

安徽省巢湖市部分学校 2023-2024 学年高三下一模考试

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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

There are thousands of puzzles to choose from for you, such as jigsaw puzzles, puzzle books and more. They all have something in common: they test your skills or knowledge. Here are four of the most common:

Word puzzles

One of the most popular word puzzles — the crossword. It can be done with paper and pencil or online. Sometimes word puzzles involve finding new words within a large group of letters. This type of word puzzle is called a word search.

Word puzzles usually test your vocabulary. Knowing the language that the game is designed in is required for success, however.

Mechanical puzzles

Mechanical puzzles have pieces that must be arranged in some way. The world's best-selling puzzle, the Rubik's Cube, is a mechanical puzzle. As of 2020, over 450 million Rubik's Cubes had been sold.

Jigsaw puzzles also fall into this category. They typically involve putting pieces in the right place to form a picture. Jigsaw puzzles have from two to over 550, 000 pieces — the largest one on record.

Logic puzzles

Figuring out the solution to a logic puzzle requires careful thought rather than guessing. Sudoku and Mine Finder are examples of logic puzzles. In Mine Finder players must determine where the mines are hidden in a grid.

Math puzzles

Math puzzles involve numbers, words or objects and the use of math. Surprisingly, the ever-popular Candy Crush is classified as a math puzzle. Math skills are required for players to successfully move and match colored candies.

There are many other kinds of puzzles. But no matter which you prefer, puzzles are a great way to entertain.

1. What are the four puzzles similar to each other?

- A. Requiring too much time and energy.
- B. Examining your skills or knowledge.
- C. Requiring careful thought rather than guessing.
- D. Knowing much knowledge about a language.

2. Which one is classified as “Logic puzzle”?

- A. Mine Finder.
- B. The Rubik’s Cube.
- C. Jigsaw puzzles.
- D. Candy Crush.

3. In which section can the text be found in a magazine?

- A. Language study.
- B. Study skills.
- C. Science experiments.
- D. Entertainment.

【语篇解读】 本文为一篇应用文。文章简要介绍了四种常见的解谜游戏。

【答案】 1. B 2. A 3. D

【1 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段中 “They all have something in common: they test your skills or knowledge. (它们都有一个共同点：它们测试你的技能或知识)” 可知，四种解谜游戏的共同之处在于：它们测试你的技能或知识。故选 B 项。

【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 **Logic puzzles** 中关键句 “Sudoku and Mine Finder are examples of logic puzzles. (数独和 Mine Finder 都是逻辑谜题的例子)” 可知，Mine Finder 是逻辑谜题。故选 A。

【3 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “There are many other kinds of puzzles. But no matter which you prefer, puzzles are a great way to entertain. (还有许多其他类型的谜题。但无论你喜欢哪一种，谜题都是一种很好的娱乐方式)”

”可知，解谜游戏是一种好的娱乐方式，所以本文会出现在杂志的“娱乐”板块。故选 D。

B

Max Du won the Canada-Wide Science Fair. His project is a drone (无人机) to save people who go into cardiac (心脏的) arrest. Max got the inspiration during Christmas break last year. “I got a toy drone from my parents, but I couldn’t fly it because it is snowy.” Max said. “So I played with it at home, and it got me thinking how a drone could be used as an indoor robot that could help people.”

About 35, 000 people have cardiac arrests in Canada each year. Most of those happen outside of a hospital, of whom fewer than 10 percent survive. Max believed a drone could offer faster support and life-saving medicine, but he had to build it himself to know for sure.

Testing his drone took about six months. Max’s parents had to deal with their son’s constantly flying and crashing in the home. Every time Max would create an exciting innovation, such as an extendable arm, it would add extra weight to his drone, causing it to break apart. Then Max would have to buy all new parts. Max tested using more lightweight materials until his design was more balanced.

Through trial and error, the 14-year-old boy finally got it right. His drone can open a door handle, fly in the air and then land softly on the ground. A new extendable arm can be released to administer a shot or hand a patient lifesaving medicine. A built-in camera could directly conference with an emergency response team whose members could monitor the patient remotely.

Max plans on applying for a patent (专利) so he can make connections in the health-care industry to get it made for real. He’s spent his summer learning about artificial intelligence at California’s Stanford University as one of 32 kids selected worldwide. He’ll head next to the University of Pennsylvania to take a college-level robotics class before returning to high school in September.

4. Why did Max Du design a drone by himself?

- A. He had sympathy for those with heart attacks.
- B. He had nothing to do in Christmas holidays.
- C. He wanted use it to help his parents.
- D. He tried to make it fly in the snow.

5. What can we learn from paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. Most of the people with cardiac arrests in Canada can survive.
- B. Max's parents were unwilling to help during his drone design.
- C. It's very important to control the balance of the drone.
- D. Max's design of the extendable arm is very smooth.
6. What does paragraph 4 mainly talk about?
- A. The instructions for using the drone.
- B. The reason for applying for a patent.
- C. The process of Max's success.
- D. The functions of the new drone.
7. Which of the following can best describe Max?
- A. Considerate and brave.
- B. Talented and creative.
- C. Clever and honest.
- D. Helpful and loyal.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了一位 14 岁的少年设计用于救助心脏病人的无人机并因此获奖的故事。

【答案】4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B

【4 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段 Max 所说的话“*So I played with it at home, and it got me thinking how a drone could be used as an indoor robot that could help people.* (所以我在家里玩它，它让我思考如何将无人机用作室内机器人去帮助人们)”和第二段“*Max believed a drone could offer faster support and life-saving medicine, but he had to build it himself to know for sure.* (Max 相信无人机可以提供更快的支持和救命的药物，但他必须自己制造出来才能确定)”可知，他的无人机是用来帮助心脏骤停的病人们的，表明他很同情患有心脏病的人。故选 A。

【5 题详析】

推理判断题。由第三段“*Every time Max would create an exciting innovation, such as an extendable arm, it would add extra weight to his drone, causing it to break apart. Then Max would have to buy all new parts. Max tested using more lightweight materials until his design was more balanced.* (每次 Max 创造一个令人兴奋的创新时，比如一个可伸展的机械臂，就会给他的无人机增加额外的重量，导致它摔碎。Max 不得不买新的零件。Max

使用更轻的材料进行测试，直到他的设计更加平衡)”可知，可伸展的机械臂会给无人机增加额外的重量导致它四分五裂。Max 需要使用更轻的材料使他的设计更加平衡。由此可见，控制无人机的平衡是很重要的。故选 C。

【6 题详 析】

主旨大意题。通读第四段 “Through trial and error, the 14-year-old boy finally got it right. His drone can open a door handle, fly in the air and then land softly on the ground. A new extendable arm can be released to administer a shot or hand a patient lifesaving medicine. A built-in camera could directly conference with an emergency response team whose members could monitor the patient remotely. (经过反复试验, 这个 14 岁的男孩终于成功了。他的无人机可以打开门把手, 在空中飞行, 然后轻轻地降落在地面上。一种新型的可伸缩手臂可以被释放出来进行注射或递给病人救命的药物。内置摄像头可以直接与应急小组进行会议, 其成员可以远程监控病人)”可知, 本段的主要部分, 即第二句到第四句都是介绍 Max 的无人机的功能。因此本段主要是关于无人机的功能。故选 D。

【7 题详 析】

推理判断题。由全文所说的 Max 自己设计救助心脏病人的无人机表明 Max 很有创造力, 最后一段 “He’s spent his summer learning about artificial intelligence at California’s Stanford University as one of 32 kids selected worldwide. He’ll head next to the University of Pennsylvania to take a college-level robotics class before returning to high school in September. (作为全球 32 名被选中的孩子之一, 他整个夏天都在加州斯坦福大学学习人工智能。接下来, 他将前往宾夕法尼亚大学学习大学水平的机器人课程, 然后在 9 月份返回高中。)”说明 Max 在人工智能方面很有天赋, 所以 B 选项 “Talented and creative. (有天赋的并具有创造力的)”符合题意。故选 B。

C

Being a good parent requires providing a child with the gifts of love, attention, energy, and resources **unstintingly** over a long period of time. It involves developing a small body, but it also involves growing a child’s soul.

Parents are an enormously powerful force in the lives of children. Whether Johnny can read, whether Johnny knows right from wrong, whether Johnny is a happy, well-adjusted kid, or sad and self-destructive, has a whole lot to do with the kind of parenting Johnny has received. If Johnny’s mom and dad have been able to come through with lasting, loving attention, the chances are that

Johnny is on track to become a productive, compassionate (富有同情心的) person. If they have not, Johnny is in trouble.

Thirty years ago Chicago professor James S. Coleman showed that parental involvement mattered far more in determining school success than any quality of the formal education system. Across a wide range of subject areas, in literature, science and reading, Coleman estimated that the parent was twice as powerful as the school in determining achievement at age fourteen. Psychologist Lawrence Steinberg, who recently completed a six-year study of 20,000 teenagers in nine different communities, confirms the importance of parents. Steinberg shows that one out of three parents is “seriously disengaged” from his or her adolescent’s education, and this is the primary reason why so many American students perform below their potential and below students in other rich countries.

A weight of evidence now demonstrates obvious links between absentee parents and a wide range of behavioral and emotional problems in children. A 1997 study of 90,000 teenagers — the Add Health Project undertaken (承担) by the Carolina Population Center and the Teenage Health Program at the University of Minnesota found that youngsters are less likely to get depressed, use drugs or become involved in crime when they spent significant time with their parents. This study found that the mere physical presence of a parent in the home after school, at dinner and at bedtime significantly reduces the incidence of risky behavior among teenagers.

8. What does the underlined word “unstintingly” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Absolutely. B. Obviously.
C. Carefully. D. Generously.

9. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?

- A. Children should be taught to be successful in life.
B. Parents’ character has a deep influence on children.
C. Children are affected by many factors during the growth.
D. Parents should be strict with their children about behaviors.

10. What’s the purpose of Lawrence Steinberg’s research?

- A. To know the importance of parents’ company.
B. To find out why there are so many serious crimes.
C. To get ways to prevent teenagers’ bad behaviors.

D. To find links between parents' education and crimes.

11. What's the author's attitude towards parents' company with children?

- A. Ambiguous. B. Doubtful.
C. Favorable. D. Unclear.

【语篇解读】这是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了父母的陪伴在孩子性格养成和品质养成方面的重要性。

【答案】8. D 9. B 10. A 11. C

【8题详析】

词义猜测题。根据画线单词的后文内容“*It involves developing a small body, but it also involves growing a child's soul.* (它涉及到一个小身体发展, 但它也涉及到一个孩子的灵魂的成长)”可知, 养育孩子不仅是让孩子在身体上成长, 还有灵魂的成长。由此推知, 作为父母, 应该给予孩子在各个方面长期的、全方位的关爱。结合语境, 画线单词所在句将这些关爱比喻成“*the gifts of love, attention, energy, and resources* (爱、关注、精力和资源的礼物)”, 那么给予礼物的父母应该是慷慨大方的父母。由此推知, 画线单词 *unstintingly* 可以理解为“慷慨地”, 与选项 D “*Generously* (慷慨地)” 含义一致。故选 D 项。

【9题详析】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段中“*If Johnny's mom and dad have been able to come through with lasting, loving attention, the chances are that Johnny is on track to become a productive, compassionate person. If they have not, Johnny is in trouble.* (如果 Johnny 的父母能够给予持久、充满爱意的关注, Johnny 很有可能会成为一个富有成效、富有同情心的人。如果他们不, Johnny 就有麻烦了)”可知, Johnny 的父母在其成长过程中是否给予持久的关爱关系到他成人后的品行。由此可推知, 父母的人格力量对孩子的影响巨大。故选 B 项。

【10题详析】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段中“*Psychologist Lawrence Steinberg, who recently completed a six-year study of 20,000 teenagers in nine different communities, confirms the importance of parents.* (心理学家 Lawrence Steinberg 最近完成了一项对 9 个不同社区的 2 万名青少年进行的为期 6 年的研究, 证实了父母的重要性)”可知, 他的研究是对父母陪伴的重要性的验证。由此可推知, 他研究的目的是了解父母陪伴的重要性。故选 A 项。

【11题详析】

推理判断题。通过阅读文章内容可知，作者在文章中引用了各种专家科研数据和结论，比如第三段的“Thirty years ago Chicago professor James S. Coleman showed that parental involvement mattered far more in determining school success than any quality of the formal education system. (30年前，芝加哥大学教授 James S. Coleman 指出，在决定学校成功与否方面，父母的参与比正规教育体系的任何质量都重要得多)”、第四段的“ This study found that the mere physical presence of a parent in the home after school, at dinner and at bedtime significantly reduces the incidence of risky behavior among teenagers. (这项研究发现，仅仅是父母在放学后、晚餐和就寝时间在场，就能显著降低青少年危险行为的发生率)”等内容，都是用来证明“父母的陪伴对孩子影响很大”这一论点，即，这篇文章的中心论点。由此可推知，作者是支持父母陪伴孩子的。故选 C 项。

D

A key part of protecting endangered species is figuring out where they're living. Using environmental DNA, or eDNA, to track species isn't new. For a few years now, researchers have been using DNA in water.

Two teams of scientists — one in Denmark led by Dr Kristine Bohmann and one in the UK led by Dr Elizabeth Clare — came up with the same question at about the same time: Could they identify the animals in an area from DNA that was simply floating in the air? DNA in the air is usually so small that it would take a microscope to see it. “I thought the chances of collecting animal DNA from air would be slim though much time had been spent on it, but we moved on,” said Bohmann who was trying to think of a crazy research idea for a Danish foundation that funds far-out science.

One team collected samples from different locations at Denmark's Copenhagen Zoo, and the other at Hamerton Zoo Park in the UK. Clearly, they both chose the zoos. “We realized we have the Copenhagen Zoo,” Bohmann recalls. In fact, both the zoos in the UK and Denmark were almost like the zoos that were custom-built for the experiments: The animals in the zoos were non-native, so they really stuck out in DNA analyses. “If we detect a flamingo (火烈鸟), we're sure it's not coming from anywhere else but the zoo,” Bohmann says.

In the laboratory, by comparing their samples with examples of DNA from different animals, the scientists succeeded in identifying many different animals at the zoos.

Neither team knew that the other team was working on a similar experiment. The two were

nearing submission to a scientific journal when they discovered about the other experiment. Rather

than compete to rush out a publication first, they got in touch and decided to publish their findings as a pair. “We both thought the papers are stronger together,” says Clare.

“The next step is to figure out how to take this method into nature to track animals that are hard to spot, including endangered animals,” says Bohmann.

12. What did Bohmann initially think of the experiment?

- A. It could be a failure. B. It wouldn't take long.
C. It wasn't original. D. It would cost much.

13. Why did the scientists look for animal DNA in the zoos?

- A. They raised many rare animals there.
B. The zoos were specially built for them.
C. They could collect enough animal DNA.
D. They could recognize animals confidently.

14. How was the two teams' relationship when they learned of each other's work?

- A. Competitive. B. Inseparable.
C. Cooperative. D. Casual.

15. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Research Teams Test DNA in Nature
B. DNA in the Air Helps identify Animals
C. Different Zoos Conduct DNA Studies
D. eDNA Protects Endangered Animals

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了丹麦和英国的两个科学家小组几乎同时提出同样的问题：能否通过漂浮在空气中的 DNA 来识别该地区的动物？通过实验，他们给出肯定的【答案】，这可以帮助科学家追踪难以发现的动物，保护濒危动物。

【答案】12. A 13. D 14. C 15. B

【12 题详析】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段中 ““I thought the chances of collecting animal DNA from air would be slim though much time had been spent on it, but we moved on,” said Bohmann who was trying to think of a crazy research idea for a Danish foundation that funds far-out science.(‘我认为从空气中收集动物 DNA 的可能性很小，尽管已经花了很多时间，但我们继续前进，’ Bohmann 说，

他正在为一家资助标新立异科学的丹麦基金会想出一个疯狂的研究想法。) ”可推知, Bohmann 一开始认为从空气中收集动物 DNA 的可能性很小, 由此推知, 他一开始认为这个实验可能会失败。故选 A。

【13 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段中 “In fact, both the zoos in the UK and Denmark were almost like the zoos that were custom-built for the experiments: The animals in the zoos were non-native, so they really stuck out in DNA analyses. “If we detect a flamingo, we’re sure it’s not coming from anywhere else but the zoo,” Bohmann says.(事实上, 英国和丹麦的动物园几乎就像为实验定制的动物园: 动物园里的动物都不是本地的, 所以它们在 DNA 分析中真的很突出。 ‘如果我们发现一只火烈鸟, 我们肯定它不是来自动物园以外的任何地方, ’ Bohmann 说)” 可知, 科学家在动物园寻找 DNA 是因为动物园里的动物不是本地动物, 这样, 如果科学家根据空气中的 DNA 识别出某种动物如火烈鸟, 它们就能确认该动物来自动物园。因此, 他们能自信地识别动物。故选 D。

【14 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段 “Neither team knew that the other team was working on a similar experiment. The two were nearing submission to a scientific journal when they discovered about the other experiment. Rather than compete to rush out a publication first, they got in touch and decided to publish their findings as a pair. “We both thought the papers are stronger together,” says Clare.(两个团队都不知道另一个团队也在做类似的实验。当他们发现另一项实验时, 两人正准备向一份科学杂志投稿。他们没有争先恐后地先发表一篇论文, 而是联系了一下, 决定一起发表他们的发现。克莱尔说: ‘我们都认为论文放在一起会更有说服力。’) ”可推知, 当两个团队知道了彼此的研究工作后, 决定两个团队合作, 共同发表这一发现, 由此可知, 两个团队是合作关系。故选 C。

【15 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段 “Two teams of scientists— one in Denmark led by Dr Kristine Bohmann and one in the UK led by Dr Elizabeth Clare — came up with the same question at about the same time: Could they identify the animals in an area from DNA that was simply floating in the air? DNA in the air is usually so small that it would take a microscope to see it.(两组科学家——一组由丹麦的克里斯汀·伯曼博士领导, 另一组由英国的伊丽莎白·克莱尔博士领导——几乎在同一时间提出了同样的问题: 他们能从漂浮在空气中的 DNA 中识

别出某个地区的动物吗？空气中的 DNA 通常很小，要用显微镜才能看到)”

及下文内容可知，本文主要介绍了丹麦，英国两组科学家利用动物园空气中的 DNA 帮助识别某地区的动物，最后成功了，这可以帮助追踪和保护野生动物。B 选项“空气中的 DNA 有助于识别动物”适合作为最佳标题。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。

How to Take Effective Notes During Lectures

Effective note-taking is an active part of the learning process that requires you to get the main idea and write down its key words in your own way. 16

Prepare for the lecture in advance.

Teachers hand out outlines of their lectures before they begin. 17 It can help you focus on the difficulties you have in understanding and you will be able to ask better questions in class.

Find your style of taking notes.

18 For example, some visual learners could draw certain shapes to represent important concepts. Some people prefer writing words, and some may find it most helpful to record a lecture and listen to it while studying. You have to find the style works best for you.

19

Rather than writing complete sentences or even complete words, create a form of fast and brief writing with some signs or phrases to make note-taking easier. This will help you take notes quickly and keep up with the lecture.

Take down key points.

It is important to write down key points from the lecture. 20 Things like key ideas, definitions, and descriptive phrases can help you remember the subject. For example, if the lecture is based on a specific battle in history, try to write down the date, the major characters involved and the overall outcome of the struggle.

- A. Develop your shorthand.
- B. Write questions as you are listening.
- C. Skimming them will warm up your brain.
- D. Everything you learn may be helpful in the future.
- E. Different people may have different ways of note-taking.

F. It means you need to focus on the most meaningful information.

G. With the following tips, you can become a better lecture note-taker.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章告诉我们有效的笔记是学习过程中的一个积极部分，并讲述了如何成为一名更好的课堂笔记记录者。

【答案】16. G 17. C 18. E 19. A 20. F

【16题详析】

上文“Effective note-taking is an active part of the learning process that requires you to get the main idea and write down its key words in your own way. (有效的记笔记是学习过程中的一个积极部分，它要求你掌握主要思想，并用自己的方式写下其中的关键词。)”说明有效笔记的重要性，下文“Prepare for the lecture in advance. (提前准备讲座。)”及“Find your style of taking notes. (找到你的笔记风格。)”及“Take down key points. (记下关键点。)”说明如何成为一名更好的课堂笔记记录者的方法，空格处承上启下，告诉我们通过下面的【提示】，可以成为一名更好的课堂笔记记录者。因此推断G项“有了以下技巧，你就可以成为一个更好的课堂笔记记录者。”符合语境。故选G项。

【17题详析】

上文“Teachers hand out outlines of their lectures before they begin. (老师们在上课前分发讲稿提纲。)”及下文“It can help you focus on the difficulties you have in understanding and you will be able to ask better questions in class. (它可以帮助你专注于理解中遇到的困难，你将能够在课堂上提出更好的问题。)”空格处承上启下，C项的“them”与上文“lectures”一致，讲的是同一话题，说明老师发完演讲稿后应该浏览它们，这样可以热身。因此推断C项“浏览它们会使你的大脑变得活跃起来。”符合语境，下文解释了这样做的好处。故选C项。

【18题详析】

上边小标题“Find your style of taking notes. (找到你的笔记风格。)”及下文“For example, some visual learners could draw certain shapes to represent important concepts. Some people prefer writing words, and some may find it most helpful to record a lecture and listen to it while studying. (例如，一些视觉学习者可以绘制某些形状来表示重要概念。有些人喜欢写单词，有些人可能会发现在学习的时候录制一节课并听它最有帮助。)”空格处位于段首句承接下文，说明不同的人可能有不同的记笔记方式，下文具体解释了这种说法。故选E项。

【19题详析】

下文“Rather than writing complete sentences or even complete words, create a form of fast and

brief writing with some signs or phrases to make note-taking easier. This will help you take notes quickly and keep up with the lecture. (不要写完整的句子, 甚至是完整的单词, 而是用一些符号或短语创造一种快速、简短的写作形式, 以便于记笔记。这将帮助你快速记笔记并跟上讲座。)”说明如何速记, 所以空处作为这一小段的标题, 应该概括主旨, A项“发展你的速记。”正好符合。故选A项。

【20题详析】

上文“*It is important to write down key points from the lecture. (写下讲座的要点很重要。)*”及下文“*Things like key ideas, definitions, and descriptive phrases can help you remember the subject. (关键想法、定义和描述性短语可以帮助你记住主题。)*”空格处承上启下, F项的“*It*”与上文一致, 讲的是同一话题, 说明写下要点很重要, 下文紧接着说明了什么是重要信息。所以F“*这意味着你需要专注于最有意义的信息。*”符合。故选F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。

As an only child, Nicole Renae often felt lonely in her youth. But that all changed when she turned ten. For her birthday, Renae’s grandmother 21 her with an adorable gray 22 named Chloe.

From the very start, the two were 23. “She was my best friend,” Renae said. Every ounce of love Renae gave, the little dog returned tenfold.

But when Renae was 14, her father 24 a new job that came with a shocking warning: He’d be working at home, and the house needed to 25 noise disturbance.

“Chloe was very noisy,” Renae said. “I was just a kid, so I didn’t have any 26 in the matter. I didn’t want to 27 my dog. I just felt so sick and 28 about it. With no easier option, the family sent Chloe to a humane society.

29, Renae grew up, got married, and had a child of her own. But her family didn’t feel quite complete. Remembering the 30 that having a dog had brought her as a kid, Renae wanted her daughter to 31 the same. She had it in her mind that she would 32 a puppy, but then one day she saw a post on a social media platform about a 33 dog that needed a new home. The dog in the photograph looked a lot like Chloe —she was even named Chloe. In an instant it was 34: She would adopt this older dog.

When she met Chloe, the dog seemed so familiar. And Chloe appeared to feel the same _____ 35 _____ about Renae. Soon Renae cried with excitement because she felt so lucky to have Chloe again.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 21. A. offered | B. showed | C. surprised | D. treated |
| 22. A. cat | B. pig | C. chicken | D. puppy |
| 23. A. unfriendly | B. inseparable | C. disharmonious | D. impolite |
| 24. A. got | B. quit | C. assigned | D. approved |
| 25. A. be free of | B. be available for | C. be suitable for | D. be tired of |
| 26. A. idea | B. choice | C. alternative | D. suggestion |
| 27. A. make up for | B. break away from | C. give in to | D. get rid of |
| 28. A. delighted | B. sad | C. confused | D. embarrassed |
| 29. A. Over time | B. On time | C. At times | D. At a time |
| 30. A. sorrow | B. satisfaction | C. confusion | D. joy |
| 31. A. experience | B. assume | C. wonder | D. observe |
| 32. A. decorate | B. adopt | C. purchase | D. borrow |
| 33. A. junior | B. prior | C. senior | D. young |
| 34. A. decided | B. responded | C. recovered | D. attached |
| 35. A. direction | B. appearance | C. way | D. phenomenon |

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲的是一位孤单的小姑娘 Renae 在十岁那年得到了她最珍贵的生日礼物——一条可爱的小狗 Chloe，小狗陪伴她度过了一段美好的儿时时光，后来由于父亲要换工作，Renae 不得不与小狗分开。Renae 长大成家有了自己的女儿，因为依旧记得儿时小狗带给自己的快乐，所以希望自己的女儿也能像自己那样拥有一条可爱的小狗，于是一切仿佛冥冥注定，Renae 为女儿领养的老狗恰恰是自己儿时密不可分的老朋友 Chloe。

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

【21 题详析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在 Renae 的生日那天，她的祖母给了她一个惊喜：一只可爱的灰色小狗，名叫 Chloe。A. offered 提供；B. showed 展示；C. surprised 给……惊喜；D. treated 对待。前文提到 “For her birthday (在她生日那天)”

”，说明她的祖母是给了她一个生日的惊喜。故选 C。

【22 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在 Renae 的生日那天，她的祖母给了她一个惊喜：一只可爱的灰色小狗，名叫 Chloe。A. cat 猫；B. pig 猪；C. chicken 鸡；D. puppy 狗。后文提到 “the little dog returned tenfold (小狗十倍还回来)”，由此判断，Renae 生日时收到了一只小狗作为生日礼物。故选 D。

【23 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：从一开始，这两个就形影不离。A. unfriendly 不友好；B. inseparable 形影不离的；C. disharmonious 不和谐的；D. impolite 不礼貌的。后文提到 “Every ounce of love Renae gave, the little dog returned tenfold. (Renae 给予的每一分爱，小狗都会回报十倍)”，由此判断，小狗和女孩的关系很密切。故选 B。

【24 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但是当 Renae 14 岁的时候，她的父亲得到了一份新工作，随之而来的是一个令人震惊的警告：他将在家里工作，并且房子需要没有噪音干扰。A. got 得到；B. quit 停止；C. assigned 分派；D. approved 同意。后文提到 “a new job (一份新的工作)”，说明父亲得到了新的工作。故选 A。

【25 题详 析】

考查形容词短语辨析。句意：但是当 Renae 14 岁的时候，她的父亲得到了一份新工作，随之而来的是一个令人震惊的警告：他将在家里工作，并且房子需要没有噪音干扰。A. be free of 没有，远离；B. be available for 可用于；C. be suitable for 适合于……D. be tired of 对……感到疲倦。根据后文 “Chloe was very noisy (Chloe 很吵闹)” 以及 “With no easier option, the family sent Chloe to a humane society. (没有更容易的选择，这家人把 Chloe 送到了动物保护协会)” 可知，吵闹的 Chloe 被送到了动物保护协会，说明父亲需要一个安静的工作环境。故选 A。

【26 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在这件事上，我没有任何选择，尽管我不想与我的小狗分开。A. idea 想法，观点；B. choice 选择；C. alternative 替代物；D. suggestion 建议。后文提到 “With no easier option, the family sent Chloe to a humane society. (没有更容易的选择，这家人把 Chloe 送到了动物保护协会)”，因为爸爸需要一个安静的工作环境，Chloe 不得被送往动物保护协会，这对于 14 岁的 Renae 来讲没有其他的选择。故选 B。

【27 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我不想和我的小狗分开。A. make up for 弥补；B. break away from 脱离，放弃；C. give in to 屈服于；D. get rid of 除去，摆脱。根据后文“With no easier option, the family sent Chloe to a humane society. (没有更容易的选择，这家人把 Chloe 送到了动物保护协会)”可知，小狗最终被送走了，所以是女孩不想与小狗分开。故选 D。

【28 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我只是觉得很难受，很难过。A. delighted 高兴的；B. sad 难过的；C. confused 困惑的；D. embarrassed 尴尬的。前文提到“I just felt so sick (我只是觉得很难受)”，说明 Renae 和小狗 Chloe 分开的时候是非常难过的。故选 B。

【29 题详 析】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：随着时间的推移，Renae 长大了，结婚了，有了自己的孩子。A. Over time 随着时间的推移；B. On time 准时；C. At times 有时；偶尔；D. At a time 一次。后文提到“Renae grew up, got married, and had a child of her own. (Renae 长大了，结婚了，有了自己的孩子)”，由此判断，随着时间的过去，Renae 慢慢长大，并走过了人生的不同阶段。故选 A。

【30 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：回忆起小时候养狗给她带来的快乐，Renae 希望她的女儿也能体验到同样的快乐。A. sorrow 痛苦；B. satisfaction 满足；C. confusion 困惑；D. joy 快乐。前文提到“*She was my best friend (她是我最好的朋友)*”，由此判断，Renae 在小狗的陪伴下获得了许多的快乐。故选 D。

【31 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：回忆起小时候养狗给她带来的快乐，Renae 希望她的女儿也能体验到同样的快乐。A. experience 体验；B. assume 假设；C. wonder 好奇；D. observe 观察。后文提到“*the same (同样的)*”，由此判断，Renae 也希望自己的女儿能体验到自己童年时和狗狗在一起的愉快经历。故选 A。

【32 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她本来想收养一只小狗，但有一天她在社交媒体平台上看到了一条关于一只年老的狗需要新家的帖子。A. decorate 装饰；B. adopt 收养；C. purchase 购买；D. borrow 借。后文提到“*She would adopt this older dog. (她将收养这只年老的狗狗)*”，由此判断，Renae 本来想收养一只小狗狗的。故选 B。

【33 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她本来想收养一只小狗，但有一天她在社交媒体平台上看到了一条关于一只年老的狗需要新家的帖子。A. junior 年龄较小的；B. prior 优先的；C. senior 年老的；D. young 年轻的。后文提到“The dog in the photograph looked a lot like Chloe—she was even named Chloe. (照片中的狗看起来很像 Chloe——她甚至被命名为 Chloe)”，随着时间的推移，Renae 长大了，小狗也会变老，而这只小狗长得十分像 Chloe，因此她看到的应该是一只年老的狗需要被收养的帖子。故选 C。

【34 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她立刻决定：她要收养这只老狗。A. decided 决定；B. responded 反应；C. recovered 恢复；D. attached 附上。后文提到“*She would adopt this older dog. (她要收养这只年老的狗狗)*”，由此判断，Renae 看到狗狗之后就立刻决定要收养它。故选 A。

【35 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Chloe 似乎对 Renae 也有同样的感觉。A. direction 方向；B. appearance 外表；C. way 方式；D. phenomenon 氛围。前文提到“*When she met Chloe, the dog seemed so familiar. (当她见到 Chloe 的时候，狗狗似乎非常熟悉)*”，且后文提到“*Soon Renae cried with excitement because she felt so lucky to have Chloe again. (不久，Renae 兴奋地哭了起来，因为她觉得再次拥有 Chloe 是多么幸运)*”，由此判断，再次见面的他们都感到非常熟悉彼此，Chloe 对 Renae 也有同样熟悉的感觉，固定短语 *feel the same way* 表示“有同样的感觉”。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。

Imperial Mountain Resort in Chengde used to be the resort of emperors of Qing Dynasty. Situated in the city of Chengde in northeastern Hebei Province, the resort is 36 (convenient) accessible by either train or long-distance bus. And the resort, 37 constructions started in 1703 and took 89 years to complete, is regarded as one of China's four famous gardens.

Surrounded by lakes, forest and mountains, it is China's 38 (large) existing imperial garden and the former summer capital of the Qing Dynasty, 39 (cover) an area of 5.64 million square meters. The size of Chengde Summer Resort is as big as that of the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace 40 (combine). The 10-km-long wall around it winds its way through plains and high mountains 41 the Great Wall.

The resort and the 12 Buddhist temples at its periphery (外围) were built during the Qing Dynasty. It served as the second political center of the Qing imperial court _____42_____ the emperors of the early Qing Dynasty often spent their summers there, conducting state _____43_____ (affair) and engaging in important political activities. The resort and its outer temples and palaces have made Chengde _____44_____ famous historical and cultural city, and one of China's leading scenic spots. The Imperial Resort _____45_____ (list) in the directory of the world's cultural heritages in 1994.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。介绍了承德避暑山庄的基本情况。

【答案】36. conveniently 37. whose 38. largest 39. covering 40. combined
41. like 42. and 43. affairs 44. a 45. was listed

【36题详析】

考查副词。句意：该度假村位于河北省承德市，坐火车或长途汽车都很方便。此空修饰形容词 accessible “可得到的、可利用的”，应使用副词，故填 conveniently。

【37题详析】

考查关系代词。句意：景区始建于1703年，历时89年建成，是中国四大名园之一。分析句子结构可知，前后逗号中间部分为非限制性定语从句，先行词 resort 与 constructions 之间存在所属关系，应使用关系代词 whose，故填 whose。

【38题详析】

考查形容词最高级。句意：湖林山环抱，是中国现存最大的皇家园林，曾是清朝夏都，占地564万平方米。根据语义可知，其面积是最大的皇家园林，应使用形容词的最高级形式，故填 largest。

【39题详析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：湖林山环抱，是中国现存最大的皇家园林，曾是清朝夏都，占地564万平方米。分析句子结构可知，后半句为非谓语，主句的主语 it 与动词 cover “占据”之间存在主动关系，应使用现在分词作伴随状语，故填 covering。

【40题详析】

考查名词。句意：承德避暑山庄的规模相当于紫禁城和颐和园的总和。本句已有动词 is，且空处没有连词，所以空处需用非谓语动词；空处动词与空前名词之间是被动关系，所以空处需用过去分词作后置定语。故填 combined。

【41题详析】

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