

绝密★启用前

石家庄地区五县联合体 2023-2024 学年高三下学期 3 月联考

英语试卷

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、班级和考号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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、BC 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。

例：How much is the shirt

A. 19.15. B. 9.18. C. 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What did the woman do the other night

A. She bought some vegetables.

B. She cooked a dish.

C. She learned to plant eggplants.

2. What might be the possible relationship between the speakers

A. Classmates. B. Organizer and participant. C. Performer and listener.

3. Who is the man

A. A scientist. B. A farmer. C. A politician.

4. Where might the conversation take place

A. In a yard. B. In a park. C. In a room.

5. What does the man mean

A. He is a little picky. B. He likes used computers. C. He has a new computer.

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。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。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

6. When does the man get up

A. At 6:00. B. At 6:45. C. At 7:20.

7. How does the woman go to school

A. By bike. B. By car. C. On foot.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

8. How does the woman feel

A. Worried. B. Excited. C. Depressed.

9. How will the woman help Toby

A. Give him some advice. B. Offer him a promotion. C. Introduce him to her firm.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10. Why does the man put on weight

A. He drinks too much beer. B. He has no time to exercise. C. He eats too much fat.

11. What does the man think of the gym the woman goes to

A. Its price is acceptable. B. It is near his home. C. Its location is convenient.

12. How often does the woman take exercise recently

A. Once a day. B. Twice a week. C. Four times a week.

13. What will the speakers do next

A. Sign up at the gym. B. Work out together. C. Go to the bar.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. How does the woman feel when seeing scary films

A. Inspired. B. Shocked. C. Frightened.

15. What was the woman's experience with bees

A. She once raised bees. B. She got hurt by bees. C. She played with bees.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about

A. Fear. B. Camping. C. Movies.

17. What is the man's advice

A. To be more outgoing. B. To be more imaginative. C. To be more realistic.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. What were carved on the stones

A. Human faces. B. Sharpened weapons. C. European settlers.

19. What plays a role in the discovery of the stones

A. The researchers' exploration.

B. The dropped water levels.

C. The work of digging rivers.

20. When were the stones found for the first time

A. In 2000. B. In 2010. C. In 2012.

第二部分 阅读(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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Broadway International Festival

About this event:

Join us for an incredible celebration of diversity and culture at the

Broadway International Festival! This grand event is to take place

on the streets of Broadway and will transform the heart of Sacramento into a multicultural grand gathering.

This event will show an incredible lineup (阵容) of global cuisine, a fascinating fashion show, exciting live music, and culturally rich performances by local artists. Explore our unique multicultural marketplace, where there are a variety of crafts and treasures from around the world. Additionally, take time to refresh yourself in the health and wellness space and let the kids have fun in the kid zone. The Broadway International Festival is a one-of-a-kind experience in an energetic and inclusive atmosphere. Don't miss out on this unforgettable celebration!

Festival and Block Party:

The Broadway International Festival is a two-part event that offers both a daytime festival and an evening block party. The festival will run from 10 am to 7 pm, providing enough time to explore and enjoy all the festivities. Admission to the festival is free and open to all.

As the sun sets, the block party will kick off at 7 pm, transforming the festival atmosphere into an unforgettable experience until 11 pm. Please note that the block party requires a separate ticket, which will be available for purchase.

Don't miss this opportunity to be a part of the Broadway

International Festival! Mark your calendars and join us on Broadway Street on November 4, from 16th to 18th Street, in Sacramento, to enjoy the global feast and make unforgettable memories at this unique multicultural event.

1. What can people do on the festival

- A. Perform with local artists. B. Pay a visit to a book fair.
- C. Explore the origin of festivals. D. Enjoy a feast of food and culture.

2. What can we know about the block party

- A. It is only open to adults. B. It charges admission fees.
- C. It offers a calendar as a gift. D. It lasts about nine hours.

3. Where might this text appear

- A. In an academic journal. B. In an art textbook.
- C. On an online event notice board. D. In a legend about festivals.

【答案】 1. D 2. B 3. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍的是在萨克拉门托市举办的Broadway 国际节庆活动。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“This event will show an incredible lineup (阵容) of global cuisine, a fascinating fashion show, exciting live music, and culturally rich performances by local artists.”

(这次活动将展示令人难以置信的全球美食阵容，迷人的时装表演，令人兴奋的现场音乐，以及当地艺术家丰富的文化表演)“可知，节庆活动包括全球美食、时尚表演、音乐演出和文化表演，因此人们可以在此享受美食和文化的盛宴。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“Please note that the block party requires a separate ticket, which will be available for purchase. (请注意，街区派对需要单独的门票，这将是可购买的)”可知，街区派对收取入场费。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章的标题“Broadway International Festival (Broadway 国际节庆活动)”以及最后一段“Don't miss this opportunity to be a part of the Broadway International Festival! Mark your calendars and join us on Broadway Street on November 4, from 16th to 18th Street, in Sacramento, e to enjoy the global feast and make unforgettable memories at this unique multicultural event. (千万不要错过参加 Broadway International Festival 的机会！在日历上做上标记，11 月 4 日在加州萨克拉门托的百老汇街，从 16 街到 18 街，加入我们。来享受全球盛宴，在这个独特的多元文化活动中留下难忘的回忆)”可知，文章介绍的是 Broadway 国际节庆活动，包括其时间、地点、具体活动等信息。由此可以推断，该文可能出现在在线活动通告板上。故选 C。

B

"Thank you for applying for the position," the email read. "Your application has not been successful. We wish you every success in securing a suitable position in the future." I received the email 2 weeks after an interview.

When I read it, I felt disappointed and angry. I'd spent hours preparing for the interview and in the end, I didn't even know why I wasn't successful! "How can I adapt my job search approach if I don't know what went wrong "

The value of that kind of feedback (反馈) became obvious to me a few months later. After applying for a job at a consulting company, I spent months working my way through the interview process before getting a phone call. "Unfortunately, we decided to offer the job to someone else," the voice said. Again, the feeling I got from that rejection email appeared. But the conversation wasn't over. "Would you like to hear feedback from us " the company representative asked.

The representative went on to tell me I hadn't clearly shown my motivation for applying for the position and why I wanted to work for the company. The feedback was tough to hear. But I quickly realized they were right. After completing my Ph. D. in Germany, my top priority had been to find a position in Poland. So I wasn't

very selective about what I had applied for. The job at the consulting company was something I could do, but I didn't feel passionate about it—and that was clearly shown in the interview process.

From then on, I only pursued the jobs that I was passionate about. In my applications, I also began stating more clearly why I wanted that job. Soon the approach paid off. I got an offer for a postdoc position in Poland that I was truly excited about.

Now, when early-career scientists interview for positions in my lab, I keep that experience in mind. If they don't get the position, I will tell them why and what they can do to improve their job applications going forward.

4. What did the author expect to read in the rejection email

- A. Reasons for failure. B. Useful guidelines.
- C. Encouraging words. D. Sincere apologies.

5. How did the author feel when receiving the call at first

- A. Embarrassed. B. Discouraged. C. Nervous. D. Guilty.

6. What made the author lose a second chance to land a job

- A. His inexperience in consulting. B. An overstatement of his capability.
- C. His lack of passion for the position. D. His bad performance in the interview.

7. Which words can best describe the author as a postdoc
- A. Devoted and ambitious. B. Knowledgeable and modest.
C. Courageous and warm-hearted. D. Responsible and thoughtful.

【答案】 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者在求职过程中的一些经历和感悟。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“I’d spent hours preparing for the interview and in the end, I didn’t even know why I wasn’t successful! “How can I adapt my job search approach if I don’t know what went wrong” (我花了几个小时准备面试, 但最后我甚至都不知道为什么没有成功! 如果我不知道哪里出了问题, 我该如何调整我的求职策略呢?)”可知, 作者希望在被拒绝的求职信中得到失败的原因, 故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Again, the feeling I got from that rejection email appeared (又一次, 那封拒绝邮件给我的感觉又出现了)”以及第二段“When I read it, I felt disappointed and angry (当我读它的时候, 我感到失望和愤怒)”可知, 作者在接到电话的时候, 首先感到失望, 故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段“The representative went on to tell me I hadn’t clearly shown my motivation for applying for the position and why I wanted to work for the company. The feedback was tough to hear. But I quickly realized they were right. After completing my Ph. D. in Germany, my top priority had been to find a position in Poland. So I wasn’t very selective about what I had applied for. The job at the consulting company was something I could do, but I didn’t feel passionate about it—and that was clearly shown in the interview process. (该代表接着告诉我，我没有清楚地表明我申请该职位的动机，以及我为什么想为该公司工作。这些反馈让人难以接受。但我很快意识到他们是对的。在德国完成博士学位后，我的首要任务是在波兰找到一份工作。所以我对我申请的东西并不是很挑剔。咨询公司的工作是我可以做的，但我对它没有热情——这在面试过程中表现得很明显。)”可推理出，作者丢掉第二个工作机会的原因是缺乏对所申请职位的热情，故选 C 项。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Now, when early-career scientists interview for positions in my lab, I keep that experience in mind. If they don’t get the position, I will tell them why and what they can do to improve their job applications going forward.”

(现在，当职业早期的科学家面试申请我的实验室的职位时，我会记住那次经历。如果他们没有得到这个职位，我会告诉他们原因以及他们可以做些什么来改进今后的工作申请。)"可推理出作者有责任心且虑事周到，故选 D 项。

C

English is increasingly used as a global language of instruction in higher education, known as English Medium Instruction or EMI.

The aim is that a student taking a course in English should learn just as well as a student studying in their first language. But a new study involving 2,263 Swedish students now casts doubt on this assumption.

When these students registered for an introductory course in programming, they were randomly divided into two groups, either an English or a Swedish version of the course. The course was entirely digital and self-paced. Students' performance was measured based on the number of correctly answered test questions and on how many left the course without completing it.

When the researchers compared the number of questions answered correctly, they found that those studying in Swedish gave the correct answers to 73 percent more questions in the test.

"It's important to remember that the only difference here is the language of instruction. The fact that the students on the

Swedish-language course performed significantly better indicates that the use of English as the language of instruction can have a

negative impact on learning under certain circumstances,” says Olle B lter, one of the researchers from KTH Royal Institute of Technology.

When the researchers measured the student completion rate on the course, the results were confirmed; 25 percent more students dropped out of the English-language course.

The study now raises issues about the advantages and disadvantages of having such a large proportion (比例) of teaching at universities and higher education institutions in English, something that is common in Sweden as well as in other countries where English is not the first language for the majority of the population.

“It’s important to remember that a single study shouldn’t be used as the basis for a reform of the language or teaching policy in higher education. However, we believe the results from this research can contribute to a more informed discussion about the consequences of using English as the language of instruction,” says B lter.

8. What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 2

A. How the study is conducted. B. What courses the students choose.

C. What information is needed. D. How the students are grouped.

9. What aspect is different between the courses taken by the two groups of students

A. The questions for students. B. The content difficulty.

C. The teaching language. D. The class size.

10. What is the result of using EMI in higher education

A. It reduces the dropout rate. B. It changes the focus of teaching.

C. It leads to poorer learning outcomes. D. It helps improve the students' English.

11. What is B lter's attitude toward the result of the study

A. Indifferent. B. Positive C. Doubtful. D. Negative.

【答案】 8. A 9. C 10. C 11. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了研究表明，在某些情况下，使用英语作为教学语言可能会对学习产生负面影响。

【8 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段When these students registered for an introductory course in programming, they were randomly divided into two groups, either an English or a Swedish version of the course. The course was entirely digital and self-paced. Students' performance was measured based on the number of correctly answered test questions and on how many left the course without completing it. When the researchers compared the number of

questions answered correctly, they found that those studying in Swedish gave the correct answers to 73 percent more questions in the test.(当这些学生注册一门编程入门课程时,他们被随机分为两组,一组是英语版的,另一组是瑞典版的。这门课程完全是数字化的,而且是自定节奏的。学生的成绩是根据正确回答测试问题的数量和有多少人没有完成课程来衡量的。当研究人员比较正确回答的问题数量时,他们发现那些用瑞典语学习的人在测试中多回答了 73%的问题。)"可知,第二段主要讲述了这项研究是如何实行的。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“When these students registered for an introductory course in programming, they were randomly divided into two groups, either an English or a Swedish version of the course.(当这些学生注册一门编程入门课程时,他们被随机分为两组,一组是英语版的,另一组是瑞典版的。)”和文章第三段“It’s important to remember that the only difference here is the language of instruction.(重要的是要记住,这里唯一的区别是教学语言。)”可知,这两组学生所修课程的教学语言是不同的。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“When the researchers compared the number of questions answered correctly, they found that those studying in Swedish gave the correct answers to 73 percent more questions in the

test.(当研究人员比较正确回答的问题数量时，他们发现那些用瑞典语学习的人在测试中多回答了 73%的问题。)”和文章第三段“The fact that the students on the Swedish-language course performed significantly better indicates that the use of English as the language of instruction can have a negative impact on learning under certain circumstances(瑞典语课程的学生表现明显更好的事实表明，在某些情况下，使用英语作为教学语言可能会对学习产生负面影响)”可推知，在高等教育中使用 EMI 的结果是导致较差的学习效果。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“However, we believe the results from this research can contribute to a more informed discussion about the consequences of using English as the language of instruction(然而，我们相信这项研究的结果可以有助于对使用英语作为教学语言的后果进行更明智的讨论)”可推知，B lter 对这项研究的结果持积极态度。故选 B。

D

The animal kingdom is dotted with species that give birth to spotted young, from deer to birds and fish. Even species that we don't typically associate with spots, such as lions, wear the pattern as babies, only to lose it later in life.

But what purpose do these spots serve, and why do only some species seem to have them Kiyoko Gotanda, a biologist at Brock

University, said it is likely so common because spots are useful in keeping babies hidden from their enemies.

Spotted young tend to be more common in species that live in habitats with some three-dimensional structures, Gotanda noted, and less common in environments that are uniform or featureless. Indeed, baby seals born on pack ice are pure white, and develop spots only when they leave the ice for rocky beaches. But in habitats with some cover, spots function as the sunlight passing through leaves or tall grass, making an animal hard to be discovered in its background.

“It is not as overt a pattern as something like a stick insect that becomes something else entirely, which can be clearly identified. But spots do create these three-dimensional effects that help some species hide better,” said Gotanda.

In other rarer cases, spots actually help babies stand out. Young *garibaldi* — orange marine fish found along the coast of California and Mexico — have bright-blue spots that advertise their lowly status to highly territorial (有地盘意识的) males. As the fish grow and start to engage in the social order, their spots fade.

In fact, many species grow out of their spots, and the reasons aren't entirely understood. According to Gotanda, patterning is typically considered more energetically costly to produce than a

single, solid color. But spots don't take a lot of energy to grow and maintain at least in the case of white spots. There must be other reasons to explain their loss, he said.

12. Where are spotted baby animals more likely to appear according to Paragraph 3

A. In the desert. B. On the ice. C. In the forest. D. In the lake

13. What does the underlined word "overt" in Paragraph 4 probably mean

A Obvious. B. Strange. C. Hidden. D. Complex.

14. Which statement might Gotanda agree with

A. Animals with spots on the body are more energetic.

B. Spotted animals often exist in uniform surroundings.

C. The growth of animal spots will consume lots of energy.

D. There are more to explore about the loss of animal spots.

15. What can be the best title for the text

A. How Are Spots Protecting Baby Animals

B. Why Do So Many Baby Animals Have Spots

C. Where Can You Find Baby Animals with Spots

D. What Causes the Loss of Spots on Baby Animals

【答案】 12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。这篇文章的主旨是探讨动物幼崽为什么有斑点,并解释了斑点在隐藏和社交方面的作用以及它们失去的原因。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Spotted young tend to be more common in species that live in habitats with some three-dimensional structures, Gotanda noted, and less common in environments that are uniform or featureless.(斑点幼崽在生活在具有一些三维结构的栖息地的物种中更为常见,同时在均一或没有特征的环境中则较少见。)”可知,斑点幼崽在生活在具有一些三维结构的栖息地的物种中更为常见,同时在均一或没有特征的环境中则较少见。C选项“*In the forest.*(在森林里)”属于三维结构明显的栖息地即多种颜色交织的地点,周围环境呈现多样化的特点,更容易让幼崽产生斑点。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线词后面的内容“*like a stick insect that becomes something else entirely, which can be clearly identified.*(它不像竹节虫那样明显地变成了完全不同的东西,这是可以清楚识别的。)”可知,斑点幼崽并不像竹节虫那样变成完全不同的东西,能被清晰地识别出来。由此猜测划线词与 A 选项“*Obvious.*(明显的)”为同义词。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*There must be other reasons to explain their loss, he*

said.(他说,肯定有其他原因可以解释斑点的消失。)"可知,但是斑点的生长和维持(至少对于白斑点而言)不需要太多能量,应该有其他原因来解释它们消失的情况,故 Gotanda 认为关于动物斑点的消失,还有更多值得探索的地方。故选 D。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“The animal kingdom is dotted with species that give birth to spotted young, from deer to birds and fish. Even species that we don't typically associate with spots, such as lions, wear the pattern as babies, only to lose it later in life.(从鹿到鸟再到鱼,动物王国里到处都是生斑点幼崽的物种。即使是我们通常不会与斑点联系在一起的物种,比如狮子,在婴儿时期也会有这种图案,只是在以后的生活中会失去它。)"以及通读全文可知,这篇文章的主旨是探讨动物幼崽为什么有斑点,并解释了斑点在隐藏和社交方面的作用以及它们失去的原因。B 选项 Why Do So Many Baby Animals Have Spots (为什么这么多小动物身上有斑点?)概括文章主要内容,符合标题。故选 B。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Many people feel anxious in situations that are stressful to them. For example, they may feel anxious about taking tests, meeting new people, or speaking in class. ____16____ But it's best to learn

how to cope. Here are several tips that can help you through
anxious moments:

Start with a "growth" mindset. Some people have a fixed mindset.

They might think, "This is how I am." ___17___ They think they are the way they are. But brain science has shown that with a growth mindset, people can get better at just about everything—with effort and practice. That includes reducing anxiety.

___18___ When you're anxious, you might tell yourself things like, "I can't do this!" or "What if I mess this up " Instead, plan to tell yourself something that could help you face the moment with a bit of courage like, "I can do this!" or "It's OK to feel anxious. I can do this anyway."

Notice how anxiety affects your body. When you're anxious, do you feel "butterflies" in your stomach Sweaty palms Shaky hands A faster heartbeat These physical feelings can be uncomfortable but they aren't harmful. You can cope. You don't have to push the feelings away. ___19___

Face the situation—don't wait for anxiety to go away. You might think that you'll put off speaking in class or talking to that new person until you no longer feel anxious about it. But it doesn't work that way. ___20___

Learning to cope with anxiety takes time, patience, and practice. Most of all it takes being willing to face anxiety. Start with one small step. The more you practice, the better you'll get at lowering

anxiety.

- A. Talk yourself through it.
- B. Tell a parent or another adult you trust.
- C. It's facing the anxiety that helps you lower it.
- D. Try to pay attention to anxious thoughts and feelings.
- E. Try to notice them without getting upset that they're there.
- F. With a fixed mindset, people don't think things can change.
- G. If you feel anxious in situations like these, you're not alone.

【答案】 16. G 17. F 18. A 19. E 20. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是说明文。介绍了一系列关于如何应对焦虑时刻的建议和策略。

【16 题详解】

根据前文“Many people feel anxious in situations that are stressful to them. For example, they may feel anxious about taking tests, meeting new people, or speaking in class.(许多人在有压力的情况下会感到焦虑。例如，他们可能会对考试、结识新朋友或在课堂上发言感到焦虑)”以及后文“But it's best to learn how to cope.(但最好学会如何应对)”可知，G 项“If you feel anxious in situations like these, you're not alone.(如果你在这种情况下感到焦虑，你并不孤单)”承接上文，“you're not alone”与上文相呼应，并和下文构成转折关系。故选 G 项。

【17 题详解】

根据前文“Some people have a fixed mindset. They might think, “This

is how I am.”(有些人有固定心态。他们可能会想,“我就是这样的人。”)”可知, 此处是在讲述固定心态的人, 所以 F 项“With a fixed mindset, people don't think things can change.(有了固定的心态, 人们就不会认为事情可以改变)”是对固定心态的人进一步说明, 符合此处主题。故选 F 项。

【18 题详解】

分析设空, 位于段首, 应是本段中心句, 根据后文“When you're anxious, you might tell yourself things like, “I can't do this!” or “What if I mess this up ” Instead, plan to tell yourself something that could help you face the moment with a bit of courage like, “I can do this!” or “It's OK to feel anxious. I can do this anyway.”(当你焦虑的时候, 你可能会告诉自己, “我做不到!”或者“如果我搞砸了怎么办 ”相反, 计划告诉自己一些可以帮助你鼓起勇气面对这一时刻的话, 比如, “我能做到!”或者“感到焦虑是正常的。反正我也能做到。”)”可知, 本段讲述要说服自己克服焦虑, 所以 A 项“Talk yourself through it.(说服自己克服它)”符合文意, 为本段小标题。故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

分析设空, 位于段尾, 是对前文的总结, 根据前文“Notice how anxiety affects your body. When you're anxious, do you feel “butterflies” in your stomach Sweaty palms Shaky hands A faster heartbeat These physical feelings can be uncomfortable but they aren't harmful. You can cope. You don't have to push the feelings

away.(注意焦虑如何影响你的身体。当你焦虑的时候，你会感到“蝴蝶”在你的胃里吗 手心出汗吗 摇摇欲坠的手 心跳加快 这些身体上的感觉可能会让人不舒服，但它们并没有害处。你可以应付。你不必把这种感觉推开)“可知，焦虑时，身体会有反应，但是可以不必把这种感觉推开，所以 E 项Try to notice them without getting upset that they're there.(试着去注意他们，不要因为他们的存在而感到不安)”承接上文，符合文意。故选 E 项。

【20 题详解】

分析设空，位于段尾，是对前文的总结，根据前文“Face the situation—don't wait for anxiety to go away. You might think that you'll put off speaking in class or talking to that new person until you no longer feel anxious about it. But it doesn't work that way.(面对现实——不要坐等焦虑消失。你可能会认为你会推迟在课堂上讲话或与陌生人交谈，直到你不再感到焦虑。但事实并非如此)”可知，此处讲述逃避焦虑是不能解决问题的，所以 C 项It's facing the anxiety that helps you lower it.(面对焦虑能帮助你降低焦虑)”提出了切实可行的方法，承接上文。故选 C 项。

第三部分 语言运用(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，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Molly has a kidney (肾脏) disease. But she lived a healthy life until

recently when her ___21___ worsened. Her doctors informed her that she would need a kidney transplant (移植).

Worried how it would ___22___ her 15-year-old daughter if the worst happened, Molly turned to social media ___23___ a donor.

Kristi replied to her ___24___ saying, "How do I figure out if I am a ___25___ "

Six years ago, Kristi saved the life of Molly's father John when he suffered a heart attack. Later, Kristi ___26___ John on Facebook to check on his condition. John's daughter, Molly, then sent Kristi a friend request to ___27___ thank her. The two have remained in contact online ever since.

When Kristi saw Molly's social post for ___28___, she felt eager to help the family once again.

Molly recalled that Kristi ___29___ her with a call and said, "'Hey, I've got your kidney here.'"

After a series of tests, doctors determined that Kristi would ___30___ a donor match for Molly. The transplant proceeded with ___31___.

"Kristi gave me back my life. I'm really ___32___," Molly said.

The Foundation for a Better Life and PassItOn believe that Kristi is a hero. She gave a father and daughter the most ___33___ gift of all: the gift of life. Her ___34___ action is a perfect example of

the value of selflessness. Help us ____35____ her by sharing this inspiring story.

21. A. life B. finance C. injury D. condition

22. A. warn B. guide C. impact D. assist

23. A. in charge of B. in search of C. in front of D. in need of

24. A. post B. decision C. question D. advertisement

25. A. transformer B. planter C. winner D. match

26. A. looked out for B. took pride in C. reached out to D. looked forward to

27. A. publicly B. personally C. timely D. frequently

28. A. help B. company C. advice D. convenience

29. A. upset B. surprised C. threatened D. annoyed

30. A. make B. prepare C. find D. bring

31. A. doubt B. amazement C. pressure D. success

32. A. sorry B. relieved C. grateful D. confident

33. A. precious B. popular C. impossible D. unexpected

34. A. secret B. caring C. humble D. normal

35. A. serve B. contact C. protect D. celebrate

【答案】 21. D 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. D 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. B 30. A

31. D 32. C 33. A 34. B 35. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的是莫莉因为肾脏问题，病情恶化，其担心如果最坏的情况发生会对她 15 岁的女儿产生什么影响，于是她转向社交媒体寻找捐赠者。最终，六年前，救了莫莉的父亲约翰性命的克里斯蒂，再一次救助了她，为其捐赠肾脏的故事。

【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但她一直过着健康的生活，直到最近她的病情恶化。A. life 生命；B. finance 财政；C. injury 伤；D. condition 状况。根据“Her doctors informed her that she would need a kidney transplant”可知，她的医生告诉她，她需要进行肾脏移植，所以最近情况恶化。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：莫莉担心如果最坏的情况发生会对她 15 岁的女儿产生什么影响，于是她转向社交媒体寻找捐赠者。A. warn 警告；B. guide 指导；C. impact 影响；D. assist 协助。根据“Worried how it would”可知，莫莉担心如果最坏的情况发生会对她 15 岁的女儿产生影响。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：莫莉担心如果最坏的情况发生会对她 15 岁的女儿产生什么影响，于是她转向社交媒体寻找捐赠者。A. in charge of 管理；B. in search of 寻找；C. in front of 在.....前面；D. in need of 需要。根据“a donor”可知，于是她转向社交媒体寻找捐赠者。故选 B。

【24 题详解】

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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