

贵阳市五校 2022 届高三年级联合考试(一)

英语

贵阳二中 贵阳八中 贵阳九中 贵阳民中 贵州省实验中学

注意事项:

1.答题前,考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚。

2.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。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。在试题卷上作答无效。

3.考试结束后,请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分 150 分,考试用时 120 分钟。

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. What does the man do?

- A. He's a model. B. He's a hairdresser. C. He's a magazine editor.

2. What time is it now?

- A. 6: 45. B. 7: 00. C. 7: 15.

3. Who does the woman want to speak to?

- A. Monica. B. Martina. C. Daniel.

4. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a cafe. B. On the street. C. At the woman's house.

5. What will the girl do next?

- A. Wash her hands. B. Have the spaghetti. C. Pass the man the cheese.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读每个小题,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。

听下面一段对话,回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What did the pilot steal?

- A. A passenger plane. B. A military plane. C. A private plane.

7. What does the man think of the pilot?

- A. He thinks he is a hero. B. He feels sorry for him. C. He's disappointed in him.

听下面一段对话,回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What might the speakers do in Warsaw?

- A. Go hiking. B. Visit a museum. C. See a baseball game.

9. How long will the speakers stay in Krakow?

- A. For a week, B. For five days. C. For three days.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What should the woman do first?

A. Translate a report. B. Clean up the office. C. Arrange the files in order.

11. Who will the man go to visit first?

A. His wife, B. His boss. C. A business partner.

12. What does the man think of the woman?

A. She is careless. B. She is a bit slow. C. She is hard-working.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. What does the man probably do?

A. He's a dentist. B. He's a salesman. C. He's a dentist's assistant.

14. What does the man suggest about the woman's teeth?

A. They're too nice. B. They're damaged. C. They look dirty.

15. How often does the woman usually brush her teeth?

A. Once a day. B. Twice a day. C. Three times a day.

16. What did the man do to the woman?

A. He cleaned her teeth. B. He checked her eyes. C. He replaced her toothbrush.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. Where is Stonehenge located?

A. In Egypt. B. In China. C. In England.

18. When did Stonehenge start to be built?

A. In 4000 BC. B. Between 3000 and 2000 BC. C. In 1600 BC.

19. What does the speaker say about Stonehenge?

A. It was built in stages.
B. It's the oldest construction in the world.
C. The supporting stones are 2.29 meters tall.

20. What do most scientists think about Stonehenge?

A. It's a royal palace. B. It's a religious site. C. It's a burial ground.

第二部分阅读理解 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Places for the Weekend

●The Whizz Sports Centre runs different activities each weekend. If you want a taste of something you have never tried before, come along on Saturday at 10 am and try out a spot of rock climbing on our 5-metre high rock wall. Great instructors and safety equipment were supplied at a low cost. You will find us two blocks south of West Metro Station.

●The Eldon Centre is in the city centre and offers cinemas and theatres. An arts cinema shows a variety of alternative foreign movies at weekends. The centre has fast food restaurants, but there are a few interesting ones down the road, the most notable being Carlucci's, serving great homemade Italian pasta (意大利面食) at

After losing more than 40 percent of her blood and making it through several surgeries, Bethany was well on her way to recovery due to an unbelievably positive attitude. In January 2004, Bethany made her return to surf competition and with no intention of stopping, Bethany continued to enter and shine in competitions. Initially, she adopted a custom -made board that was longer and slightly thicker than standard and had a handle for her right arm, making it easier to paddle, and she learned to kick more to make up for the loss of her left arm.

Just over a year after the attack, she took first place -- winning her first National Title. Now she competes with the world's best and travels the globe.

25. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To explain the dangers of surfing.
- B. To advertise a movie.
- C. To tell us an encouraging story.
- D. To inform the readers about shark attacks.

26. What did Bethany say about the attack?

- A. It happened unexpectedly.
- B. It was a painful process.
- C. It happened because of the strange waves.
- D. It occurred due to her unusual surfing gestures.

27. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Smiles brighten people up.
- B. Everything depends on people's attitude.
- C. People should respect the order of nature.
- D. Faith and determination can help overcome difficulties.

C

By the early 1800s, the most important food in Ireland was the potato. Many Irish farmers held very small plots of land, and potatoes produced much more food per acre than any other crop. Potatoes were easy to grow in the cool climate, and they provided vital nutrition for those who had little access to other fresh food---which was roughly half of the Irish population.

It is not a good idea for such a large number of people to depend on one food source, and the Irish found out why in a painful, deadly way. In 1845, a fungus (真菌) from Mexico arrived in Ireland. Although its exact source remains unknown, it was probably carried in the holds of ships that traveled to Ireland carrying goods and people. The fungus attacked the potato crops, causing harvested potatoes to disintegrate (使解体) into black piles of rot, causing a famine (饥荒), or severe food shortage. Very quickly, a large section of the Irish population began to starve.

Farmers hoped that the 1846 harvest would be better, but it was worse. That winter, the weather was terrible and included severe snowstorms, high winds, and bitterly cold temperatures. By the next year's harvest, the potatoes had begun to recover. The Irish were hopeful that the Potato Famine had come to an end. However, the harvest was far too small to sustain the starving population.

Soup kitchens were eventually set up to feed the hungry, but they could not

come close to meeting the demand for food. Diseases associated with famine, such as cholera (霍乱), hit the weakened Irish. It is estimated that, by 1851, at least one million people died of disease or starvation, and another million had left Ireland for the United States, England, or Canada.

28. Before 1845, the Irish people_____.

- A. depended highly on potatoes for food
B. lived through a very difficult winter
C. suffered from cholera
D. owned much land

29. What happened to Ireland in 1846?

- A. Ships brought a fungus to Ireland.
B. Over one million people died of disease.
C. The harvested potatoes rotted.
D. The winter weather limited the potato crop.

30. When had people left Ireland in significant numbers?

- A. Right after the crops disintegrated.
B. By the time a million people had died.
C. During the bitter winter following the famine.
D. Shortly after the fungus arrived from Mexico.

31. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. Dying for Potatoes
B. The Fungus Infection
C. Dying of Disease
D. Cholera in Ireland

D

Tens of thousands of ancient pictures carved into the rocks at one of France's most important tourist sites are being gradually destroyed. Scientists and researchers fear that the 36,000 drawings on rocks in Mont Bego in the French Alps are being damaged so rapidly that they will not survive for future generations.

The mountain is scattered (散布) with 4,000-year-old drawings cut into bare rock. But as the popularity of the site increases, the pictures are being ruined by thoughtless graffiti (涂鸦).

Jean Cotes is the chairman of the International Committee on Rock Art. He says, "People think that because the pictures have been there so long they will always continue to be there. But if the damage continues at this rate there will be nothing left in 50 years."

But experts are divided over the best way to preserve the drawings. Henry de Lumley, director of the Museum of Natural History in Paris, believes that the only way to save the site is to turn the whole mountain into a "no-go" area, preventing the public from going there except on guided tours.

Clottes disagrees. "The measure suggested by Henry de Lumley is the most severe, and while it is

the most effective, it is also certain to bring about disagreements from people who live there," he said. "The site was classified as a historic monument years ago by the Ministry of Culture, and we must do as much as possible to save what is there."

Annie Echassoux, who also worked on researching the site, is alarmed that as the mountain becomes easier to reach----tourists can now avoid the three-and-a-half-hour walk by hiring vehicles----the damage will increase rapidly. She thinks that the only solution is to rope off the area and provide guides." Money must be provided because the Ministry of Culture has classified this area as a historic site. If we don't take steps, we will be responsible for losing the drawings for the next generation."

32. Jean Clottes says that people who visit the mountain

- A. do not believe the drawings are old
B. believe they are allowed to paint there
C. think the drawings should be left alone
D. assume the drawings will not disappear

33. What does Henry de Lumley suggest do in order to preserve the drawings of Mont Bego?

- A. Set up research projects.
B. Protect public rights.
C. Close its doors to individual visitors.
D. Ban traffic in the area.

34. What is Annie Echassoux's attitude toward visitors' reaching the mountain by hiring vehicles?

- A. Disapproving.
B. Supportive.
C. Optimistic.
D. Doubtful.

35. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To advertise the closing of the site.
B. To warn visitors about the dangers of the site.
C. To encourage scientists to visit the site.
D. To show fears for the future of the site.

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 Get Out of Your Comfort Zone

Methodologically (方法上), getting out of your comfort zone involves doing whatever it is that makes you uncomfortable. _ 36_ As long as you do that, you will naturally expand your comfort zone.

However, for some people who want to push themselves out of their comfort zone constantly, to always be in the face of discomfort, uncertainty, and resistance, and be okay with that, there needs to be a reason or a fuel to drive them forward despite resistances. This reason can be a passion they are trying to seek or a vision they are trying to realize.

Here are some specific tips to push yourself out of your comfort zone:

Move towards your fear (rather than away from it).

This means if you feel fearful about something, then feel the fear, and just do it anyway. _ 37_ By stepping into the emotion of fear, you are actually expanding your comfort zone.

38

Every little thing you do that is a deviation (偏离) from your usual routine is one step outside of your comfort zone. For example, try a different path to work. Order a different dish from your favorite restaurant. Speak to that colleague whom you normally would not talk to. Email that guy/girl you like to say hi.

Fall in love with discomfort.

The whole essence (本质) of moving out of one's comfort zone is about learning to be okay with being uncomfortable. Better yet, learn to love to be uncomfortable. 39_Don't resist that feeling of discomfort; rather, just welcome and accept it.

Constantly try new things.

40_ It can be as simple as reading a new book, trying rock climbing, or something. Be always open to doing different things, as long as they fall within your personal schedule. In fact, as a personal principle, you need give something at least one shot too before you write it off.

- A. Make a point of trying something new every week.
- B. Give yourself a reason to get out of the comfort zone.
- C. Take actions different from what you normally do.
- D. Fear of failure often worries you and holds you back.
- E. This means doing things that you resist, hate, or even fear.
- F. Whenever you feel uncomfortable, it means that you are growing.
- G. Your fear determines the things that lie outside of your comfort zone.

第三部分语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题:每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

My first-grade teacher, Mr. Gunderson, once told my class a story. A father is killed in a car accident and the son is 41_ hurt. But when the boy arrives at the 42_ , the doctor on duty says, "I can't 43_ surgery on this patient. This is my son!" Mr. Gunderson asked, "Who is the doctor?" Hands went up and my classmates shouted out 44_ , but they didn't arrive at the correct answer. Mr. Gunderson didn't let me 45_ because he knew it would be very easy for me to understand that the surgeon was the boy's 46_. I suppose that Mr. Gunderson's 47_ would be a lot easier for today's first-graders,

Being a doctor at that time , my mother was considered very 48_ because female doctors were rare then. 49_ , to my sister and me, she was and is just Mom. When we were kids, we came home from school to a 50_ , who watched us until our parents came home. Mom took Friday off so she could spend more time with us, and we could tell that she felt 51_ about not being home more often.

My younger sister and I 52_ at a fairly young age that this was Mom's weak spot, and we 53_ it mercilessly whenever we wanted a new toy or snacks. I wish I had 54_ doing that the first time Mom told me about one of her 55_ who had died, but I'm sure I didn't. I can't imagine what it's like to spend all day taking care of other people's 56_ children, some of whom are not going to 57_ it, and

then come home to find that your own kids are acting like that. We were just like_ 58_ brats(顽童) then. I suppose she could have found our guilty weak spots to make us_ 59_, but she never did. I think I'd better_ 60_ her for that.

41. A. simply B. seriously C. frequently D. gradually
42. A. cafeteria B. station C. hospital D. room
43. A. deliver B. represent C. clarify D. perform
44. A. guesses B. instructions C. explanations D. suggestions
45. A. answer B. conclude C. question D. demand
46. A. stepfather B. grandpa C. mother D. uncle
47. A. trick B. puzzle C. theory D. principle
48. A. special B. wealthy C. average D. urgent
49. A. Therefore B. However C. Otherwise D. Thus
50. A. member B. passenger C. passer-by D. baby-sitter
51. A. angry B. curious C. cautious D. sorry
52. A. made B. designed C. figured D. worked
53. A. kept away from B. took possession of C. settled down to D. took advantage of
54. A. stopped B. continued C. considered D. imagined
55. A. colleagues B. patients C. relatives D. acquaintances
56. A. sick B. educated C. naughty D. respectful
57. A. mention B. favor C. make D. require
58. A. honored B. distinguished C. spoiled D. defeated
59. A. support B. obey C. consult D. respond
60. A. judge B. hate C. envy D. thank

第二节(共 10 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Last Monday morning, I was cycling along a street in the rush hour_ 61_ my way to an interview for_ 02 important job. A yellow car passed by me and_ 63_ (sudden) stopped. I had to brake my bike hard and of course, I_ 64_ (fall). I was so angry that I stopped the driver_65_ kept on_66_ (shout) at him rudely.

Fortunately, I was in time for the interview. By chance, one of my_ 67 _ (interview). the manager of the company, was no other than the driver of the yellow car. Luckily, the manager was not angry with me for_ 68_ (I) rudeness. Instead he offered me the job. _ 69 _ I wanted. So I said to everyone jokingly that I could tell my manager _ 70 _ I thought of him.

第四部分写作(共两节, 油分 35 分)

第一节短文改错 (其 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每付中最步有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(/), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线\划掉。

修改:在错的词下画-横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限-词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I went to see film after supper. On my way to the cinema, I met an old English woman, she had lost her way. I gave up the chance to see the film, walking towards her and took her to her hotel. While go there, I told her great change had taken place in the past few years and she told me anything about Britain and her family. Though I missed the film, but I felt very happy, for I not only helped the old lady out from trouble but also practise my spoken English. If I hadn't worked hard at English, I wouldn't have been able to help him.

第二节书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是晨光高中的学生李华。你校拟选拔一些优秀学生, 利用暑假到晨曦希望小学为学生辅导英语。你希望参加此活动。请根据提示给校评选组写一封申请信, 内容包括:

1. 对此活动的认识(如对本人, 学生和社会的益处);

2. 个人优势(如性格, 独立生活能力, 语言能力等);

3. 你的计划(如怎样辅导等)。

注意: 1. 词数 100~ 110 词左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I'm LI Hua from Class one, Senior three. _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

贵阳市五校 2022 届高三年级联合考试 (一)
英语参考答案

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

1-5 BBBCA 6-10 CBBCC 11-15 CCCAB 16-20 ACBAC

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

21-25 ABDCC 26-30 ADADB 31-35 ADCAD

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

36-40 EGCFA

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

41-45 BCDA 46-50 CBABD 51-55 DCDAB 56-60 ACCBD

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

61. on 62. an 63. suddenly 64. fell 65. and
66. shouting 67. interviewers 68. my 69. which 70. what

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)

I went to see a film after supper. On my way to the cinema, I met an old English woman,

①a

she had lost her way. I gave up the chance to see the film, walking towards her and took her to her

②who

③walked

hotel. While go there, I told her great change had taken place in the past few years and she told me

④going

⑤changes

anything about Britain and her family. Though I missed the film, ~~but~~ I felt very happy, for I not

⑥something

⑦

only helped the old lady out from trouble but also practise my spoken English. If I hadn't worked

⑧of

⑨practised

hard at English, I wouldn't have been able to help him.

⑩her

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

【参考范文】

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua from Class one, Senior three. I am writing to apply for the opportunity to help the students in ChenXi Hope School with their English. Thus they can improve their English during the summer vacation. Meanwhile, I can learn how to get along well with the students and benefit the whole school.

I'm kind, easy-going and always ready to help others. I wash clothes and make beds by myself to develop independence. English is my favorite subject and I have won several prizes in English contests. So I think that I am qualified for the position.

I plan to communicate with students first to know what they need. Besides, I'll try to get them more interested in English by telling stories, singing songs, playing games and so on.

I'd appreciate it if you could give me the opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文，是一则广告，介绍了四个供游客周末游玩的场所。

21. A 事实细节题。根据第一段中的“come along on Saturday at 10 am and try out a spot of rock climbing”可知选项 A 正确。根据第一段中的“Great instructors and safety equipment were supplied at a low cost.”可知选项 C 不正确。bungee jumping 是 Greenhills Adventure Park 提供的活动内容。foreign movies 是 Eldon Centre 提供的娱乐项目。故选 A。
22. B 事实细节题。根据第二段的最后一句“Only two minutes from the nearest metro line.”可知选项 B 正确。根据第二段的“An arts cinema shows a variety of alternative foreign movies at weekends.”可知该影院提供的外国电影种类很多，不只是艺术类电影。根据第二段的“and Fungi, again Italian, but a bit expensive”可知 Fungi 的价格比较高。游客可以在 Eldon Centre 里就餐，但是这里没有食物方面的展览。故选 B。

23. D 事实细节题。根据第三段的最后一句“The only drawback is that you need your own transport as it's five miles from the centre.”可知游客不能通过公共交通去 Treehouse Adventure Park, 只能开车去。故选 D。

24. C 事实细节题。根据第四段中的“**Well organized, great prices for groups over four people.**”可知 Greenhills Adventure Park 为四个人以上的团队提供折扣票, 其他三个娱乐场所无此服务。故选 C。

B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。13岁的 Bethany Hamilton 在冲浪时遭遇虎鲨的突然袭击, 失去了左臂, 也差点儿丢了性命。她凭借顽强的毅力从伤病中走了过来, 坚持训练, 改变训练方式, 并在受伤后的第二年回到了赛场。受伤一年, 她获得了自己的第一个全国冲浪冠军。

25. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知, Bethany Hamilton 13岁时冲浪遭遇虎鲨的袭击, 失去了左臂。但是她凭着顽强的毅力重新回到了赛场并获得了人生中的第一个全国冲浪冠军。本文主要是讲述 Bethany Hamilton 的励志故事, 所以选项 C 正确。故选 C。

26. A 事实细节题。根据第二段中的“**It came out of the blue. I had no warning at all; not even the slightest sign of danger on the horizon.**”以及第三段中的“**That's all it took: a split second.**”可知虎鲨突然袭击了 Bethany Hamilton。故选 A。

27. D 推理判断题。作者通过 Bethany Hamilton 的励志故事想告诉读者, 信念和决心能帮助人们克服困难。故选 D。

C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。马铃薯曾是爱尔兰人的主要粮食来源, 在 1845 年至 1850 年, 一种真菌造成爱尔兰的马铃薯腐烂继而绝收, 从而造成爱尔兰大饥荒。

28. A 事实细节题。根据第一段中的“**By the early 1800s, the most important food in Ireland was the potato.**”及第二段中的“**It is not a good idea for such a large number of people to depend on one food source,**”可知答案。故选 A。

29. D 事实细节题。根据第三段中的“**Farmers hoped that the 1846 harvest would be better, but it was worse. That winter, the weather was terrible and included severe snowstorms, high winds, and bitterly cold temperatures.**”可知, 1846 年冬天的恶劣天气影响了土豆的收成。故选 D。

30. B 事实细节题。根据最后一段中的“*It is estimated that, by 1851, at least one million people died of disease or starvation, and another million had left Ireland for the United States, England, or Canada.*”可知答案。故选 B。
31. A 主旨大意题。一种真菌造成爱尔兰的马铃薯腐烂继而绝收，从而造成爱尔兰大饥荒，故选项 A 最适合做文章的标题。故选 A。

D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文。法国 Mont Bego 山上的古代岩画被游客破坏，专家学者对如何保护这些岩画持不同的观点和态度。

32. D 事实细节题。根据第三段的“*People think that because the pictures have been there so long they will always continue to be there.*”可知游客们以为岩画永远都不会消失。故选 D。
33. C 事实细节题。根据第四段的“*preventing the public from going there except on guided tours*”可知，Henry de Lumley 主张禁止散客参观岩画。故选 C。
34. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段 Annie Echassoux 所说的话可知，她认为游客们租车可以更容易到达 Mont Bego 山，这样会加剧岩画被破坏的程度和速度，所以她对于游客租车进入持反对态度。故选 A。
35. D 写作目的题。文章第一段第二句即点明目的：担心 Mont Bego 上的岩画因破坏严重而不复存在。故选 D。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何才能走出舒适区，通过接受不舒服的感觉来使自己扩大舒适区。

36. E 根据文章第一段“*As long as you do that, you will naturally expand your comfort zone.* (只要你这样做，你自然会扩大舒适区。)", E 项“这就意味着做那些你抵制的，讨厌的，甚至害怕的事情”就是“你这样做”的内容，符合语境。故选 E。
37. G 根据文章第四段“*This means if you feel fearful about something, then feel the fear, and just do it anyway...By stepping into the emotion of fear, you are actually expanding your comfort zone.* (这就意味着如果你对某件事感到害怕，那就感受恐惧，无论如何都要去做……通过进入恐惧的情绪，你确实扩大了你的舒适区。)", G 项“你的恐惧决定了你舒适区之外的东西”与这段提到的“走入恐惧，扩大舒适区”相呼应，符合语境。故选 G。

38. C 根据文章第五段 “For example, try a different path to work. Order a different dish from your favorite restaurant. Speak to that colleague whom you normally would not talk to. (例如, 尝试不同的工作路线。从你最喜欢的餐厅点不同的菜。和那个你通常不会与之交谈的同事交谈。)", C项“采取与平时不同的行动”作为小标题, 是对这一段内容的概括, 这一段的这些例子都是通过做一些平时不会做的事情走出舒适区。故选 C。
39. F 根据文章第六段 “Better yet, learn to love to be uncomfortable...Don't resist that feeling of discomfort; rather, just welcome and accept it. (更好的是, 学会去适应不舒服的感觉……不要抗拒那种不舒服的感觉; 相反, 欢迎并接受它。)", F项“当你感到不舒适时, 这就意味着你在成长”符合语境, 都是在讲述“不舒服给我们带来的好处, 要去接受它”。故选 F。
40. A 根据文章最后一段 “It can be as simple as reading a new book, trying rock climbing, or something. (它可以像读一本新书, 尝试攀岩或其他事情一样简单。)", 最后一段的建议是: 持续地尝试新事物。由此可知, A项“坚持每周尝试新的事物”符合语境。故选 A。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者的妈妈是当时为数不多的女医生, 但是由于工作时间长, 很少有时间去陪伴自己的孩子, 孩子们利用妈妈的这个弱点, 向妈妈要各种玩具或小吃, 并且妈妈也没有揭穿她们, 作者对妈妈的这个做法表示感谢, 对自己的做法感到羞愧。

41. B 考查副词。A. simply “简单地”; B. seriously “严重地”; C. frequently “经常地”; D. gradually “逐渐地”。一位父亲死于车祸, 儿子受伤。根据下文 “I can't 43 surgery on this patient.” 可知, 孩子需要做手术, 受伤很严重。故选 B。
42. C 考查名词。A. cafeteria “自助餐厅”; B. station “车站”; C. hospital “医院”; D. room “房间”。根据上文 “A father is killed in a car accident and the son is 41 hurt.” 可知, 孩子在车祸中受伤了, 一定要送往医院。故选 C。
43. D 考查动词。A. deliver “递送”; B. represent “代表”; C. clarify “澄清”; D. perform “完成, 执行”。我不能给这个病人做这个手术。根据 “surgery on this patient” 可知, 这里指做手术。故选 D。

44. A 考查名词。A. guesses “猜测”; B. instructions “指令”; C. explanations “解释”; D. suggestions “建议”。作者的同学们举手喊出自己的猜想,但他们谁也没有给出正确的答案。根据“but they didn't arrive at the correct answer”可知,他们没有给出正确的答案,所以他们的回答只是猜测。故选 A。
45. A 考查动词。A. answer “回答”; B. conclude “推断”; C. question “询问”; D. demand “要求”。甘德森先生不让我回答,因为他知道我很容易就能理解那个外科医生是男孩的母亲。根据下文“because he knew it would be very easy for me to understand that the surgeon was the boy's 46”可知,老师认为作者很容易想出这个医生是男孩的妈妈,所以没有让“我”来回答。故选 A。
46. C 考查名词。A. stepfather “继父”; B. grandpa “祖父”; C. mother “妈妈”; D. uncle “叔叔”。根据“A father is killed in a car accident”父亲在车祸里死去了,医生又说这是她的儿子,应该是男孩的妈妈。故选 C。
47. B 考查名词。A. trick “诡计”; B. puzzle “迷,难题”; C. theory “理论”; D. principle “原理”。我想甘德森先生的难题对今天的一年级学生来说会容易得多。故选 B。
48. A 考查形容词。A. special “特殊的”; B. wealthy “富有的”; C. average “平均的”; D. urgent “紧急的”。作为一名医生,我的母亲被认为是非常特殊的,因为当时很少有女医生。根据“because female doctors were rare then”可知,女医生很少,所以作者的妈妈是很特殊的。故选 A。
49. B 考查副词。A. Therefore “因此”; B. However “然而,但是”; C. Otherwise “否则”; D. Thus “因此”。但是对我妹妹和我说,她过去是妈妈,现在也是妈妈。虽然女医生当时很少见,但对于作者和妹妹而言,她只是母亲。前后是转折关系。故选 B。
50. D 考查名词。A. member “成员”; B. passenger “乘客”; C. passer-by “路人”; D. baby-sitter “临时照看小孩的人”。当我们还是孩子的时候,我们从学校回家就去找保姆,她一直看着我们直到我们的父母回家。根据“who watched us until our parents came home”可知,照看孩子的人称为保姆。故选 D。
51. D 考查形容词。A. angry “生气的”; B. curious “好奇的”; C. cautious “谨慎的”; D. sorry “道歉的”。妈妈周五休息了,这样她就能有更多的时间和我们在一起,我们可以看出,她对没有经常回家感到很抱歉。根据“about not being home more often”可知,妈妈对于不能经常陪孩子,感到很抱歉。故选 D。

52. C 考查动词。A. made “制造”; B. designed “设计”; C. figured “计算, 认为”; D. worked “工作”。我和妹妹在很小的时候就意识到这是妈妈的弱点, 每当我们想要一个新玩具或零食时, 我们都会毫不留情地利用这一点。故选 C。
53. D 考查动词短语。A. kept away from “远离”; B. took possession of “拥有”; C. settled down to “静下心来”; D. took advantage of “利用”。我和妹妹在很小的时候就意识到这是妈妈的弱点, 每当我们想要一个新玩具或零食时, 我们都会毫不留情地利用这一点。故选 D。
54. A 考查动词。A. stopped “停止”; B. continued “继续”; C. considered “考虑”; D. imagined “想象”。我真希望在妈妈第一次告诉我她的一个病人已经死了的时候我就停止这样做了, 但是我肯定我没有那样做。这里指上文提到的利用妈妈的弱点这件事。故选 A。
55. B 考查名词。A. colleagues “同事”; B. patients “病人”; C. relatives “亲戚”; D. acquaintances “熟人”。我真希望在妈妈第一次告诉我她的一个病人已经死了的时候我就停止这样做了, 但是我肯定我没有那样做。根据上文可知作者的妈妈是医生, 照顾的肯定是生病的人。故选 B。
56. A 考查形容词。A. sick “生病的”; B. educated “受教育的”; C. naughty “淘气的”; D. respectful “恭敬的”。我无法想象整天照顾生病的孩子是什么感觉, 他们中的一些病人活不下去了, 然后回到家却发现自己的孩子还在那样做。空格后是名词, 妈妈是医生, 照顾的肯定是生病的孩子。故选 A。
57. C 考查动词。A. mention “提到”; B. favor “赞同”; C. make “制造”; D. require “要求”。make it 固定短语, “渡过难关 (指重病或重伤)”, 故选 C。
58. C 考查形容词。A. honored “受尊敬的”; B. distinguished “卓越的”; C. spoiled “被宠坏的”; D. defeated “受挫的”。我们那时就是被宠坏的孩子。根据下文 “I suppose she could have found our guilty weak spots to make us 59” 可知, 妈妈知道作者利用自己的弱点, 但是没有说出来, 这是宠着她们。故选 C。
59. B 考查动词。A. support “支持”; B. obey “顺从, 服从”; C. consult “咨询”; D. respond “应答”。我想她会发现我们的弱点, 让我们顺从。根据 “but she never did” 可知,

妈妈没有那样做，去揭穿作者她们。故选 B。

60. D 考查动词。A. judge “判断”；B. hate “恨”；C. envy “嫉妒”；D. thank “感谢”。

我想我最好为此感谢她。根据“but she never did”可知，妈妈没有揭穿作者，作者表示感谢。故选 D。

第二节

61. on one's way to...，所以用介词 on。

62. an important job 一个重要的工作，job 可数，又因 important，故用冠词 an。

63. 副词修饰动词 stopped，故用副词 suddenly。

64. 用过去式 fell。

65. 并列连词 and。

66. 非谓语 keep on doing。

67. one of one's + 名词复数，故填名词复数 interviewers。

68. 代词，用 my。

69. 非限制性定语从句，先行词是 job，故填 which。

70. tell 引导的宾语从句，从句缺宾语，故填 what。

第四部分 写作

第一节

①film 是可数名词，故在 see 后面加 a。

②非限制性定语从句，she 改成 who。

③并列谓语动词，walking → walked。

④介词后跟动词用-ing 形式，go → going。

⑤用名词复数，change → changes。

⑥不定代词，anything → something。

⑦前面已有 Though，故去掉 but。

⑧out of trouble，故 from → of。

⑨动词时态，practise → practised。

⑩代词指代“她”，故 him → her。

听力原文

Text 1

W: I want to have my hair done. Do you have any suggestions?

M: You can take a look at this magazine. It has some of the newest styles. I can cut your hair any way you want. (1)

Text 2

W: Excuse me, my watch says a quarter past seven, but I don't think that's right. Do you have the time?

M: Let me just take a look at my phone here... Your watch is fifteen minutes fast, madam. (2)

Text 3

M: Hello?

W: Um...I'm trying to reach Martina, (3) but I guess I dialed the wrong number. Sorry to...

M: I'm Martina's brother Daniel. She's just taking a shower right now. Can I take a message?

W: Yeah, sure. Just tell her to call Monica.

Text 4

W: Max! What a coincidence! I was just about to call you.

M: I was in the neighborhood, so I thought I'd drop by.

W: Come on in. Can I get you a cup of coffee? (4)

M: I'd love one, thanks.

Text 5

M: Honey, dinner is ready!

W: Hmm, that smells good! I love your spaghetti, Daddy! Can you pass the cheese, please?

M: Uh, sweetie...did you wash your hands?

W: Oh...I guess I forgot. I'll be right back. (5)

Text 6

W: Did you hear about the pilot? (6)

M: The one that stole a private plane? (6)

W: Yes, he stole a plane in Canada and flew into the U. S.

M: Did they catch him?

W: Yes. After two U. S. military planes followed him for an hour, he landed on a highway.

M: Did he crash?

W: No, he just landed the plane and walked to a restaurant.

M: Did the police find out why he flew into the U. S. ?

W: His life was awful. He was hoping a military plane would shoot him down.

M: Poor guy. (7)

Text 7

M: I just finished looking up activities for our trip to Poland.

W: That's great! We'll be getting away in five days. Tell me about what you found.

M: Well, first we can go to the city of Warsaw, which is Poland's capital. I'd love to go to the National Museum, (8) then to the stadium to see a soccer game, and maybe to the Grand Theater to see some opera.

W: How long will we be there?

M: A week. After that, we can go to Krakow, Poland's former capital. There's a nice nature reserve we can visit, and we can hike in the Tatra Mountains. We'll be there for three days.

(9)

W: I'd love to go to the beach to see the Baltic Sea.

Text 8

M: Judy, can you come to my office now?

W: OK. I am on my way right now... May I come in?

M: Come in, please! Judy, listen to me carefully. All the following affairs should be taken care of by tomorrow. First of all, I want you to arrange all these files in order. (10)

W: All the files on the table?

M: That's right! Second, I need you to do some translation for me. Please translate this report into English.

W: OK. What time do you want it?

M: As soon as possible. In addition, I am going to visit our business partner right now. (11) After that I'll have dinner with my wife. Please make sure that my office is neat before I get to work tomorrow. Is everything clear?

W: Yes, I'll finish everything in time.

M: Good. **Thank you for your hard work.** (12)

W: My pleasure. I am at your service.

Text 9

M: When was the last time you came in?

W: I haven't been to the dentist in three years.

M: You really need to be coming in every six months for a cleaning and a checkup.

W: I know. I just got my insurance back.

M: Let me take a look at your teeth. Open up... **Well, even though you haven't been to the dentist in a while, your teeth are looking very healthy.** (14) How often do you brush?

W: **Every morning and every night.** (15) But sometimes three times a day.

M: That's great. Okay, just relax. **I'm going to clean your teeth now.** (16) I know the light is bright, so you can close your eyes if you want to.

W: Okay.

M: Just a little bit longer. You're doing great... Okay, you're all finished. The dentist will be in soon to go over everything with you. As far as I can see, your teeth look good. I don't think you have any problems.

W: Wonderful. Thank you. Oh, I wanted to ask if you'd be able to give me an extra toothbrush to take home.

M: Sure. I'll put together a small bag of supplies for you.

W: Thanks.

Text 10

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument located in Wiltshire, England. (17) This means that it had been built before recorded history began. **Experts say that the first stones were put there by people between 3000 and 2000 BC.** (18) That makes Stonehenge one of the oldest constructions in the world. However, it's not like the pyramids in Egypt or the Great Wall of China. Stonehenge is just a collection of large stones that are balanced on top of each other. Some of the supporting stones are more than 7.3 meters tall. In comparison, the basketball player Yao Ming is 2.29 meters tall. But like the Great Wall of China, Stonehenge wasn't built in a day. **In fact, experts believe that there were many stages in the construction of Stonehenge,** (19) the last of which was finished around 1600 BC. **Most scientists believe that it is an ancient burial ground.** (20) Other people believe it has important religious associations. Scientists have been

studying Stonehenge for over 400 years, and they are still finding new things. In 2014, scientists found more burial grounds that they believe come from 4000 BC.