We say his bark is worse than his bite.

Dog expressions are also used to describe the weather. The dog days of summer are the hottest days of the year. A rainstorm may cool the weather. But we do not want it to rain too hard.

40

- A. Still, people say every dog has its day.
- B. We do not want it to rain cats and dogs.
- C. Some people are compared to dogs in bad ways.
- D. Dogs are their best friends and they are loyal to people.
- E. There are many other expressions waiting for you to explore.
- F. That means many people are competing for the same things, like good jobs.

G. They take their dogs for walks, let them play outside and give them good food and medical care.

四、本大题共 10 小题，共 15 分。

在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

The city of London 41 (found) by the Romans in the year 43 AD. 42 the next few years it quickly became the main trading center in Britain. For two hundred years after the Romans left, the city was almost forgotten. Its full 43 (important) did not return until the eleventh century. At the end of that century, the government of England was based in Westminster and the Tower of London had been started.

B

Well, I'm here in London. Thank you for 44 (send) me the letter. You ask me what it's like here. I must say, it's pretty good! The language school is very efficiently organized. On the first morning we had to do a test, 45 I found rather hard. However, I got a surprisingly good mark, so I'm in the second class. I 46 (talk) little at first, because I couldn't think of the words quickly enough, but lately I've become much more fluent.

C

Andrew Spicer, the local cycling star, has decided to abandon 47 (he) second attempt to ride non-stop for twenty-four hours. His decision 48 (give) up came after poor weather conditions had caused him to delay setting off for several hours. He says he has not yet decided 49 to try one more time, but denies (否认) losing interest in the project. "I aim to raise money for the local hospital," he explains. "It 50 (deserve) help and I shall do it if I can manage to find the time."

五、本大题共 2 小题，共 35 分。

第一节 (15 分)

51. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 想了解中国人起名字的习惯，并请你帮他起一个中文名字。请给他写封信，内容包括：

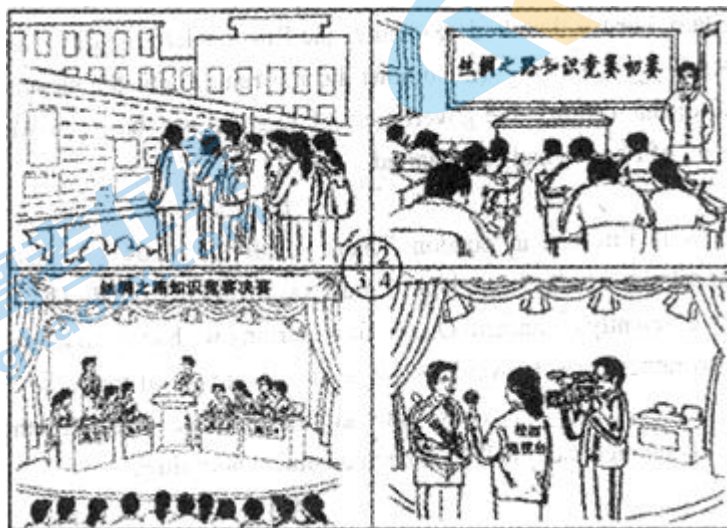
1. 介绍中国人起名字的习惯；
2. 给他起一个中文名字；
3. 说明起此名字的理由。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50； 2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

第二节 (20 分)

52. 假设你是红星中学高三(1)班学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 写一篇英文周记, 记录你参加学校“丝绸之路知识竞赛”的全过程。

注意: 词数不少于 60。



2018 北京师大附中高三（上）期中英语参考答案

二、本大题共 20 小题，共 30 分。

【答案】1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B 11. C
12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. A

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文，作者通过列举父亲朝后带帽子的例子告诉我们要养成处理事情的有效方法。

【1 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. passing 经过；B. wearing 穿；佩戴；C. holding 握住；D. taking 拿走；我很惊讶地发现父亲朝后带着帽子，看起来很滑稽。动词 wear 与 his hat 利用，表示佩戴。故 B 项正确。

【2 题详解】

考查形容词辨析及常识。A. terrible 可怕的；B. ordinary 普通的；C. impolite 不礼貌的；D. funny 滑稽的；人们通常带帽子都是朝前带着，而父亲却朝后带。与众不同似乎很滑稽。所以我就问他为什么要这样做。故 D 项正确。

【3 题详解】

考查上下文串联及宾语从句。人们通常带帽子都是朝前，而父亲却朝后。与众不同似乎很滑稽。因为我很好奇，所以就问他为什么要这样做。连词 why 引导宾语从句，在句中做原因状语。故 C 项正确。

【4 题详解】

考查上下文串联。根据第 7 空后“was that if he forgot to turn the water off, the tank would overflow”可知在马厩里有一个大的水箱，里面有很多水让动物饮用。故 A 项正确。

【5 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。短语 put on 增加；穿上；turn on 打开；因为水箱装满水需要很长时间，所以父亲打开水龙头以后就去做其他的事情了。故 D 项正确。

【6 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. beating 击打；击败；B. feeding 喂养；C. selling 卖，出售；D. pulling 拉；父亲在马厩里干活，喂牛喂马是正常的事情。故 B 项正确。

【7 题详解】

考查名词辨析。A. danger 危险；B. conflict 冲突；C. purpose 目的；D. secret 秘密；他去做其他事情带来的危险可能是他忘记关掉水，这样一来就会有水漫出来了。故 A 项正确。

【8 题详解】

考查名词辨析。A. decision 决定；B. demand 要求；C. mess 混乱；D. choice 选择；当水漫出来以后，一方面水被浪费了，另外一方面会让马厩里一片混乱。故 C 项正确。

【9 题详解】

考查名词辨析及上下文串联。A. pressure 压力；B. method 方法；C. function 功能；D. reason 原因；第 3 空提及我问父亲为什么要朝后带着帽子，本句是父亲向我解释的理由。故 D 项正确。

【10 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. raised 提高; B. removed 去除; C. held 握住; D. threw 扔掉; 当他做完工作以后开始脱掉衣服, 拿掉帽子的时候他会注意到帽舌不在应该在的地方。这提醒他水还在流着。句中 remove 表示脱掉衣服。故 B 项正确。

【11 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. confuse 使……困惑; B. attract 吸引; C. remind 提醒, 使……想起; D. disturb 打断, 打扰; 拿掉帽子的时候他会注意到帽舌不在应该在的地方。这提醒他水还在流着, 于是他会过去把水关掉。故 C 项正确。

【12 题详解】

考查固定短语。短语 turn down 拒绝, 调低; turn on 打开; turn up 调高, 出现; turn off 关闭; 拿掉帽子的时候他会注意到帽舌不在应该在的地方。这提醒他水还在流着, 于是他会过去把水关掉。故 D 项正确。

【13 题详解】

考查名词辨析。A. systems 系统; B. businesses 生意; C. products 产品; D. programs 项目, 节目; 本句可以使用排除法。父亲把帽子反着带是提醒自己不要忘记关水, 这不是生意产品和项目, 而是一套有序的提醒系统。故 A 项正确。

【14 题详解】

考查形容词辨析及上下文串联。A. comfortable 舒服的; B. valuable 贵重的, 重要的; C. expensive 昂贵的; D. traditional 传统的; 我从来都没有忘记父亲的那些系统是多么的有帮助和重要; 形容词 helpful 和 valuable 是并列结构, 修饰 the systems。故 B 项正确。

【15 题详解】

考查连词辨析。A. until 直到……才; B. because 因为; C. though 尽管; D. after 在……以后; 尽管人们已经全力以赴了, 但有时候仍然会忘记事情会犯错误。根据句意可知上下文是转折关系, 故 C 项正确。

【16 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. operate 操作; 管理; B. reduce 减少; C. struggle 努力; 斗争; D. respond 回应; 尽管人们已经全力以赴了, 但有时候仍然会忘记事情会犯错误。使用好的方法会让他们的管理更加有效。BCD 三项与句意不搭配。故 A 项正确。

【17 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. comparing 比较; B. judging 判断; C. examining 检查; D. blaming 责备; 当出现问题的時候, 不要责备他人或你自己, 你最好找到一些方法来帮助他们做得想要做到的事情。故 D 项正确。

【18 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. providing 提供; B. achieving 实现, 做到; C. imagining 想象; D. treating 对待, 治疗; 当出现问题的時候, 不要责备他人或你自己, 你最好找到一些方法来帮助他们做得他们想要做到的事情。动词 achieve 与 what they truly wish to do 连用, 表示实现他们想做的事情。故 B 项正确。

【19 题详解】

考查动词辨析。A. affected 影响; B. observed 观察; C. employed 雇佣, 使用; D. corrected 纠正; 在我已经使用了很多这样的好方法, 例如总是把汽车钥匙放在同一个地方。句中 employ 表示使用, 符合上下文语境。故 C 项正确。

【20 题详解】

考查动词辨析及上下文串联。A. check 核对; B. adjust 适应; C. select 精选; D. predict 预测; 使用这些方法可以让别人来检查你的工作, 也可以让计算机核查你的计算是否正确。A 项与后半句中的 finds out 形成呼应。故 A 项正确。

【点睛】本文小题 3 考查了语法和上下文串联。父亲朝后带着帽子, 显得很滑稽。因为我很好奇, 所以就问他为什么要这样做。连词 why 引导宾语从句, 在句中做原因状语。在解完形填空时, 我们可以利用语法关联, 推理最佳选项。

虽然高考完型填空的考查越来越淡化语法, 但一个语义连贯的语篇必须通过省略、指代、时间或地点关联等语法关系来实现。因此, 命题人常利用这些关联“制造语境”, 设置考点。考生解题时可利用这些语法关系对句子进行分析、判断并推理出最佳选项。

例 1: I was too busy__55__the restaurant I would open one day. (湖南卷)

A. imagining B. preparing C. examining D. describing

析: 如果不看下文时态, 很难确定选项。但 55 空后 would 表明“我”将在未来某一天开自己的饭店, 从而推知现在只是在忙着“想象”将来的情景, 故答案为 A。

例 2: That day, he (Lang Lang) told his father__45__he had been waiting to hear—that he wanted to study with a new teacher. (辽宁卷)

45. A. that B. what C. which D. when

析: 这一篇辽宁卷的完形填空讲述了青年钢琴家郎朗年幼时学钢琴的故事。解答此题的关键在于确定第二个 he 的指代对象。如果他指 Lang Lang, 则句子不但在语法上错误, 而且在语义上也讲不通。可见 45 空要选一个既能引导宾语从句, 又能在从句中当 hear 的宾语的词, 在四个待选词中只有 what 才能胜任, 所以应选 B。破折号之后的 that 从句是 what 的同位语从句。

三、本大题共 20 小题, 共 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】21. C 22. C 23. D

【解析】

试题分析: 本篇是介绍 Mini Cooper S 的可能会导致重伤或死亡的安全隐患。

【21 题详解】

C 细节理解题。根据文中第二段“keep small children away when assembling”可知, 当组装的时候应该使孩子远离, 故选 C。

【22 题详解】

C 细节理解题。根据文中第五段“instead, use the vehicle on the highway.”可知, 在高速公路上要比在山丘上更安全。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

D 推理判断题。根据文中开头 This product contains small parts that are for adult assembly (组装) only. 可知, 这应该是产品介绍手册中的一部分。故选 D。

考点: 考查生活类短文阅读。

B

【答案】24. C 25. C 26. A 27. D

【解析】

【24 题详解】

根据文章中第二段所描述的内容，可知道 Annie 的爸爸需要观察并且收集猫头鹰出现的数据进行研究，可知 C 选项的意思与之相符，故选 C。

【25 题详解】

分析此词周围的句子已经语境，由 Annie zipped up her coat and tried to keep from trembling. 以及 Luckily her gloves were in her pocket, 可知道她当时是非常冷的，故本题选 C。

【26 题详解】

文章第四段的前两句，可知 Annie 的爸爸让她停下来并保持静止，是因为看见了一只 screech owl, 为了不吓跑它，故本题应选 A。

【27 题详解】

根据文章最后一段中的 stood in wonder, never forget the image of the powerful barred owl, 可知推断，Annie 当时的心情是很惊喜的，故选 D。

C

【答案】28. C 29. B 30. C 31. A

【解析】

试题分析：本文是一篇说明文，作者介绍了在我们想要放弃的时候改变这种模式的一种方法就是重新选择目标并且迅速作出决定。

【此处有视频，请去附件查看】

【28 题详解】

C 细节理解题。文章第一段第三句 Whatever our circumstances, we generally still have dreams, hopes and desires 说不管在什么情况下，我们仍然有着梦想、希望和欲望。以及第二段最后一句 If you drop that, you begin to feel a little "dead" inside because you're dropping "you". 如果你放弃了，你的内在会变得了无生机，因为你放下了你自己。故选 C

【29 题详解】

B 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段第一句 Decide on a new course and make one decision at a time. 可以知道为了打破旧格局需要决定一个新目标并且立刻做出决定。故选 B

【30 题详解】

C 分析推断题。根据划线句子可知其本意是逃出你内心的牢笼。结合上文中在过多思考之前快速决定和行动可以推测这个划线句子是指要从过多考虑的焦虑中解放自己。故选 C

【31 题详解】

A 分析推断题。从全文来看，作者主要是想要强调果断的行动而不是空想来实现自己的梦想和欲望，故选 A. 比起想要成功，行动更加容易。

【考点定位】说明文阅读。

D

【答案】32. C 33. C 34. A 35. B

【解析】

本文是一篇议论文，现代社会一直在进步和发展，由技术所带来的社会变化经常被人们错误当成是态度的变化。实际上尽管科技在进步，但父母亲对孩子的过度干涉和保护一直存在。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段第二句“Surveys on this topic suggest that parents today continue to be “very” or “somewhat” overly-protective even after their children move into college dormitories.”可知虽然现代科技在进步，但是现代社会的父母亲对子女的过度干涉和保护仍然一直存在。故 C 项正确。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。第三段作者提出调查的结果并不能理解为现在的家长对孩子不放手，接下来的两段作者论述了出现这种结果的真正原因是科技的发展使得交流手段更丰富，成本更低廉。见第四段最后一句“Many studies show that older parents—today’s grandparents—would have called their children more often if the means and cost of doing so had not been a barrier。最后一段更是再次强调了这种观点。故 C 项正确。

【34 题详解】

标题选择题。根据第一段第二句“However, social changes that are brought about by new technology are often mistaken for a change in attitudes.”可知由新的技术所带来的社会变化经常被人们错误当成是态度的变化。实际上尽管科技在进步，但父母亲对孩子的过度干涉和保护一直存在。故 A 项正确。

【35 题详解】

篇章结构题。第一段提出尽管科技在进步，但父母亲对孩子的过度干涉和保护一直存在。第二段以父母亲对孩子的过度干涉和保护为例说明第一段的观点，第三段与第二段是并列关系，提出类似的观点。第四五段是对第三段内容的解释。最后一段得到结论，与第一段形成呼应。故 B 项正确。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】36. G 37. F 38. A 39. C 40. B

【解析】

试题分析：本文为一篇说明文。文章介绍了一些与 dog 相关的俗语。

【小题 1】G 根据空格前一句内容可知，美国人喜爱而且善待狗，故选 G 项，即举例说明美国人的待狗之道。此题易错选 D 项。狗的忠诚与上下文毫无关系。

【小题 2】F 根据篇章结构，每提出一个新的俗语，下文便有文字对前面的俗语进行解释。故此处选用作解释的内容最为合适。故选 F 项。

【小题 3】A 根据空格后：这意味着每个人一生中都有一个成功的时期。空格后的内容正是对选项的解释，故选 A 项。

【小题 4】C 根据空格后一句，那些不友好、不关心他人的人通常被描述成 meaner than a junkyard dog 可知，本段应该用 dog 的短语来比喻不好的人。故选 C 项。

【小题 5】B 根据空格前提到的 rain 可知，只有 B 项与此有关。B. We do not want it to rain cats and dogs. 我们不想让它下倾盆大雨。

【名师点睛】

1. 七选五阅读题，有部分题出现在每一段的开始位置，若问题在段首（1.）通常是段落主题句。认真阅读

该段落，根据段落一致性原则，查找相关词或者同义词，从而推测出主题句，找到答案。(2.)与后文是并列、转折、因果关系等。着重阅读后文第一两句，锁定线索信号词，然后在选项中查找相关特征词。一般来说正确答案与它后面的一句话的在意思上是衔接的，所以通常情况下，这两句话中会有某种的衔接手段。(3.)段落间的过渡句。这时要前瞻后望找到启示，即阅读上一段结尾部分，通常正确答案与上一段结尾有机地衔接起来，并结合下一段内容，看所选的答案是否将两段内容连贯起来。【小题3】A 根据空格后：这意味着每个人一生中都有一个成功的时期。空格后的内容正是对选项的解释，故选A项。

2. 在做七选五时要善于抓关键词。【小题5】B 根据空格前提到的 rain 可知，只有B项与此有关。B. We do not want it to rain cats and dogs. 我们不想让它下倾盆大雨。

考点：考查信息匹配

四、本大题共10小题，共15分。

在未给提示词的空白处仅填写1个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

【答案】41. was founded

42. During/In

43. importance

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文，介绍了英国伦敦的发展历史，这座城市始建于公元43年，建成以后迅速成为英国的贸易中心，后来慢慢演变成现在的英国政治经济中心。

【41题详解】

考查语态。句意：伦敦城是由罗马人在公元43年建立的。本句主语 the city of London 与动词 found 构成被动关系，时间状语 in the year 43 AD 表示过去时间，要用一般过去时的被动语态。所以要填 was founded。

【42题详解】

考查介词。句意：在接下来几年里，伦敦城迅速成为不列颠的主要贸易中心。介词 in/during 意为“在……期间”，后面通常接一段时间。所以本句要填 During/In。

【43题详解】

考查名词。句意：直到11世纪它的重要性才再次回归。助动词 did 前面应该是句子的主语，英语里充当主语的通常是名词代词，形容词 important 的名词形式是 importance，所以要填 importance。

B

【答案】44. sending

45. which 46. talked

【解析】

本书是一篇记叙文，作者简单介绍了自己在伦敦语言学校里的学习经历。

【44题详解】

考查动名词。句意：我们现在伦敦，谢谢你把寄信给我。在英语里介词的后面通常接名词动名词做表语，本句中介词 for 的后面要接动名词形式，所以要填 sending。

【45题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：在第一天早晨，我们不得不参加了一次测试，我认为这次测试相当难。定语从句的

先行词是 a test, 关系代词 which 指代先行词, 引导非限制性定语从句并在句中做主语。所以要填 which。

【46 题详解】

考查时态。本书是一篇记叙文, 作者简单介绍了自己在伦敦语言学校里的学习经历。全文都以一般过去时为主, 叙述过去发生的事情。所以本句要填过去式 talked。

C

【答案】 47. his

48. to give

49. whether/when

50. deserves

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文, 自行车明星 Andrew Spicer 决定放弃他的第二次连续骑行 24 小时的尝试。在文章中他解释了自己放弃的原因。

【47 题详解】

考查物主代词。句意: 当地的自行车明星 Andrew Spicer 决定放弃他的第二次连续骑行 24 小时的尝试。句中形容词性物主代词 his 做定语修饰名词短语 second attempt, 做动词 abandon 的宾语, 所以要填 his。

【48 题详解】

考查不定式。不定式可以作为定语修饰名词, 通常这些名词都表示抽象含义, 如 the ability to do sth 做某事的能力。句中使用不定式做定语修饰 his decision, 意为“放弃的决定”, 所以要填不定式 to give。

【49 题详解】

考查特殊结构。句意: 他说他还没有决定是否/何时再尝试一次。特殊结构“特殊疑问词+不定式”可以在句中做主语、表语、宾语或定语。句中“whether/when to try one more time”做动词 decide 的宾语, 根据句意可知要填 whether/when。

【50 题详解】

考查时态。句意: 我旨在于为当地医院筹集资金, 这家医院值得帮助, 如果我能够找到时间我会做的。本句是一个直接引语, 句中使用一般现在时与前句中 aim 保持一致。所以要填第三人称单数形式 deserves。

五、本大题共 2 小题, 共 35 分。

第一节 (15 分)

51.

【答案】 Dear Jim,

I am glad to tell you something about the Chinese naming practice.

Unlike your tradition, the family name in China is put first, followed by the given name. (高分句型一) The given name usually contains one or two Chinese characters. Chinese people often name a baby with their best wishes in mind, like wishes for good health, bright future and happiness. Some names imply the birth time, birth place, weather or even a natural phenomenon at the time of the baby's birth. (高分句型二) In terms of choosing the characters, parents still need to consider how they sound when combined into a name. They definitely wouldn't want their child to be teased or given a bad nickname because of the pronunciation. (高分句型三)

As for your Chinese name, how about “吉祥 (Ji Xiang)”? The first character has a similar pronunciation to your name Jim, and both of the characters mean “good luck”. You can imagine it: whenever someone calls you “Ji Xiang”, it’s like he or she is wishing you good luck. (高分句型四) I hope you’ll love this Chinese name.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

英国朋友 Jim 想向李华了解中国人起名字的习惯，请求帮他起一个中文名字。文章属于介绍内容用一般现在时来写，以第三人称和第三人称来写。主要分三部分：首先说明写信目的；然后重点介绍中国人起名字的习惯；最后给 Jim 起一个中文名字并说明起此名字的理由。写作时要条理清楚，介绍简明扼要，语言简练，主动语态和被动语态交替使用。

写作亮点：过去分词 followed by the given name 作状语；宾语从句 how they sound. With 的复合结构 with their best wishes in mind；不定式的被动 to be teased；宾语从句 he or she is wishing you good luck. 和 you’ll love this Chinese name.

第二节(20分)

52.

【答案】his week, I took part in the knowledge competition on the Silk Road held in our school, which brought me a great sense of achievement.

On Monday, a poster which announced the competition attracted my attention. I immediately decided to sign up for it because I am always interested in history.

A few days later, I took part in the first round of the competition, a written test. Though there were many candidates, I succeeded in entering the final with another student from my class.

The final was held this morning. It was a competition among the four classes of the grade. On the stage in the hall, my classmate and I answered most of the questions accurately. Finally, we won out! We were so happy because we brought honor to our class.

When interviewed by the school TV station after the award ceremony, I expressed my excitement and the pride in our splendid culture. The competition broadened my knowledge on the Silk Road and encouraged me to learn more about our own culture in the future.

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇图画类书面表达，要求考生根据四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，记录自己参加学校“丝绸之路知识竞赛”的全过程。本文要求考生有很强的看图理解能力，要点均由考生自己组织，总体难度很大。

【详解】第1步：审题。根据文字提示可知本文是一篇看图作文，也是一篇记叙文，记录自己参加学校“丝绸之路知识竞赛”的全过程。以一般过去时和第一人称为主。

第2步：组织要点。1. 我参加了学校组织的“丝绸之路知识竞赛”，很有成就感。2. 星期一看见竞赛海报，报名参赛；第一轮比赛中表现很好，进入了最终决赛。第二轮比赛是辩论抢答，表现突出最终获胜。在接受电视台采访的时候，很自豪自己能取得好成绩。这次竞赛鼓励我以后更加认真学习中国文化。

第3步：根据提示及关键词组进行遣词造句，关键词为 take part in the knowledge competition、a great sense of achievement、sign up for、the first round of、win out、bring honor to our class、broaden my knowledge。特别要注意所叙述内容的流畅性。

第4步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，保持整洁美观的卷面是非常重要的。

【点睛】本篇范文结构完美，条理清晰。范文时态和人称运用准确，涵盖了文字提示要求的所有要点，且有适当的个人发挥。考生运用了多样式的句型结构，整篇文章富有变化并不死板。使用了较多的高级词汇，如 sign up for、broaden 等；尽量运用了丰富的句式，如非限制性定语从句...which brought me a great sense of achievement. 过去分词做状语 When interviewed by the school TV station after the award ceremony, I expressed my excitement and the pride in our splendid culture 同时文章还运用了一些串联成分，如，finally，这些串联词让各个要点更为紧密地结合在一起。以上写作技巧的运用提升了文章的层次，显示了考生具有很强的驾驭语言的能力。

