

河南省五市 2023-2024 学年高三下学期一模

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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Jonathan Drori's interest in plants dates back to his years when growing up in southwest London. They lived within walking distance of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, home to one of the most diverse collections of plants in the world. His parents would take him and his brother frequently to the gardens, exploring the grounds and discovering new plant species from around the world.

“My father was trained in botany but worked as an engineer, while my mother was interested in the beauty of plants,” he says, “She would carry a magnifying glass in her purse, and we'd go to Kew every week to look at the individual plants.”

Now Drori is a botany expert. He's built a career as an educator, focusing on the environment and technology, and is also a productive author. His new book explains the historical and cultural significance of different plant species. Using a map as his guide, he selected about eighty plants from around the world, and each has an interesting back story that focuses on the cultural significance and botanical structure of each species.

For example, amaranth (苋菜) from Peru has almost been forgotten, since it's often overshadowed by more readily available whole grains like oats and rye. However, it has gained popularity in recent years thanks to being highly nutritious and a good source of beneficial acids. In fact, before the Spanish Conquest in 1519, amaranth was a major foodstuff of the Inca and Aztec empires. The Aztecs used its seeds for ceremonial purposes, mixing amaranth flour into figures representing important deities within their culture, such as Tlaloc, the god of rain.

1. Where did Jonathan Drori's interest in botany mainly come from?

A. His collection

B. His teachers

C. His books

D. His childhood

2. Which of the following is the most possible title for Jonathan Drori's new book?

A. Around the World in 80 Plants

B. How Plants Relate to Civilization

C. How Plants Tell Stories of History

D. A Brief History of Research on Plants

3. What leads to amaranth becoming more and more popular recently?

A. Its historical value

B. Its ceremonial value

C. Its healthy value

D. Its cultural value

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了植物学专家乔纳森·德罗里的相关信息。

【答案】1. D 2. B 3. C

【1 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Jonathan Drori's interest in plants dates back to his years when growing up in southwest London. (乔纳森·德罗里对植物的兴趣可以追溯到他在伦敦西南部长大的时候。)”可知，乔纳森·德罗里对植物学的兴趣主要来自他的童年。故选 D。

【2 题详析】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的“His new book explains the historical and cultural significance of different plant species. (他的新书解释了不同植物物种的历史和文化意义。)”可知，乔纳森·德罗里的新书与植物物种和文明有关。因此 B 项“*How Plants Relate to Civilization* (植物与文明的关系)”最有可能是他的书的书名。故选 B。

【3 题详析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“However, it has gained popularity in recent years thanks to being highly nutritious and a good source of beneficial acids. (然而，由于其营养丰富和有益酸的良好来源，近年来它越来越受欢迎。)”可知，苋菜越来越受欢迎得益于它的营养价值。故选 C。

B

Early in my time in China, I asked a coworker if she noticed anything Americans do that is strange. “You're always fighting, even with your best friend.” she said. She had never seen me fight with my friend, so I was surprised, until I realized she was referring to a philosophical debate. Though passionate, my friend and I would hardly have considered it a fight. According to him, many Chinese wouldn't tell their friend to “shut your mouth when you speak to me” or tell them, “your logic is so dumb — you don't have object permanence”, which is opposed to social harmony.

Words are metaphors, serving to comprehend abstract ideas or beliefs. Each language possesses an inner logic, influencing how its speakers structure sentences and understand words. This uniqueness extends beyond mere vocabulary; it spreads to the system of expression, shaping thoughts and ideas. Regardless of how skilled one becomes at communicating, or how many dictionaries they've read, they can not guarantee that the listener understands them correctly.

Each language barrier exists within speakers of the same language. In 2013, I worked with a British man who had lived in China for a decade and spoke Chinese fluently. It took him about 10 years to fully understand the culture. Either I'm silly, or he was kidding me.

I can confidently say that after all this time, I'm even more confused than I was then...The concepts and ideas I learn about Chinese culture expand endlessly, and I suspect that will always be true. If I'm lucky, I'll have another 30 years of life, less time than more intelligent men than I have spent studying culture.

Perhaps I'm not meant to understand China. There is acceptance and peace in that. With my foreign friends, I will joke and even tease them and with my Chinese friends, I will ask questions to avoid giving the impression I am fighting with them. I will embrace cross-cultural confusion and persist in understanding my Chinese friends, family, coworkers and neighbors, because that knowledge bears gifts of wisdom and joy. My life is better for it.

4. What impression does the author leave on his Chinese friend?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. He specializes in debating. | B. He is kind of rude to friends. |
| C. He argues with others much. | D. He is passionate about philosophy. |

5. What does the author stress about the language in Paragraph 2?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Its inner logic | B. Its significant complexity |
| C. Its abstract origin | D. Its changing structure |

6. What makes the author more puzzled when living longer in China?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Profound Chinese culture | B. His British friend's, experience |
| C. Little time spent with family | D. Different understanding of humor |

7. Which is the author's plan for future life?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. He will take China as it is. | B. He will return to his motherland. |
| C. He will be more serious in China. | D. He will persist in academic study. |

【语篇解读】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲的是作者在中国的情景以及对中国文化的理解，说明了中美文化的差异以及中国文化的博大精深。

【答案】4. C 5. B 6. A 7. A

【4题详析】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“You're always fighting, even with your best friend.” she said. (“你总是在吵架，即使是和你最好的朋友。”她说)可知，作者给中国朋友的印象是他经常和别人争论。故选C项。

【5题详析】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Each language possesses an inner logic, influencing how its speakers structure sentences and understand words. This uniqueness extends beyond mere vocabulary; it spreads to the system of expression, shaping thoughts and ideas. Regardless of how skilled one becomes at communicating, or how many dictionaries they've read, they can not guarantee that the listener understands them correctly.”(每种语言都有其内在的逻辑，影响着说这种语言的人如何组织句子和理解单词。这种独特性不仅仅局限于词汇；它传播到表达系统，形成思想和观念。不管一个人的沟通技巧有多熟练，或者他们读过多少字典，他们都不能保证听者能正确地理解他们的意思)可知，在文章第二段作者指出不管一个人的沟通技巧有多熟练，或者他们读过多少字典，他们都不能保证听者能正确地理解他们的意思。由此推知，在第二段中作者强调的是语言显著的复杂性。故选B项。

【6题详析】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“I can confidently say that after all this time, I'm even more confused than I was then...The concepts and ideas I learn about Chinese culture expand endlessly, and I suspect that will always be true.”(我可以自信地说，经历了这么久，我比当时更困惑了……我学到的关于中国文化的概念和想法是无穷无尽的，我怀疑这将永远是正确的)可知，深厚的中国文化让作者感到更困惑。故选A项。

【7题详析】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“I will embrace cross-cultural confusion and persist in understanding my Chinese friends, family, coworkers and neighbors, because that knowledge bears gifts of wisdom and joy. My life is better for it.”(我将接受跨文化的困惑，坚持理解我的中国朋友、家人、同事和邻居，因为这些知识会带来智慧和快乐。我的生活因此变得更好了)可知，作者决定将接受中国的现状。故选A项。

C

In recent years, the popular idea of reducing carbon footprints by eating locally to cut down food miles has come under close examination. However, a recent study published in *Nature Food* indicates that global food miles might account for as much as 20 percent of food-related emissions, a significantly higher percentage than previous estimations. This statement begs the question: Are food miles more significant than we initially believed?

Food miles represent the distance food travels from production to consumption, with previous studies suggesting that the emissions from these miles are tiny compared to the emissions produced during the food growing process. For instance, producing one kilogram of beef generates almost 99 kg of CO₂, while apples only produce 0.4 kg per kilogram. If the goal is to minimize dietary carbon footprints, it would be more beneficial to choose foods with lower overall carbon footprints, even if they have to travel a distance. Therefore, reducing meat and dairy intake could prove to be a more effective strategy.

The recent study doesn't contradict (相矛盾) this conclusion. The reason why the reported proportion is higher is that the calculation includes all transport involved, including the transportation of fertilizers, farm equipment, and pesticides (杀虫剂). Hannah Ritchie, a researcher at the University of Oxford, suggests that a term other than "food miles" would be more appropriate to avoid any confusion. If the study had followed the standard definition of food miles, the percentage would drop to 9 percent, which corresponds more closely with the 4 to 6 percent found in prior research.

Moreover, the study theorizes that even if all food was produced in the countries where it is consumed, the reduction in emissions would only be 1.7 percent overall. This is due to the fact that a larger proportion of food would be transported by road rather than by sea, with trucks producing higher emissions per ton of cargo than ships.

"So, overall, the bottom line is still that what you eat has a much bigger impact on emissions than the distance that food has to travel to reach you," said Ritchie.

8. What has the recent study found?
- A. Food production has caused a lot of carbon emissions.
 - B. Carbon emissions from food miles are increasing rapidly.
 - C. Carbon emission reduction largely depends on eating locally.
 - D. Global food miles lead to more carbon emissions than expected.

9. Why does the author mention “beef” and “apples” in paragraph. 2?

- A. To explain the benefits of apples
- B. To highlight food production’s effect
- C. To compare beef and apple production
- D. To advocate short-distance transportation

10. Which of the following is the best solution to food-related carbon footprints?

- A. Supplying high-calory foods
- B. Upgrading food delivery systems
- C. Reducing meat and dairy consumption
- D. Avoiding chemical pesticides for plants

11. What is the Ritchie’s attitude toward the recent study finding?

- A. Unfavourable. B. Supportive.
- C. Tolerant. D. Uncertain.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文，文章主要探讨了食品运输下的碳排放。

【答案】8. D 9. B 10. C 11. A

【8题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“However, a recent study published in Nature Food indicates that global food miles might account for as much as 20 percent of food-related emissions, a significantly higher percentage than previous estimations.(然而，最近发表在《自然食品》杂志上的一项研究表明，全球食物里程可能占食品相关排放的 20%，这一比例比之前的估计要高得多)”可知，最近的研究发现全球食物里程导致的碳排放比预期的要多。故选 D。

【9题详析】

推理判断题。根据第二段内容“Food miles represent the distance food travels from production to consumption, with previous studies suggesting that the emissions from these miles are tiny compared to the emissions produced during the food growing process. For instance, producing one kilogram of beef generates almost 99 kg of CO₂, while apples only produce 0.4 kg per kilogram. (食物里程代表食物从生产到消费的距离，之前的研究表明，与食物生长过程中产生的排放量相比，这些里程的排放量很小。例如，生产一公斤牛肉会产生近 99kg 的二氧化碳，而一公斤苹果只产生 0.4 千克。)”可知，第二段通过对比生产一公斤牛肉与生产一公斤苹果产生的碳排放量，旨在强调食物生产对碳排放的影响。故选 B。

【10 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的 “Therefore, reducing meat and dairy intake could prove to be a more effective strategy.(因此，减少肉类和奶制品的摄入量可能是一种更有效的策略)” 可知，减少与食物有关的碳足迹的一个潜在解决方法是减少肉类和奶制品的摄入量。故选 C。

【11 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第三段中 “The reason why the reported proportion is higher is that the calculation includes all transport involved, including the transportation of fertilizers, farm equipment, and pesticides (杀虫剂). Hannah Ritchie, a researcher at the University of Oxford, suggests that a term other than ‘food miles’ would be more appropriate to avoid any confusion. If the study had followed the standard definition of food miles, the percentage would drop to 9 percent, which corresponds more closely with the 4 to 6 percent found in prior research.(报告的比例之所以较高，是因为计算中包括了所有涉及的运输，包括化肥、农业设备和杀虫剂的运输。牛津大学的研究员 Hannah Ritchie 建议，为了避免混淆，使用一个比 ‘食物里程’ 更合适的术语。如果这项研究遵循食物里程的标准定义，这一比例将降至 9%，这与之前研究中发现的 4% 至 6% 更为接近)” 可知，Ritchie 认为最新的研究扩大了 “食物里程” 的概念范围，故推测他不赞成该研究，故选 A。

D

Traditionally, many decisions about medical treatment were left up to doctors: They decided, and patients agreed. Today, health care professionals are embracing the idea of shared decision-making, where patients become informed partners in their choices. Health care professionals now focus on placing the patient at the center of care, informing them about their options, and engaging them in treatment decisions. For example, they engage patients by asking, “What’s important to you? And what are your priorities and goals as we talk about a treatment plan?”

“I think there’s a strong recognition in American medicine, of the importance of patient engagement not only in their care, but in deciding what types of care and types of procedures they’re going to get,” said Dr. Allen, a professor of medicine at the University of Colorado School of Medicine in Aurora.

A 2017 study, published in the journal *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes* found that people with heart disease who went through shared decision-making had better physical

and mental health, better obedience to medication and lower rates of staying in hospital and emergency department use. Patients also reported better communication with their doctors. When people are more engaged in decision-making, they understand the pros and cons of various treatment options, and they're more likely to stick to the treatment plan and to continue that communication.

But research on how to best approach different, cultural groups is lacking. Many doctors cite limited time as a barrier, although research shows that shared decision-making can be accomplished even within short clinic visits. Also, current models of payment for doctors' visits do not always agree with the goals of shared decision-making. But underlying all that is that medical decisions can be "incredibly complicated".

Making the practice work on a wider scale is an evolving process. But in the long run, Allen said: "shared decision-making can ensure that with all the amazing new technologies and treatments that we will have in medicine, they really can be applied to more patients in a tailored, meaningful way that meets their own values, goals and preferences."

12. What role do doctors play in shared decision-making?

- A. They are at the center of care.
- B. They ask questions to patients:
- C. They follow patients' opinions.
- D. They present suggestions to patients.

13. Which can be a benefit to patients from shared decision-making?

- A. Shortened time in hospital
- B. Improved healthy awareness
- C. Reduced mental problems
- D. Enhanced communication skills

14. What is the biggest challenge to shared decision-making?

- A. Lack of family support
- B. Limited time and money
- C. Uniqueness of medical treatment
- D. Complicated medicine production process

15. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Shared Decision Making: More than Technology?
- B. Shared Decision Making: an Ideal Way for Patients
- C. Shared Decision Making: a Future Model of Hospitals?
- D. Shared Decision Making: Advantages and Disadvantages

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文，文章主要介绍了医患共同决策及其好处，也指出它面临的挑战。

【答案】12. D 13. A 14. C 15. C

【12题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Health care professionals now focus on placing the patient at the center of care, informing them about their options, and engaging them in treatment decisions. For example, they engage patients by asking, ‘What’s important to you? And what are your priorities and goals as we talk about a treatment plan?’(卫生保健专业人员现在的重点是把病人放在护理的中心，告诉病人他们的选择，并让他们参与治疗决策。例如，他们会问病人：‘对你来说什么是重要的？我们谈论治疗方案时你的首要任务和目标是什么？’)”可知，医生在共同决策中向病人提出建议，故选 D。

【13题详析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“A 2017 study, published in the journal *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes* found that people with heart disease who went through shared decision-making had better physical and mental health, better obedience to medication and lower rates of staying in hospital and emergency department use.(2017年发表在《循环：心血管质量与结果》杂志上的一项研究发现，经历了共同决策的心脏病患者有更好的身心健康，更好地服从药物治疗，住院和急诊室使用率更低)”可知，参与共同决策对病人的好处是缩短住院时间，故选 A。

【14题详析】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“But research on how to best approach different cultural groups is lacking.(但是，关于如何最好地接近不同文化群体的研究还很缺乏)”可知，共同决策最大的挑战是关于如何最好地接近不同文化群体的研究还很缺乏，即医疗的独特性，故选 C。

【15题详析】

主旨大意题。根据全文内容，结合第一段中“Today, health care professionals are embracing the idea of shared decision-making, where patients become informed partners in their choices.(今天，卫生保健专业人员正在接受共同决策的想法，患者在他们的选择中成为知情的伙伴)”可知，文章主要介绍了共同决策及其好处，也指出它面临的挑战，C项“共享决策：医院的未来模式？”为最佳标题，故选 C。

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。

Your alarm goes off on January 1. You force yourself out of bed and drag your feet toward the bathroom, where you glimpse a pale-faced stranger in the mirror. 16. After a moment, however, you think, “Wait, it’s okay because today is New Year’s Day; there’s time to get back in shape!”

For many people, the start of a new year signals the end of a period of overindulgence (放纵) in diet. 17. They often revolve around turning oneself into a fit and healthy human being. However, the fact is that approximately 80% of them are abandoned before February. How does that happen? 18. While we may have good intentions when making resolutions, we are not actually making enough determination to live in a more controlled way. Change involves a degree of stress, and someone not mentally equipped to handle that stress will struggle to change.

So, what can you do to achieve your healthy goals in the new year? One idea is to think small rather than the opposite. 19. But in reality change is likely easier in smaller steps, which allows for greater success. Another helpful strategy is to design a personal reward system. Finally, set concrete goals. Instead of making a vague resolution like “I’m going to get in better shape this year”, make a specific one. For example, “I’m going to run for 30 minutes every day” would be far more powerful. Most importantly, remember that despite their name, New Year’s resolutions should be for life. 20, but with suitable strategies, there is no reason why you cannot stick to your resolutions permanently or at least until March.

- A. Change takes time and effort
- B. Instinctively, you step back in horror
- C. It’s probably related to self-discipline
- D. Many people’s plans involve grand measures
- E. The answer is likely that we should be confident
- F. New Year is a great time to be with family and friends
- G. In December it’s often justified by planning New Year’s resolutions

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了人们执行新年计划时遇到的问题，并就如何更好地执行新年计划给出了建议。

【答案】16. B 17. G 18. C 19. D 20. A

【16 题详 析】

根据上文 “You force yourself out of bed and drag your feet toward the bathroom, where you glimpse a pale-faced stranger in the mirror. (你强迫自己下了床, 慢慢地走向浴室, 在那里你在镜子里看到了一个脸色苍白、睡眼惺忪的陌生人)” 可知, 此刻的自己状态极差; 再根据下文 “After a moment, however, you think, ‘Wait, it’s okay because today is New Year’s Day; there’s time to get back in shape!’ (然而, 过了一会儿, 你觉得, ‘等等, 没关系, 因为今天是元旦, 是时候恢复身材了!’)” 中的 “however” 可知, 空处和下文之间存在转折关系, 既然下文为 “it’s okay”, 那么空处则与此相反, 与选项 B “你立刻惊恐地退了回去” 中的 “in horror” 相对应。故选 B。

【17 题详 析】

根据上文 “For many people, the start of a new year signals the end of a period of overindulgence (放纵) in diet. (对许多人来说, 新年的开始标志着一段时间过度放纵饮食的结束)” 和下文 “They often revolve around turning oneself into a fit and healthy human being. (它们经常以把自己变成一个健康的人为中心)” 可知, 上文提到新年的开始标志着结束过度放纵饮食, 所以把自己变得更健康应是未来的计划, G 项 “在 12 月, 人们通常通过制定新年计划来证明这一点” 符合语境, 故选 G。

【18 题详 析】

根据上文 “However, the fact is that approximately 80% of them are abandoned before February. How does that happen? (然而, 事实是, 大约 80% 的计划在 2 月份之前就被遗弃了。这是怎么发生的?)” 可知, 此处提出一个问题, 结合下文 “While we may have good intentions when making resolutions, we are not actually making enough determination to live in a more controlled way. (当我们下定决心时, 我们可能有很好的意图, 但我们实际上并没有足够的决心来控制自己的生活)” 可知, 人们没有足够的决心来执行计划, 故 C 项 “这可能与自律有关” 回答上文问题, 与下文语义一致, 故选 C。

【19 题详 析】

下文 “But in reality change is likely easier in smaller steps, which allows for greater success. (但在现实中, 小步骤的改变可能更容易, 从而取得更大的成功)” 提到, 在现实中, 小步骤的改变可能更容易, 空处与下文是转折关系, 故空处是说人们制定很多宏伟的计划, D 项 “许多人的计划都包含宏伟的措施” 符合语境, 故选 D。

【20 题详 析】

根据上文“Most importantly, remember that despite their name, New Year’s resolutions should be for life. (最重要的是, 请记住, 尽管名字叫新年决心, 但它应该是终身的)”可知, 新年决心应该是终身的, 即需要持续的努力, A 项“改变需要时间和努力”符合语境, 且与下文“but with suitable strategies, there is no reason why you cannot stick to your resolutions permanently or at least until March. (但如果有合适的策略, 你没有理由不能永远坚持你的决心, 或者至少坚持到3月份)”衔接得当, 故选 A。

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。

For the past years, 83-year-old Al Merritt has been a cheery presence in his neighborhood. Since 2010, Merritt has been trying to achieve the mission to 21 the circumference (周长) of the Earth-24, 901 miles-without ever leaving his own neighborhood. 22, Merritt got to know many of his neighbors. Up until October 24, (2021), he never realized that his daily bicycle trips were as 23 to them as they were to him. At 3 p. m., nearly 200 people appeared to congratulate Merritt on the ending of his "round-the-world" 24, and a large trophy (杯) was placed in his arms.

Al started cycling around 11 years ago. At first, his rides were about five miles long, then 10 to 12 miles, and 25 the length of his outings grew. As time went by, he began to think 26 the circumference of the Earth. By the end of 2020, he had 27 21, 565 miles in total.

There was no 28 of the goal planned until two passers-by, Natalie London and Taylor Plecity, came along. They were visiting London's mom when Merritt 29 by on his bike quickly. Then attracted by his 30 and discovering Merritt was just weeks away from completing his goal, they asked if they could 31 a short documentary.

"He represents how an individual's small 32 can change an entire community," said London. To celebrate the completion of Merritt's cycling goal, they secretly printed up posters and placed them on doorways for several 33. But even they were surprised at the huge crowd that 34. Actually Merritt has no plans to change the routine that has become the 35 of his daily life.

21.

22. A. measure B. guess C. survey D. cycle
23. A. In a word B. As a result C. On the contrary D. After all
24. A. time-consuming B. meaningful C. usual D. demanding
25. A. adventure B. expectation C. subject D. phenomenon
26. A. unexpectedly B. immediately C. hopefully D. gradually
27. A. again B. twice C. big D. deep
28. A. obtained B. dominated C. covered D. revolved
29. A. celebration B. delay C. excuse D. admission
30. A. drove B. flew C. stood D. slid
31. A. speed B. bike C. route D. story
32. A. cast B. picture C. film D. advertise
33. A. deeds B. destinies C. reactions D. recreations
34. A. cities B. landscapes C. houses D. blocks
35. A. gathered B. called C. withdrew D. returned
- A. quality B. burden C. highlight D. impression

【语篇解读】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 83

岁的阿尔·梅里特在他的社区里一直是一个可靠而愉快的存在。在不离开自己的社区的情况下，他完成了“环球”骑行——24901 英里。这一壮举鼓舞了社区所有的人。

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

【21 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：自 2010 年以来，梅里特一直试图在不离开自己社区的情况下完成绕地球 24901 英里的任务。A. measure 测量；B. guess 猜测；C. survey 调查；D. cycle 骑自行车。根据下文 “Al started cycling around 11 years ago.” 可知，梅里特完成绕地球 24901 英里的任务。故选 D。

【22 题详 析】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：因此，梅里特结识了他的许多邻居。A. In a word 总之；B. As a result 结果；C. On the contrary 相反；D. After all 毕竟。根据上文 “without ever leaving his own neighborhood” 可知，所以梅里特结识了他的许多邻居。故选 B。

【23 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：直到 2021 年 10 月 24 日，他才意识到，每天的自行车旅行对他们来说和对他来说一样有意义。A. time-consuming 耗时的；B. meaningful 有意义的；C. usual 常见的；D. demanding 要求高的。根据下文 “He represents how an individual's small _____ can change an entire community,” said London.” 可知，每天的自行车旅行对他们来说意义重大。故选 B。

【24 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：下午 3 点，近 200 人到场祝贺梅里特“环球冒险之旅”的结束，一座巨大的奖杯被放在他的怀里。A. adventure 冒险，旅行；B. expectation 期望；C. subject 学科；D. phenomenon 现象。根据 “round-the-world” 可知，此处指环球冒险之旅。故选 A。

【25 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：起初，他的骑行距离约为 5 英里，然后是 10 到 12 英里，渐渐地，他骑行的距离越来越长。A. unexpectedly 意外地；B. immediately 立即地；C. hopefully 有希望地；D. gradually 逐渐地。根据下文 “At first, his rides were about five miles long, then 10 to 12 miles” 可知，渐渐地，他骑行的距离越来越长。故选 D。

【26 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：随着时间的推移，他开始把地球的周长想得很大。A. again 再次；

B. twice 两次; C. big 大大; D. deep 深地。骑行的距离在增加, 所以他开始把地球的周长想得很大。故选 C。

【27 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 截至 2020 年底, 他总共行驶了 21565 英里。A. obtained 获得; B. dominated 主导; C. covered 行走 (一段路程); D. revolved 旋转。根据下文 “21, 565 miles in total” 可知, 他总共行驶了 21565 英里。cover 意为 “行走一段距离”。故选 C。

【28 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 直到两名路人娜塔莉·伦敦和泰勒·普莱西蒂出现, 才计划庆祝这一目标。A. celebration 庆祝; B. delay 推迟; C. excuse 借口; D. admission 承认; 允许进入。根据下文 “To celebrate the completion” 可知, 直到两名路人娜塔莉·伦敦和泰勒·普莱西蒂出现, 才计划庆祝这一目标。故选 A。

【29 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 当梅里特骑着自行车飞快地经过时, 他们正在探望在伦敦的妈妈。A. drove 驾驶; B. flew 疾驰; C. stood 站立; 忍受; D. slid 滑。根据下文 “quickly” 可知, 梅里特骑着自行车飞快地经过。故选 B。

【30 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 然后被他的故事所吸引, 发现梅里特离完成目标只有几周的时间了, 他们问是否可以拍摄一部短片。A. speed 速度; B. bike 自行车; C. route 路线; D. story 故事。根据上文可知, 此处指他们被他的故事所吸引。故选 D。

【31 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 同上。A. cast 投掷; B. picture 想象; C. film 拍摄; D. advertise 打广告。根据 “short documentary.” 可知, film a short documentary 意为 “拍摄纪录片”。故选 C。

【32 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 伦敦说: “他代表了一个人的微小行为如何改变整个社区。” A. deeds 行为; B. destinies 命运; C. reactions 反应; D. recreations 娱乐。根据上文可知, 此处指他的行为改变了整个社区。故选 A。

【33 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 为了庆祝梅里特的自行车目标的完成, 他们秘密地印制了海报, 并将其放在几个街区的门口。A. cities 城市; B. landscapes 风景; C. houses 房子; D. blocks

街区。根据下文“on doorways”可知，此处指将其放在几个街区的门口。故选 D。

【34 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但是他们对聚集的人群感到惊讶。A. gathered 聚集；B. called 打电话；C. withdrew 撤退；D. returned 返回。根据上文“the huge crowd”可知，此处指对聚集的人群。故选 A。

【35 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：事实上，梅里特没有计划改变他的日常生活，因为它已经成为他日常生活亮点。A. quality 质量；B. burden 负担；C. highlight 亮点；D. impression 印象。根据上文可知，此处指梅里特没有计划改变他的日常生活，因为它已经受到了关注，成为他日常生活亮点。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。

Adrift (漂流) in a Sea of Green

Living in the forest of steel-and-cement structures, urbanites are impatient to embrace nature on weekends. A natural forest in ___36___ people in Sichuan province tend to spend leisure time is the Southern Sichuan Bamboo Sea in Yibin. The 120-square-kilometer Bamboo Sea is the ___37___ (large) primitive bamboo park in China.

The Bamboo Sea ___38___ (recognize) as one of the country's 10 most beautiful forests has served as a popular tourist attraction since scenes from the Oscar-winning Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon ___39___ (shoot) there. The bamboo forest got an ecotour rating when it was listed as ___40___ world-class bamboo reserve in December 2003, the fourth tourism destination in China to get the Green Globe 21 certification, allowing itself ___41___ (admire) by more people around China and worldwide.

Located in Australia, Green Globe sets the global benchmark (基准) for certification of environmentally friendly tourism sites. ___42___ (reflect) the principles for sustainable development and based on Agenda 21, the certification was approved by ___43___ (represent) of 182 countries and regions from around the world during the United Nations Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992.

Amazed ___44___ its vast expanse, Huang Tingjian, a poet from the Song Dynasty (960-1279), described it as “bamboo waves”. As Huang was an ___45___ (influence) man of letters, his

description gave rise to the forest's popular nickname — the Bamboo Sea.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文，文章主要介绍了四川宜宾的川南竹海。

【答案】36. which 37. largest 38. recognized 39. were shot 40. a 41. to be admired 42. Reflecting 43. representatives 44. at##by 45. influential

【36题详析】

考查定语从句。句意：宜宾的川南竹海是四川人休闲时喜欢去的天然森林。分析句子可知，此处是“介词+关系代词”引导的限制性定语从句，先行词是 forest，指物，关系词替代先行词在从句中作介词 in 的宾语，应用关系代词 which，故填 which。

【37题详析】

考查形容词最高级。句意：120 平方公里的竹海是中国最大的原始森林公园。结合句意及“in China”可知，此处指“中国最大的原始森林公园”，应用形容词最高级 largest，作定语修饰名词短语 primitive bamboo park，故填 largest。

【38题详析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：竹海被认为是中国十大最美丽的森林之一，自从奥斯卡获奖影片《卧虎藏龙》的取景地在这里拍摄以来，竹海一直是一个受欢迎的旅游景点。句中已有谓语“has served”，空处应填非谓语动词形式，recognize 和 The Bamboo Sea 之间是逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词 recognized 作后置定语，修饰名词短语 The Bamboo Sea，故填 recognized。

【39题详析】

考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意同上。主句是现在完成时，since 引导的时间状语从句用一般过去时，且从句主语 scenes 和从句谓语动词 shoot 之间是被动关系，故此处应用一般过去时的被动语态，从句主语表示复数意义，从句谓语复数形式，故填 were shot。

【40题详析】

考查冠词。句意：2003 年 12 月，森林公园被列为世界级竹林保护区，获得生态旅游评级，成为中国第四个获得绿色全球 21 认证的旅游目的地，使其受到更多的中国和世界人民的赞赏。reserve 是可数名词，此处泛指一个世界级竹林保护区，world-class 以辅音音素开头，应用不定冠词 a，故填 a。

【41题详析】

考查非谓语动词。句意同上。allow sb. to do sth. “允许某人做某事”，结合“by more people around China and worldwide”可知，admire 和 itself

之间是逻辑被动关系，故此处应用动词不定式的被动式，故填 **to be admired**。

【42 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该认证反映了可持续发展原则，以《21 世纪议程》为基础，在 1992 年联合国里约热内卢地球首脑会议上得到了来自世界 182 个国家和地区的代表的批准。非谓语动词 **reflect** 和逻辑主语 **the certification** 之间是主谓关系，应用现在分词形式表主动作状语，首字母应大写，故填 **Reflecting**。

【43 题详 析】

考查名词复数。句意同上。空处应填名词作介词 **by** 的宾语，**representative** “代表”，可数名词，由 **of 182 countries and regions** 可知此处应用复数形式，故填 **representatives**。

【44 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：宋朝(960- 1279)诗人黄庭坚惊叹于它的浩瀚，将其形容为“竹波”。**be amazed at/by** “对……大为惊奇”，固定搭配，故填 **at/by**。

【45 题详 析】

考查形容词。句意：由于黄庭坚是一位有影响力的文学家，他的描述为这片森林带来了一个流行的绰号——竹海。空处应填形容词作定语，修饰名词 **man**，**influential** “有影响力的”，形容词，故填 **influential**。

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，是所在学校英语广播站（**The English Broadcasting Station**）负责人。请为广播站撰写一份招募新播音员的启事，内容包括：

1. 广播站主要特色简介；
2. 申请方式和截止时间。

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。

Broadcasters Wanted

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