

## 河南省郑州市中牟县 2023-2024 学年高一下学期

### 4 月期中英语试题

#### 第 I 卷

第一部分 听力 (略)

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 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

When it comes to perfect views, it really does take a village. Searching for the most camera-ready communities on the planet, we find four villages that fit the bill. Spend a few minutes there and you will realize that “quaint (古色古香的)” and “charming” aren’t just adjectives and that they are a way of life.

#### **Sidi Bou Said in Tunisia**

The village seems to disappear into the sky and the blue horizon. All the houses are painted white, the skies are clear, and the backdrop includes the Bay of Tunis which is only in a deeper shade of blue. It’s not surprising that the atmosphere here is a bit random, and it is also home to plenty of lively cafes and art galleries.

#### **Wengen in Switzerland**

Wonder how the world was before cars were invented? Wengen, a Switzerland’s village, might just help you get the answer. Cars have been banned in this area for more than 100 years. Imagine seeing woods all around you, snow covered mountains, log cabins and the locals who have kept their Swiss culture undamaged.

#### **Eze in France**

France’s most attractive village is Eze. Seemingly frozen in time, Eze has managed to keep its old-world charm. It is the perfect melting pot of cultures because of its closeness to Nice, and today the village enjoys its rich heritage. The architecture here is so special that Walt Disney frequented this village for inspiration.

#### **Bibury in England**

Bibury was described by William Morris as “the most beautiful village in England” —



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们是一种生活方式。)可知,本文介绍了四个“古色古香的”和“有魅力的”的村镇,由此可知,这四个村镇的共同点是每个村镇都有古老而迷人的风景。故选 D 项。

### B

In recent years, little free libraries of all shapes and sizes have popped up. Often built by community members, they could be found on street corners and the sidewalks across the United States, hoping to share their book collections with their neighbors. Minneapolis, Minnesota, even hosted the first Little Free Library Festival, where book fans came together to promote literacy (读写能力) in their communities.

For the most part, little free libraries have more in common with book sharing shelves in hotels, local parks, coffee shops and other public spaces than the traditional public library. Based on the rule of "take a book, leave a book," these little libraries can take many forms from birdhouse-like wooden structures to redesigned newspaper selling machines, Robert Wirsing writes for the Bronx Times.

The little free library organization began when a citizen of Hudson, Wisconsin, named Todd Bol built a little one-room schoolhouse, filled it with books and placed it in his front yard to honor his mother who passed away in 2009. Together with a local educator named Rick Brooks, the two began placing little free libraries across Wisconsin and sharing the idea with people across the country.

"Something we are eager for in this information age is that connection between people," Bol tells Margret Aldrich for Book Riot. "I want to show how Little Free Library is about readers inspiring readers. It goes on and on."

While Little Free Libraries seem like a harmless means to promote literacy by sharing books with neighbors, a few of the roadside landing libraries have caused minor legal problems. Officials in Los Angeles and Shreveport, Louisiana, have told some citizens that their homemade libraries broke city rules and that they would have to remove them to avoid being fined.

Still, little free libraries have been well accepted by their communities. For anyone interested in making their own at home, the organization has posted helpful tips and guides for building the little book lending boxes in their neighborhoods.

4. What can we know about the little free libraries in America?

A. They are state-owned.

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- B. They are popular nationally.
- C. They are set up to sell books.
- D. They help those with no books to read.
5. What is a common character of little free libraries?
- A. They lie in many public places.
- B. They share a large collection of books.
- C. They compete with traditional public libraries.
- D. They exist mainly in the form of wooden houses.
6. What is Todd Bol's primary aim of building a library?
- A. To remember his dead mother.
- B. To help people form a habit of reading.
- C. To set an example to other communities.
- D. To share his knowledge, with other citizens.
7. What does Todd Bol think of the little free libraries?
- A. They cause minor legal problems.
- B. They should continue to exist.
- C. They mean a lot to community members.
- D. They should be supported by the government.

〔答案〕 4. B    5. A    6. A    7. C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。主要介绍近年来，出现各种小型免费图书馆，它们通常是由社区成员建造的，分布在美国的街角和人行道上，希望能和邻居们分享他们的藏书，一起提高读写能力。

【4题详析】推理判断题。通读全文可知，文章主要介绍人们通过小型免费图书馆和邻居们分享他们的藏书，一起提高读写能力，特别是根据最后一段“Still, little free libraries have been well accepted by their communities.”（尽管如此，小型免费图书馆被社区所广泛接受）可知，小型免费图书馆得到了人们的一致认可（广受欢迎）。故选B。

【5题详析】细节理解题。根据第二段“*For the most part, little free libraries have more in common with book sharing shelves in hotels, local parks, coffee shops and other public spaces than the traditional public library.*”

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（在很大程度上，与传统的公共图书馆相比，小型免费图书馆与酒店、当地公园、咖啡馆和其他公共场所的图书共享书架有更多的共同点）可知，小型免费图书馆的共同特征是位于公共场所，故选 A。

【6 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第三段“The little free library organization began when a citizen of Hudson, Wisconsin, named Todd Bol built a little one-room schoolhouse, filled it with books and placed it in his front yard to honor his mother who passed away in 2009.”（这个小型免费图书馆组织始于威斯康星州哈德逊市的一位名叫托德·波尔的公民建造的一所只有一个房间的小屋，里面装满了书，并放在自家前院，以纪念 2009 年去世的母亲）可知，托德·波尔建造了一个小房间的小屋，里面装满了书，并把它放在他的前院，以此纪念他在 2009 年去世的母亲。故选 A。

【7 题详 析】推理判断题。根据第四段“Something we are eager for in this information age is that connection between people”（在这个信息时代，我们渴望的是人与人之间的联系）可知，小型免费图书馆使人与人互相联系，所以对社区成员来说意义重大。故选 C。

### C

The Bridegroom’s Oak, a 500-year-old tree just outside of Eutin, in Germany, has its own postal address and receives around 40 letters every day. They’re sent by love seekers from around the world, in the hope that someone will read them and write back.

With so many dating apps and services available nowadays, sending letters to a tree hardly sounds like the best way to find love. However, there’s something charming about sending a letter and allowing fate (命运) to work its magic, so the Bridegroom’s Oak remains popular even now.

In 1890, a local girl named Minna fell in love with a young chocolate maker named Wilhelm, but her father didn’t allow her to see the boy. Instead of giving up on each other, the two started exchanging love letters secretly, by leaving them in a knothole (节孔) of an oak tree. After about one year, Minna’s father found out about their continued relationship, but instead of punishing them, he gave them permission to marry. The two lovers got married on June 2, 1891, under the oak tree that helped keep their romance (罗曼史) alive.

The couple’s story spread around Eutin, and soon, people unable to find love started writing romantic letters and leaving them in the tree’s knothole. By 1927, it was already known as Bridegroom’s Oak and was so popular that it had its own address and postal code, allowing people from all over Germany and even abroad to send in their letters.

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Love seekers visiting the Bridegroom's Oak need respect only one simple rule. They can check all the letters in its knothole, and take with them the one they wish to reply to, but they have

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to put the others back for other people to find.

So far the Bridegroom's Oak has been responsible for at least 100 marriages and many other romantic relationships.

8. What's the Bridegroom's Oak well known for?

- A. Its rare species.
- B. Its long history.
- C. Its good position.
- D. Its special function.

9. What's the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. The best way to find love a century ago.
- B. What sufferings the two lovers experienced.
- C. The love story behind the Bridegroom's Oak.
- D. How the two lovers kept their romance alive.

10. What can love seekers do with the letters in the Bridegroom's Oak?

- A. Read all the letters in its knothole.
- B. Reply to all the letters in its knothole.
- C. Put their name at the top of each letter.
- D. Take as many letters away as they like.

11. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Visitors send letters to the Bridegroom's Oak.
- B. Writing to the Bridegroom's Oak really works.
- C. Germany needs to get dating apps and services.
- D. The Germans believe in the power of love much.

【答案】8. D    9. C    10. A    11. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了德国一棵神奇的树——新郎橡树。人们通过它来寻找爱情或浪漫关系。此外，还介绍了新郎树的来历背景。

【8题详析】细节理解题。根据第二段的“However, there's something charming about sending a letter and allowing fate (命运) to work its magic, so the Bridegroom's Oak remains popular even now.(然而，寄信并让命运发挥它的魔力是很有魅力的，所以新郎橡树现在仍然很受欢迎)”和最后一段“So far the Bridegroom's Oak has been responsible for at least 100 marriages and many other romantic relationships.(到目前为止，新郎橡树已经促成了至少100桩婚姻和许多其他浪漫关系)”可知，新郎橡树因为它独特的功能而受到大家的欢迎——

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给人们带来姻缘和其它浪漫关系。故选 D。

【9 题详 析】主旨大意题。根据本段的主要内容，尤其“Instead of giving up on each other, the two started exchanging love letters secretly, by leaving them in a knothole (节孔) of an oak tree.(他们没有放弃彼此，而是开始秘密地交换情书，把情书留在橡树的一个小洞里)”和“The two lovers got married on June 2, 1891, under the oak tree that helped keep their romance (罗曼史) alive.(这对恋人于 1891 年 6 月 2 日在橡树下结婚，这使他们的爱情得以延续)”可知，本段主要介绍了新郎橡树背后的故事。故选 C。

【10 题详 析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的 Love seekers visiting the Bridegroom’s Oak need respect only one simple rule. They can check all the letters in its knothole, and take with them the one they wish to reply to, but they have to put the others back for other people to find.(拜访新郎橡树的求爱者只需要遵守一条简单的规则。他们可以查看节孔里所有的信件，并带走一封他们想要回复的，但他们必须把其他信放回来，让其他人找到)”可知，求爱者可以读新郎橡树节孔里的每一封信。故选 A。

【11 题详 析】推理判断题。根据最后一段 So far the Bridegroom’s Oak has been responsible for at least 100 marriages and many other romantic relationships.(到目前为止，新郎橡树已经促成了至少 100 桩婚姻和许多其他浪漫关系)”可知，给新郎橡树写信是可以起作用的。故选 B。

## D

New research from the University of Portsmouth has shown a marked increase in shipping in the North East Atlantic. Scientists now warn that more monitoring is required to help protect sea life.

Researchers at the University of Ponsmouth have discovered that rates (率) of shipping in the North East Atlantic area rose by 34 per cent in a five-year period. The research is the first detailed survey of shipping activity in the North East Atlantic. Researchers used data from over 530 million vessel (船) positions recorded by Automatic Identification System(AIS). They looked at the change in shipping between 2013 and 2017 across ten different vessel types. In total the study area covered 1.1 million km<sup>2</sup>, including waters off Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal. Spain, and the UK.

Lead author, James Robbins said: “**This change** is likely to put more pressure on the marine (海洋的) environment, and may influence the protection of at-risk species. Renewed monitoring effort is needed to make sure that protective measures are enough to save species under threat in a





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【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。朴茨茅斯大学的一项新研究显示，大西洋东北部地区的航运量显著增加。科学家现在警告说，需要更多的监测，以帮助保护海洋生物。

【12 题详 析】细节理解题。根据第二段“The research is the first detailed survey of shipping activity in the North East Atlantic.(这项研究是对东北大西洋航运活动的首次详细调查)”可知，这项研究是对东北大西洋航运活动的第一次详细调查。故选 B。

【13 题详 析】词句猜测题。根据第二段“Researchers at the University of Portsmouth have discovered that rates (率)of shipping in the North East Atlantic area rose by 34 per cent in a five-year period.(英国庞茨茅斯大学的研究人员发现，东北大西洋地区的航运率在 5 年内上升了 34%)”可知，这种变化是大西洋东北部地区的航运量显著增加。故选 C。

【14 题详 析】推理判断题。根据第五段“Dr. Sarah Marley, Visiting Researcher at the University of Portsmouth, said: “Shipping is the most widespread human activity in our oceans, carrying a set of threats—from unnoticeable effects like underwater noise pollution to serious results when ships hit whales.”(朴茨茅斯大学的访问研究员 Sarah Marley 说：“航运是海洋中最广泛的人类活动，带来了一系列威胁从水下噪音污染等不起眼的影响到船只撞上鲸鱼的严重后果。)””可知，航运对于海洋环境是一种危险。故选 B。

【15 题详 析】主旨大意题。文章介绍了朴茨茅斯大学的一项新研究显示，大西洋东北部地区的航运量显著增加。科学家现在警告说，需要更多的监测，以帮助保护海洋生物。由此可知，“海洋生物需要更好的保护，免受航运增加的影响”适合作本文最佳标题。故选 D 项。

### 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

Everyone hates being stuck in a traffic jam, but sadly, many people have to deal with it every day. Whether you're the driver or a passenger, there are steps you can take to help you handle it.

\_\_\_16\_\_\_ This will help if you're stuck in a long traffic jam and get hungry, and it's honestly a pretty good time waster, too. Try to bring food that won't make a mess in the car! If you're drinking anything sugary or sweet, be careful of spilling(洒出).

Play a road game. Playing a road game is a great way to get rid of the boredom. \_\_\_17\_\_\_ I Spy is a very popular road game where you say “I spy with my little eyes something that is...” and you say the colour of the object you've chosen, and the others have to guess what it is.

Take a breath. \_\_\_18\_\_\_ If you don't feel comfortable in a serious traffic jam where the cars aren't moving at all, just roll down the window or even open the door (if it's safe to do so), and

take a breath beside your car for a second. This can help you feel better if you're carsick.

\_\_\_19\_\_\_ There are plenty of other things you can do while being stuck in a traffic jam! Ask the driver to go to a good radio station and start calling in and get involved(参与). No matter who's watching you, sing along to the song on the radio at the top of your voice and dance around in your seat to the song! Start a conversation with the person in the car next to you! \_\_\_20\_\_\_

- A. Get creative with your free time.
- B. Pack some snacks before you go.
- C. Talk to your doctor about carsickness.
- D. Try thinking about something important in the traffic jam.
- E. Many people experience car sickness in a long journey.
- F. There are lots of games that are fun and enjoyable for everyone!
- G. Pretend you know them and start by saying, "I haven't seen you for ages!"

【答案】16. B    17. F    18. E    19. A    20. G

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。介绍了几个如何打发堵车时间的建议。

【16题详析】根据空格后句“This will help if you're stuck in a long traffic jam and get hungry, and it's honestly a pretty good time waster, too.”（如果你陷入长时间的交通堵塞和饥饿，这会有所帮助，老实说，这也是一个很好的时间浪费。）可知，此处指的是可以帮你对抗饥饿，B选项的“Pack some snacks before you go.”（出发前带些零食。），是达到后句这一结果的方法，故选B。

【17题详析】根据空格前句“Play a road game. Playing a road game is a great way to get rid of the boredom.”（玩公路游戏。玩公路游戏是摆脱无聊的好方法。）可知，此处指的是建议玩游戏，F选项的““There are lots of games that are fun and enjoyable for everyone!””（有很多游戏对每个人来说都是有趣和愉快的!），是提出玩游戏这一建议的原因，语义逻辑一致，故选F。

【18题详析】根据第四段最后一句“This can help you feel better if you're carsick.”（如果你晕车，这可以帮助你感觉更好。）可知，此处指的是缓解晕车的方法，E选项的“Many people experience car sickness in a long journey.”（许多人在长途旅行中会晕车。），与本段语义相符，故选E。

【19题详析】根据空格后句““There are plenty of other things you can do while being stuck in a traffic jam!””（在交通堵塞的

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时候，你还可以做很多其他的事情!)可知，此处的建议是利用堵塞的空闲时间做些别的事情，A选项的“Get creative with your free time.”(利用空闲时间发挥创意)，是对后句的概括，语义逻辑一致，故选A。

【20题详析】根据空格前句“Start a conversation with the person in the car next to you!”(与你旁边车里的人开始对话!)可知，此处的建议是与他人搭话，G选项的“Pretend you know them and start by saying, ‘I haven’t seen you for ages!’” (假装你认识他们，然后说：“我好久没见到你了!”)，是指如何开始搭话的方式，前后语义逻辑一致，故选G。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节，满分30分)

#### 第一节 (共15小题; 每小题1分，满分15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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The girl Guo Yujie got a \_\_\_21\_\_\_ gift on Saturday—a gold medal of Beijing 2022 Paralympic Winter Games. The teenager, who turned 18 on March 16, sped to the finish \_\_\_22\_\_\_ in the women’s sprint standing event to \_\_\_23\_\_\_ the first-ever Winter Paralympic gold medal for a Chinese woman on snow. She hoped to tell the young people with disabilities that they should keep \_\_\_24\_\_\_.

Guo was born in Shangyi county, Zhangjiakou, with disabilities on her left hand. She first tried \_\_\_25\_\_\_ when she was 11. “I was happy when I was skiing,” Guo said. She then \_\_\_26\_\_\_ to become a cross-country skier and biathlete. Her decision was also \_\_\_27\_\_\_ by her family.

In biathlon (冬季两项), Guo \_\_\_28\_\_\_ her lack of stamina (耐力) in skiing with accuracy and speed in the shooting part. “I just \_\_\_29\_\_\_ the quick change between high-speed racing and controlling my breathing for \_\_\_30\_\_\_. I hope more young people with disability can find their \_\_\_31\_\_\_ in snow sports. Actually, disabled people are not \_\_\_32\_\_\_ at anything. We can take part in the Winter Paralympics and become \_\_\_33\_\_\_. People shouldn’t look down on themselves just because of their disabilities,” Guo said.

Guo’s \_\_\_34\_\_\_ is the result of five years of hard training. She said that her parents, relatives, and friends watched her compete live on TV. “They are all very proud of me. \_\_\_35\_\_\_, I have lived up to their expectations.”

21. A. plain                      B. perfect                      C. fancy                      D. brief  
22. A. area                      B. point                      C. center                      D. line

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23. A. bag

B. base

C. host

D. battle

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24. A. writing                      B. singing                      C. struggling                      D. smiling
25. A. running                      B. skiing                      C. jumping                      D. swimming
26. A. intended                      B. refused                      C. continued                      D. decided
27. A. protested                      B. reflected                      C. supported                      D. delivered
28. A. breaks away from                      B. makes up for                      C. looks up to                      D. looks forward to
29. A. control                      B. dislike                      C. enjoy                      D. remove
30. A. shooting                      B. skating                      C. exercising                      D. practicing
31. A. impact                      B. function                      C. advantage                      D. opportunity
32. A. quick                      B. poor                      C. expert                      D. crazy
33. A. targets                      B. partners                      C. trainers                      D. champions
34. A. gold                      B. goal                      C. hope                      D. regret
35. A. Usually                      B. Suddenly                      C. Unluckily                      D. Finally

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

【语篇解读】本文是记叙文。文章讲述了残疾人运动员郭雨洁获得了一枚北京冬季残奥会金牌。她想告诉那些身患残疾的人不要贬低自己，要保持奋斗。

【21题详析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：周六，女孩郭雨洁收到了一份完美的礼物——2022年北京冬残奥会的金牌。A. plain 朴素的；B. perfect 完美的；C. fancy 华丽的；D. brief 简洁的。根据下文“a gold medal of Beijing 2022 Paralympic Winter Games”可知，残奥会金牌应属于完美的礼物。故选 B。

【22题详析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：这位在3月16日年满18岁的少女，在女子冲刺站姿比赛中冲向终点线，为中国女子赢得了第一枚冬季残奥会冰雪运动方面的金牌。A. area 区域；B. point 点；C. center 中心；D. line 线。根据后文“the first-ever Winter Paralympic gold medal”可知，她冲过终点线，获得了第一枚冬季残奥会金牌。finishing line“终点线”故选 D 项。

【23题详析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：这位在3月16日年满18岁的少女，在女子冲刺站姿比赛中冲向终点线，为中国女子赢得了第一枚冬季残奥会冰雪运动方面的金牌。A. bag 抢占；占有；B. base 以……基础；C. host 主持；D. battle 争斗。根据前文“The girl Guo Yujie got a \_\_\_\_\_ gift on Saturday—a gold medal of Beijing 2022 Paralympic Winter Games.”

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可知，她为中国女子获得了了第一枚冬季残奥会冰雪运动方面的金牌。bag 符合语境。故选 A 项。

【24 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：她希望告诉那些年轻的残疾人，他们应该保持奋斗。A. writing 写作；B. singing 唱歌；C. struggling 奋斗、斗争；D. smiling 微笑。根据后文“People shouldn't look down on themselves just because of their disabilities”可知，她希望她的成功能够鼓舞那些残疾人士跟她一样去奋斗，不要低估了自己。故选 C 项。

【25 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：她 11 岁时第一次尝试滑雪。A. running 跑步；B. skiing 滑雪；C. jumping 跳；D. swimming 游泳。根据后文““I was happy when I was skiing,” Guo said.”可知，她从 11 岁开始学滑雪。故选 B 项。

【26 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后，她决定成为一名越野滑雪和冬季两项运动员。A. intended 打算；B. refused 拒绝；C. continued 继续；D. decided 决定。根据后文“Her decision was also \_\_\_\_\_ by her family.”可知，她决定成为滑雪和冬季两项运动员，并且这个决定获得了家人的支持。故选 D 项。

【27 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：她的决定也得到了家人的支持。A. protested 抗议；B. reflected 反映；C. supported 支持；D. delivered 递送。根据后文““They are all very proud of me.”可知，她的家人为她感到自豪。因此，她的家人很支持她做的决定。故选 C 项。

【28 题详 析】考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：在冬季两项运动中，郭在射击环节以精准和速度弥补了她滑雪耐力的不足。A. breaks away from 脱离；B. makes up for 弥补；C. looks up to 尊敬；D. looks forward to 渴望。根据后文“I just \_\_\_\_\_ the quick change between high-speed racing and controlling my breathing for \_\_\_\_\_.”可知，她虽然缺乏耐力，但是她能够在射击方面用精准度和速度来弥补这一弱点。故选 B 项。

【29 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我只是喜欢在高速比赛和控制呼吸去射击之间快速切换。A. control 控制；B. dislike 不喜欢；C. enjoy 喜欢；享受；D. remove 移除。根据前文““I was happy when I was skiing,” Guo said.”以及In biathlon(冬季两项), Guo \_\_\_\_\_ her lack of stamina(耐力)in skiing with accuracy and speed in the shooting part.”可知，郭很享受在两项运动之间做快速转换。故选 C 项。

【30 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我只是喜欢在高速比赛和控制呼吸去射击之间快速切换。A. shooting 射击；B. skating 滑冰；C. exercising 锻炼；D. practicing 练习。根据“In biathlon(冬季两项), Guo \_\_\_\_\_ her lack of stamina(耐力)in skiing with accuracy and speed in the shooting part.”可知，她要用她的射击方面的优势弥补滑雪方面的弱势，因此，需要调整

## 高级中学名校试卷

呼吸为射击做准备。故选 A 项。



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【31 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我希望更多年轻的残疾人士能发现在冰雪运动方面的优势。A. impact 碰撞；B. function 功能；C. advantage 优势；D. opportunity 机会。根据后文“Actually, disabled people are not \_\_\_\_\_ at anything. We can take part in the Winter Paralympics and become \_\_\_\_\_.”可知，郭鼓励残疾人士也可以像她一样参加冬季残奥会，通过奋斗努力获得成功。因此，她希望更多的年轻残疾人能找到他们在冰雪运动方面的优势。故选 C 项。

【32 题详 析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：事实上，残障人士在任何方面都不差。A. quick 快速的；B. poor 差的；C. expert 擅长的；D. crazy 疯狂的。根据后文“‘We can take part in the Winter Paralympics and become \_\_\_\_\_.’”可知，她认为残疾人士一样在冰雪运动获得成就，一样获得冠军。他们在任何方面都不差。故选 B 项。

【33 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们可以参加冬季残奥会，成为冠军。A. targets 目标；B. partners 同伴；C. trainers 教练；D. champions 冠军。根据后文“‘People shouldn’t look down on themselves just because of their disabilities,’ Guo said.”可知，她认为残疾人士不要低估自己的能力。他们一样可以参加冬季残奥会，一样可以成为冠军。’故选 D 项。

【34 题详 析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：郭的金牌是她 5 年努力训练的结果。A. gold 金牌 B. goal 目标；C. hope 希望；D. regret 遗憾。根据前文“‘The girl Guo Yujie got a \_\_\_\_\_ gift on Saturday—a gold medal of Beijing 2022 Paralympic Winter Games.’”可知，郭通过 5 年的刻苦训练斩获金牌。故选 A 项。

【35 题详 析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：最终，我没有辜负大家的期望。A. Usually 通常；B. Suddenly 突然地；C. Unluckily 不幸地；D. Finally 最终。根据前文“‘They are all very proud of me.’”可知，郭取得了让大家都为之自豪的成绩。终于，没有辜负大家的支持和期望。故选 D 项。

## 第 II 卷

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 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。

China is the home of tea. Since ancient times, tea \_\_\_36\_\_\_ (become) part of Chinese culture, \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (leave) its smell in poems and customs. Many tea lovers enjoy tea not only for its taste, but also for the beauty of tea ceremonies (仪式).

Traditionally, picking tea leaves is an \_\_\_38\_\_\_ (importance) activity in spring in South

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China. The earliest batch (批) of tea is often ready to be picked before Qingming, in early April \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ the temperature begins to rise and rain increases. This kind of tea, which is called Mingqian tea, is \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (high) praised for its good quality.

East China's Zhejiang province is considered as \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ major producer of tea. White Tea in Huzhou city's Anji county and West Lake Longjing Tea in Hangzhou are famous in both China and abroad. \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ spring, local hills of those places are filled with tea workers who work on their land. In the busy seasons, \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (tourist) from different areas of the country travel there to see the sights of tea farms and enjoy a freshly \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (prepare) cup of tea.

Thousands of years ago, by the hands of the Chinese people, a leaf \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (make) into a delicious drink. It has traveled a long way and continues to play a role in Chinese culture.

【答案】 36. has become    37. leaving    38. important    39. when    40. highly  
41. a    42. In    43. tourists    44. prepared    45. was made

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国茶的起源、历史、文化意义以及各个地区的茶叶种类和特色。

【36题详析】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：自古以来，茶就成为中国文化的一部分，在诗歌和习俗中留下了茶的味道。根据时间状语 *Since ancient times* 可知句子用现在完成时，主语 *tea* 表示单数意义，故填 *has become*。

【37题详析】考查现在分词。句意同上。*leave* 和逻辑主语 *tea* 之间是主谓关系，应用现在分词作状语，故填 *leaving*。

【38题详析】考查形容词。句意：传统上，采摘茶叶是中国南方春天的一项重要活动。空处修饰名词 *activity*，应用形容词作定语，故填 *important*。

【39题详析】考查定语从句。句意：最早的一批茶叶通常在清明之前四月初就可以采摘了，此时气温开始上升，雨水增加。空处引导定语从句，先行词是 *early April*，关系词在从句中作时间状语，应用关系副词 *when* 引导，故填 *when*。

【40题详析】考查副词。句意：这种茶被称为明前茶，因其质量好而受到高度赞扬。修饰动词 *praised* 应用副词形式 *highly*，故填 *highly*。

【41题详析】考查冠词。句意：中国东部的浙江省被认为是茶叶的主要产地。*producer* 是可数名词，此处泛指“一个主要产地”，使用不定冠词，*major* 首字母的发音为辅音音素。故填 *a*。

【42题详析

## 高级中学名校试卷

】考查介词。句意：春天，这些地方的山上到处都是茶农，他们在自己的土地上劳作。表示“在春天”使用介词 in，首字母应大写，故填 In。

【43 题详 析】考查名词复数。句意：在繁忙的季节，来自全国各地的游客来到这里参观茶园，享受一杯新鲜的茶。tourist“游客”，可数名词，根据 from different areas of the country 可知应用名词复数形式，故填 tourists。

【44 题详 析】考查形容词。句意同上。修饰名词短语 cup of tea 应用形容词作定语，故填 prepared。

【45 题详 析】考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：几千年前，中国人的双手将一片叶子制成了一种美味的饮料。主语 leaf 和动词 make 之间是被动关系，结合时间状语 Thousands of years ago 可知应用一般过去时的被动语态，主语表示单数意义，故填 was made。

### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

#### 第一节 应用文写作 (共 1 小题; 每小题 15 分, 共 15 分)

46. 假如你是李华。你的澳大利亚朋友 Tom 听说春节期间你去了马街书会 (Majie Quyi Show), 请你给他写封回信, 介绍下马街书会的基本情况。

历史	700 多年	性质	民间艺术盛会; “中国十大民俗”之一
时间	每年阴历正月十一至十三	地点	河南宝丰马街
演员	来自全国的曲艺艺人	内容	40 多种曲艺和其它传统曲目

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

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Yours,

Li Hua

【答 案】

高级中学名校试卷

Dear Tom,

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。

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