

河南省濮阳市 2023-2024 学年高三下学期第一次模拟考试
英语试题

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

略

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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

With the winter holiday on the way and time on your hands, you might be looking for something to read. The following are four great books for you.

The Bright Side

Chad Otis is an author and illustrator. His new book, *The Bright Side*, is about finding hope in desperate situations. Its hero is a boy who lives with his family in an old school bus because they can't afford to live anywhere else. This is something Otis experienced when he was a kid. He wants kids who are going through similar struggles to know, "You are not alone. Stay strong. Stay optimistic."

Bunheads

In *Bunheads*, Misty Copeland tells the story of how she fell in love with dance. As a girl, Copeland was shy and afraid of talking in front of people. Dance helped her get past her fears. "Ballet gave me a language to communicate in a way that worked for me," she told TFK. "Ballet allowed me to speak... through my body."

Little Daymond Learns to Earn

Little Daymond Learns to Earn teaches kids about money. It's by Daymond John, who is one of the stars of Shark Tank. With a little creativity and the help of his friends, little Daymond starts a small business. "Every single business that you create does one thing— It finds solutions to problems in life," he says.

Facts vs. Opinions vs. Robots

What's the difference between a fact and an opinion? Sometimes, it can be hard to tell them

For the first time in the competition's history, two athletes are sharing a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships.

The USA's Katie Moon and Australia's Nina Kennedy found themselves in a difficult situation during the women's pole vault (撑竿跳) final. They both cleared 4.90 meters, but neither managed to clear 4.95 meters on any of their three attempts.

Kennedy says she looked at Moon and said, "Hey, girl, maybe you want to share this?"

"And the relief on her face — and you could see it on my face — and it was mutual (相互的). And yeah, absolutely incredible to share a medal with Katie Moon. You know, we've been friends for so long, so it's super special," Kennedy told reporters after the final.

Thousands of fans were on their feet at the National Athletics Centre in Budapest, Hungary, for Day 5 of the competition, which hosts almost 2,000 athletes from 192 countries. The dramatic event lasted two hours and ten minutes. Katie Moon told FloTrack that as the final progressed, it became clear that very little separated the two athletes.

As the competition was going, I kept thinking. "I don't want this to go to a jump-off (加赛)," Moon told sports journalist Anderson Emerole. "This competition was the toughest battle I'd say that I've had. It was very emotionally draining (消耗), and I think that's why both of us were feeling like, 'We're not really feeling the jump-off right now.'"

It was Moon's second consecutive gold medal at the World Championships. She also won an Olympic gold in Tokyo in 2021. With a personal record of 4.95 meters. Moon appeared to be the favorite.

Kennedy, however, did not back down. Not only did she set a new personal record, but she also broke the Australian record by eight centimeters when she sailed over the 4.90-meter high bar. She held back tears after the career-defining leap.

"It was a miracle to get the gold. I think a miracle happened tonight," Kennedy told reporters.

4. What did Nina Kennedy suggest Katie Moon do?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Continue the competition. | B. Take a break first. |
| C. Share the gold medal. | D. Let go of the fear. |

5. How did Katie Moon feel about Nina Kennedy's proposal?

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| A. Joyful. | B. Confused. |
| C. Mixed. | D. Disappointed. |

6. What can we infer about Nina Kennedy and Katie Moon?

- A. They felt tired physically and mentally when competing.
- B. They didn't take the competition seriously.
- C. They were looking forward to a jump-off.
- D. They hadn't won a gold medal before.

7. What was the previous Australian record for the women's pole vault?

- A. 4.80 meters.
- B. 4.82 meters.
- C. 4.95 meters.
- D. 4.98 meters.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了在世界田径锦标赛上，美国选手凯蒂·穆恩和澳大利亚选手妮娜·肯尼迪共享女子撑杆跳项目一枚金牌，这是该项目历史上的第一次。

〔答案〕4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B

【4题详析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Kennedy says she looked at Moon and said, “Hey, girl, maybe you want to share this?”(肯尼迪说她看着穆恩，说：“嘿，女孩，也许你想分享这个？”)”可知，妮娜·肯尼迪建议凯蒂·穆恩和她分享金牌。故选 C。

【5题详析】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的““And the relief on her face—and you could see it on my face—and it was mutual(相互的). (肯尼迪在决赛后对记者说：“她脸上的宽慰——你可以在我脸上看到——是相互的。)””可知，凯蒂·穆恩对妮娜·肯尼迪的提议感到高兴。故选 A。

【6题详析】

推理判断题。根据倒数第四段中的““This competition was the toughest battle I'd say that I've had. It was very emotionally draining (消耗), and I think that's why both of us were feeling like.”(“这场比赛是我经历过的最艰难的一场比赛。这场比赛让我的情绪非常低落，我想这就是为什么我们俩都有这种感觉。”)”可知，这场比赛令两位运动员感到身心疲惫。故选 A。

【7题详析】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“Not only did she set a new personal record, but she also broke the Australian record by eight centimeters when she sailed over the 4.90-meter high bar. (她不仅创造了一项新的个人纪录，而且当她越过 4.90 米高的横杆时，还以 8 厘米的优势打破了澳大利亚纪录。)”可知，此前澳大利亚女子撑杆跳的纪录 4.82 米。故选 B。

C

As the movie *Nomadland* revealed to the world, ever since the 2008 financial collapse, people have moved into vehicles as a way of surviving the high cost of living. The pandemic also fuelled an increase in the nomadic (流浪的) lifestyle.

In 2020, my co-researcher Scott Rankin and I looked at how people who live in vehicles balance work and life. This year, I continued my research to better understand why people live this way.

People of all ages and genders take part in van (面包车) living. The average age of van dwellers (居住者) was 42. After asking respondents to rank the reasons why they chose to live in a vehicle, ranked from top to bottom are: 1) freedom, 2) low cost of living, 3) adventure, 4) connection to nature, 5) minimalism, 6) avoiding undesirable weather, 7) starting a new life, 8) pursuing work in different places, 9) working remotely, 10) to be on their own, 11) to join a partner, 12) to leave a partner.

Above all else, vehicle dwellers sought to be free. Whether they were a retiree in a \$100,000 Mercedes van, or young Canadians working from a \$5,000 van, respondents wanted to be able to move their home to any place that was best for them. For others, living in a vehicle minimized their costs, allowing them to work less or make the most of their income without paying rent.

As it turns out, van living is not a fad. While many respondents were new to van living, on average, respondents indicated they had been living in a vehicle for an average of 2.5 years. Seventy-eight per cent of respondents permanently lived in a vehicle.

As the housing crisis deepens, we may see more people consider van living as a means of surviving the high cost of living. It will be up to the government to accept this alternative living arrangement, and consider having parking and facilities to support those who choose to live this way.

8. What's the purpose of the author's research?

- A. To advocate a new lifestyle.
- B. To produce a scientific theory.
- C. To understand a social phenomenon.
- D. To improve some people's living conditions.

9. What do we learn about van dwellers?

的受访者永久居住在车内。)”可知，面包车生活并不是风靡一时的风尚。A. Something that isn't suitable for all.不适合所有人的东西；B. Something that isn't likely to last.不太可能持续的事情。C. Something that is popular for long.长期流行的东西。D. Something that attracts old people.吸引老年人的东西。故选 B。

【11 题详析】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 “As the housing crisis deepens, we may see more people consider van living as a means of surviving the high cost of living. It will be up to the government to accept this alternative living arrangement, and consider having parking and facilities to support those who choose to live this way. (随着住房危机的加深，我们可能会看到更多的人将面包车生活视为一种在高昂的生活成本中生存的手段。这将取决于政府是否接受这种替代性的生活安排，并考虑提供停车场和设施来支持那些选择这种生活方式的人。)”可知，作者对面包车生活持赞成的态度。故选 C。

D

“The era of global warming has ended and the era of global boiling has arrived,” the UN secretary general, Antonio Guterres, said after scientists confirmed July 2023 was the world's hottest month on record.

“Humanity is in the hot seat,” Guterres told a press conference on Thursday. “For vast parts of North America, Asia, Africa and Europe, it is a cruel summer. For the entire planet, it is a disaster. And for scientists, it is clear that humans are to blame. Climate change is here, it is terrifying, and it is just the beginning. The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived.”

Guterres urged politicians to take swift action. “The air is unbreathable, the heat is unbearable, and the level of fossil fuel profits and climate inaction is unacceptable. Leaders must lead. No more hesitancy, no more excuses, and no more waiting for others to move first. There is simply no more time for that.”

“It is still possible to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C and avoid the very worst of climate change but only with dramatic, immediate climate action. We have seen some progress, but none of this is going far enough or fast enough. Accelerating temperatures demand accelerated action.”

The WMO secretary general, Petteri Taalas, said, “The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is more urgent than ever before. Climate action is not a luxury but a must.”

Other climate scientists confirmed the findings. Karsten Haustein at Leipzig University found

the world was 1.5°C hotter in July 2023 than in the average July before industrialisation.

Marina Romanello, a climate and health researcher at University College London, said, “We have data showing how the very foundations of health are being undermined by climate change. But we still have time today to turn the tide and to ensure a liveable future for us and our children.”

12. What made Guterres feel worried?

- A. Global economy.
- B. Natural disasters.
- C. Serious pollution.
- D. Rising temperatures.

13. Why did Gutemes use the phrase “global boiling”?

- A. To appeal to quick action.
- B. To change people’s concept.
- C. To frighten the general public.
- D. To make his report vivid.

14. How does the author develop the text?

- A. By analyzing some facts.
- B. By quoting some experts.
- C. By offering statistics.
- D. By giving explanations.

15. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Global Bailing: It Is Time to Act.
- B. Global Boiling: Who Is to Blame?
- C. Global Boiling: It Isn’t That Serious
- D. Global Boling: What Measure n Should Be Taken?

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了“全球沸腾”这一气候问题，并呼吁立即采取行动。

【答案】12. D 13. A 14. B 15. A

【12题详析】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的““For vast parts of North America, Asia, Africa and Europe, it is a cruel summer. For the entire planet, it is a disaster. And for scientists, it is clear that humans are to blame. Climate change is here, it is terrifying, and it is just the beginning. The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived.” (“对北美、亚洲、非洲和欧洲的大部分地区来说，这是一个残酷的夏天。对整个地球来说，这都是一场灾难。对科学家来说，很明显，人类应该受到谴责。气候变化就在这里，它很可怕，这只是一个开始。全球变暖的时代已经结束，全球沸腾的时代已经到来。”)”可知，古特雷斯对不断上升的气温感到担忧。故选 D。

【13题详析】

推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句““The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived.”(“全球变暖的时代已经结束,全球沸腾的时代已经到来。”)”以及第三段第一句的“Guterres urged politicians to take swift action.(古特雷斯敦促政界人士迅速采取行动。)”可知,古特雷斯使用“全球沸腾”这个词语是为了呼吁迅速采取行动。故选 A。

【14 题详 析】

推理判断题。通读全文可知,作者在前 4 个自然段引用古特雷斯关于“全球沸腾”的讲话并敦促政界人士迅速采取行动、第五段引用世界气象组织秘书长佩蒂瑞·塔拉斯的讲话、第六段引用莱比锡大学的卡斯滕·豪斯坦的讲话以及最后一段引用伦敦大学学院气候与健康研究员玛丽娜·罗马内洛的讲话可知,作者通过引用一些专家的话来展开本文。故选 B。

【15 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“The era of global warming has ended and the era of global boiling has arrived...(全球变暖的时代已经结束,全球沸腾的时代已经到来……)”可知,本文主要围绕“全球沸腾”这一问题展开,并呼吁立即采取行动来应对这一问题。A 项“Global Bailing: It Is Time to Act.(全球救助:是时候采取行动了。)”最能概括本文主旨。故选 A。

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

No matter how friendly your tone is or how honey-sweet you are in a conversation, when you start your sentences with one of these words (or both), the message to your recipient is “You are wrong.” 16 They are “No” and “But”.

These words don't say, “Let's discuss this” or “I'd love to hear what you think about this” to people. They say, “You are wrong and I am right.” If your conversation companion is also eager to win at any cost, you will have a potential battle on your hands. The result? 17

Are you interested in a little test to see how competitive your co-workers are? Try this. For one week, keep a scorecard of how many times each person uses “No” or “But” to start a sentence. 18 And, if you drill a little deeper, you'll see patterns emerge. For instance, some people use these words to gain power. You'll see how much people dislike it, consciously or not, and how it kills rather than opens up discussions.

19 Practically without even thinking, I keep count of their use of these two little words. It's such an important indicator! If the numbers pile up in an initial meeting with a client. I'll

interrupt him or her and say. “We’ve been talking for almost an hour now, and do you realize that you have responded 17 times with either ‘No’ or ‘But’?”

Stop trying to defend your position and start monitoring how many times you begin remarks with “No” or “But”. 20 For example, “That’s true, but...” (Meaning: You don’t really think it’s true at all.) Another expression is “Yes, but...” (Meaning: Prepare to be contradicted.)

- A. Why do people like saying this?
- B. I use this technique with my clients.
- C. What are these conversation stopping words?
- D. Nothing more can happen that will be productive.
- E. It’s human nature to like being accepted and recognized.
- F. You will be shocked at how frequently these words are used.
- G. Pay close attention to when you use these words in sentences.

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了人们聊天时用到频率很高的两个词 “No” 和 “But”，这会把天聊死的。作者建议谈话时使用这两个词的时候一定要多加注意。

【答案】 16. C 17. D 18. F 19. B 20. G

【16 题详析】

根据上文 “No matter how friendly your tone is or how honey-sweet you are in a conversation, when you start your sentences with one of these words (or both), the message to your recipient is “You are wrong.”(无论你的语气多么友好, 或者你在谈话中多么甜蜜, 当你用其中一个词(或两者)开始句子时, 给你的谈话同伴的信息是“你错了”。)” 及下文 “They are “No” and “But”. (它们是 “No” 和 “But”。)” 可知, 上文提出了两个谈话中否定别人的两个词, 具体给出了这两个词是什么。C 项 “What are these conversation stopping words? (这些把天聊死的词是什么?)” 符合语境, 下一句话正是此问句的回答。故选 C 项。

【17 题详析】

根据上文 “If your conversation companion is also eager to win at any cost, you will have a potential battle on your hands. The result? (如果你的谈话伙伴也渴望不惜一切代价获胜, 你将面临一场潜在的战斗。结果如何?)” 可知, 空格处应该回答上一个问题, 如果谈话双方发生了潜在的战斗, 那么结果应该是谈话想要达成的事情肯定没有好的结果。D 项 “Nothing more can happen that will be productive. (再也不能发生任何富有成效的事情了。)” 符合语境, 回答了前面的问句。故选 D 项。

【18 题详 析】

根据上文 “For one week, keep a scorecard of how many times each person uses “No” or “But” to start a sentence. (用一周的时间, 记下每个人在句子开头使用 “否” 或 “但是” 的次数。)” 可知, 上文建议我们记录一下大家说这两个词的次数。F 项 “You will be shocked at how frequently these words are used. (你会对这些词的使用频率感到震惊。)” 符合语境, 选项中 how frequently 呼应上文 how many times。故选 F 项。

【19 题详 析】

根据下文 “Practically without even thinking, I keep count of their use of these two little words. It’s such an important indicator! If the numbers pile up in an initial meeting with a client. I’ll interrupt him or her and say. “We’ve been talking for almost an hour now, and do you realize that you have responded 17 times with either ‘No’ or ‘But’?”(我几乎不假思索地记着他们对这两个小词的使用。这是一个如此重要的指标! 如果在与客户的初次会面中, 数字堆积起来。我会打断他或她说。 “我们已经谈了将近一个小时了, 你意识到你已经 17 次回答 ‘不’ 或 ‘但是’ 了吗? ”)” 可知, 下文作者讲述自己和客户会谈的经历和做法, 使用了第一人称 I。B 项 “I use this technique with my clients. (我对我的客户使用这个技巧。)” 符合语境, 下一句中的 their 呼应选项中 clients, 后文也再次用到 a client。故选 B 项。

【20 题详 析】

根据上文 “Stop trying to defend your position and start monitoring how many times you begin remarks with “No” or “But”. (不要试图为自己的立场辩护, 开始注意自己用 “不” 或 “但是” 开头的次数。)” 可知, 此处作者建议我们也要去注意我们自己使用这两个词的次数。G 项 “Pay close attention to when you use these words in sentences. (要特别注意你是在什么时候使用的这些词。)” 符合语境。故选 G 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, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 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。

A boy in Florida called 911 but didn’t have a real emergency. Instead, he wanted a hug from an officer, and the responding officer understood.

Footage (镜头) from the home’s doorbell camera 21 the officer Scott Pracht responding and talking to the boy’s mom.

“We had a 911 call,” Pracht says in the video.

“We can talk to my son.” the mother says.

Her young son 22 the door with his cellphone and when asked if he called the police, he says, “Well, I wanted to give him a hug.” Then the boy runs out to hug Pracht 23, who embraces him back.

After hugging the boy, Pracht 24 that 911 is for those who need help. “You need to be 25 when you call that number.” he tells the boy. “Only when you are 26. And if you’re hurt, or someone is doing something they’re not 27 to do, give us a call, okay?” The boy 28, and Pracht tells him not to worry about it.

Scott Pracht’s office 29 the video on Facebook on Thursday, where it was 30 nearly 10,000 times. In a statement, Hillsborough Sheriff (警官) Chad Chronister said they “deeply appreciate the 31 shown by this young child.”

“Our officers are more than 32 to share a hug and spread love to children in our community. However, it’s 33 for everyone to remember that 911 is a lifeline, “he said. “We 34 parents and educators to teach children about the 35 use of emergency services.”

21.

A. analyzes B. guides C. shows D. explores

22.

A. breaks B. fixes C. approaches D. locks

23.

A. tightly B. secretly C. accidentally D. awkwardly

24.

A. agreed B. explained C. complained D. realized

25.

A. humble B. grateful C. patient D. careful

26.

A. under protection B. on vacation C. in trouble D. on duty

27.

A. supposed B. required C. reminded D. proposed

28.

A. refuses B. cheers C. apologizes D. suspects

29.

A. selected B. posted C. recognized D. completed

30.

A. exchanged B. examined C. collected D. viewed

31.

A. kindness B. wisdom C. independence D. curiosity

32.

A. active B. serious C. generous D. happy

33.

A. vital B. difficult C. possible D. sufficient

34.

A. allow B. encourage C. train D. warn

35.

A. flexible B. creative C. appropriate D. occasional

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了佛罗里达州的一个男孩拨打了 911，但并没有真正的紧急情况。相反，他想得到一名警官的拥抱。

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

【21 题详析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：家中门铃摄像头的录像显示，警官 Scott Pracht 回应并与男孩的母亲交谈。A. analyzes 分析；B. guides 指导；引路；C. shows 展示；D. explores 探索。根据下文 “Pracht says in the video” 可知，摄像头记录了那一刻，录像显示警官的回应并与男孩的母亲交谈。故选 C。

【22 题详析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她的小儿子拿着手机走到门口，当被问及是否报警时，他说：“好吧，我想给他一个拥抱。” A. breaks 打破；B. fixes 修理；C. approaches 靠近；D. locks 锁。根据下文 “Then the boy runs out to hug Pracht” 可知，她的小儿子拿着手机走到门口。故选 C。

【23 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然后男孩跑出来紧紧拥抱普拉赫特，Scott Pracht 把他抱了回来。A. tightly 紧紧地；B. secretly 悄悄地；C. accidentally 偶然地；D. awkwardly 笨拙地。根据上文“he wanted a hug from an officer”可知，男孩拨打 911 并不是真正的紧急情况，而是他想得到警官的拥抱。用“tightly 紧紧地”最能显示男孩的迫切愿望。故选 A。

【24 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在拥抱男孩后，Scott Pracht 解释说，911 是为那些需要帮助的人准备的。A. agreed 同意；B. explained 解释；C. complained 抱怨；D. realized 意识到。根据下文“911 is for those who need help”可知，此处是警官解释 911 的用途。故选 B。

【25 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“当你打那个号码的时候，你需要小心。”他告诉男孩。A. humble 谦逊的；B. grateful 感激的；C. patient 有耐心的；D. careful 小心的。根据下文““Only when you are _____. And if you're hurt, or someone is doing something they're not _____ to do, give us a call, okay?””可知，911 不是随随便便就可以拨打的，因此使用时要小心。故选 D。

【26 题详 析】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：只有当你在困境中，你受伤了，或者有人在做他们不该做的事情，给我们打电话，好吗？A. under protection 受保护；B. on vacation 度假；C. in trouble 陷入麻烦；D. on duty 值日；当班。根据常识以及下文“if you're hurt”可知，只有在困境中才能拨打 911。故选 C。

【27 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. supposed 料想；B. required 要求；C. reminded 提醒；D. proposed 提议。be supposed to do 是固定短语，意为“应该做某事”。此处指有人在做他们不该做的事情。故选 A。

【28 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：男孩道歉了，Pracht 告诉他不要担心。A. refuses 拒绝；B. cheers 欢呼；C. apologizes 道歉；D. suspects 怀疑。根据下文“Pracht tells him not to worry about it”以及上文警察的解释可知，男孩意识到了自己的错误，道歉了。故选 C。

【29 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Scott Pracht 的办公室周四在脸书上发布了这段视频，观看次数近 1 万次。A. selected 挑选；B. posted 发帖；C. recognized 认出；D. completed

完成。根据下文“on Facebook”可知，Scott Pracht 的办公室周四在脸书上发布了这段视频。故选 B。

【30 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. exchanged 交流；交换；B. examined 检查；C. collected 收集；D. viewed 观看。根据下文“nearly 10,000 times”可知，该视频观看次数近 1 万次。故选 D。

【31 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：希尔斯伯勒警长 Chad Chronister 在一份声明中表示，他们深切感谢这个年幼的孩子表现出的善意。A. kindness 善意；B. wisdom 智慧；C. independence 独立；D. curiosity 好奇心。根据上文可知，男孩拨打电话的初衷是为了给警察一个拥抱，由此可见，这是小男孩表现出的善意。故选 A。

【32 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他说：“我们的官员非常乐意与我们社区的孩子们拥抱并传递爱。”A. active 积极的；B. serious 严肃的；C. generous 慷慨的；D. happy 开心的。根据上文“deeply appreciate”以及下文上文“However, it’s _____ for everyone to remember that 911 is a lifeline,” he said.”可知，官员们非常乐意与我们社区的孩子们拥抱并传递爱。故选 D。

【33 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然而，每个人都必须记住 911 是一条生命线。A. vital 至关重要的；B. difficult 困难的；C. possible 可能的；D. sufficient 足够的。根据下文“911 is a lifeline”以及常识可知，911 是一条生命线，因此记住它是非常重要的。故选 A。

【34 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们鼓励家长和教育工作者教会孩子们如何正确使用急救服务。A. allow 允许；B. encourage 鼓励；C. train 训练；D. warn 警告。根据下文“parents and educators to teach children about the _____ use of emergency services.”可知，此处指鼓励家长和教育工作者教会孩子们如何正确使用急救服务。故选 B。

【35 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. flexible 灵活的；B. creative 有创造力的；C. appropriate 合适的；D. occasional 偶尔的。根据上文“Only when you are _____. And if you’re hurt, or someone is doing something they’re not _____ to do, give us a call, okay?”可知，孩子们要学会正确使用急救服务。故选 C。

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。

A deliveryman who jumped off a bridge to save a drowning woman in June in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 36 (award) a first-class merit citation(一等功) on November 13.

The honor is the 37 (high) that the Hangzhou government bestows(授予) on people who have acted bravely without considering their own safety.

Peng Qinglin, a 31-year-old from Zhangjiajie, Hunan Province, 38 (deliver) his first order of the day at that time along Xixing Bridge when he heard a call for help. Without much hesitation, he jumped off the 12-meter-high bridge 39 crosses the iconic Qiantang River before swimming to the drowning woman and dragging her to safety.

A video capturing(拍摄) Peng's heroics went popular 40 instant it appeared on Chinese social media, 41 (make) him get much attention from the public.

"There are plenty of unsung 42 (hero) in Hangzhou," said Peng. "I just happened to be the one who got noticed."

For his 43 (brave) and selflessness, Hangzhou police authorities earlier gave Peng the title of "Good Samaritan" and a cash prize of 30,000 yuan. 44 addition, the delivery company that Peng works for gave him a cash award of 50,000 yuan as well as the opportunity 45 (study) in college for free.

Peng's courageousness is quite touching and more people will learn from him and extend a helping hand when others need it.

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇新闻报道。讲述了杭州市外卖小哥彭清林跳江救人被授予一等功。

【答案】 36. was awarded 37. highest 38. was delivering 39. that##which
40. the 41. making 42. heroes 43. bravery 44. In 45. to study

【36 题详析】

考查时态和语态。句意：今年 6 月，浙江省杭州市一名从桥上跳下救溺水女士的外卖员于 11 月 13 日被授予一等功。分析句子可知，空格处作谓语。根据句中时间状语 on November 13 可知，此处时态是一般过去时。句子主语 deliveryman 与 award 是逻辑上的动宾关系，故用被动语态。故填 was awarded。

【37 题详析】

考查形容词的最高级。句意：这是杭州市政府授予那些在不考虑自身安全的情况下勇敢行动的人的最高荣誉。根据空前的定冠词 the

以及句意可知，空格处应填入形容词的最高级形式。故填 **highest**。

【38 题详 析】

考查动词的时态。句意：31 岁的彭清林来自湖南张家界，当时他正沿着西兴桥运送当天的第一份订单，这时他听到了呼救声。分析句子可知，空格处应填入谓语动词。此处是固定句型 **sb. be doing sth. when...** 意为“某人正在做某事这时……”。根据句中 **he heard a call** 可知，空格处应用过去进行时态。故填 **was delivering**。

【39 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：他毫不犹豫地跳下了横跨钱塘江的 12 米高的大桥，然后游向溺水女子并将其拖至安全地带。分析句子可知，此处是限定性定语从句。先行词为 **bridge**，指物，故用关系代词 **that/which** 引导定语从句。关系代词在从句中作主语，不能省略。故填 **that/which**。

【40 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意：一段拍摄彭英雄事迹的视频一出现在中国社交媒体上就迅速走红，引起了公众的广泛关注。分析句子可知，空格处应填入冠词。**the instant** 引导时间状语从句，意为“一……就……”，故用定冠词 **the**。故填 **the**。

【41 题详 析】

考查现在分词。句意：同上。分析句子可知，空格处应填入非谓语动词作状语。根据句意，此处是结果状语，且表示自然而然的结果，故用现在分词。故填 **making**。

【42 题详 析】

考查名词的数。句意：“杭州有很多无名英雄，”彭说。根据空前的 **There are plenty of** 可知，这里的 **hero** 应该用复数形式 **heroes**。故填 **heroes**。

【43 题详 析】

考查名词。句意：由于他的勇敢和无私，杭州警方早些时候授予彭“见义勇为”的称号和 3 万元的现金奖励。根据空格前的 **For his** 可知，此处应填名词作宾语，**brave** 的名词形式为 **bravery**，意为“勇敢”。故填 **bravery**。

【44 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：此外，彭所在的快递公司还给了他 5 万元的现金奖励以及免费上大学的机会。此处为固定搭配 **in addition**，意为“此外”。故填 **In**。

【45 题详 析】

考查动词不定式。句意：同上。分析句子可知，空格处应填入非谓语动词作定语。修饰名词 **opportunity** 常用动词不定式结构。故填 **to study**。

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华, 你的加拿大好友 Chris 正在准备中文水平考试 (HSK), 他感觉听力部分很难, 请给他写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 就如何提高中文听力水平提出建议;
2. 祝他考试成功。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris,

Yours,

Li Hua

〔答案〕 Dear Chris,

I have heard that you are to participate in HSK, and I am so glad to help you in improving your listening skills. Here are some of my suggestions.

To begin with, a partner is always your good choice, not only to share all the funny details in your life, but to help you to practise your listening as well as speaking skills. What comes next is that you can find yourself some listening materials, such as Chinese songs, movies, or animations you like. Keep it in mind that perseverance is the key.

I really hope you can succeed in your exam. Let me know if you need me, OK? I am looking forward to your good news.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was a typical Monday morning. My form teacher, Mrs Tan, was going through our exam

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