

# 江苏省南京市六校联合体 2023-2024 学年高一下学期 4 月期中英语试题

第一部分 听力 (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

Everyone has unique needs and preferences, and individual sleep requirements are no different. However, the amount of sleep you need per night is mainly determined by your age.

Official recommendations for the length of a person's sleep are broken down by age group:

Older adults (65+): 7-8 hours

Adults (18-64 years): 7-9 hours

Teenagers (14-17 years): 8-10 hours

School children (6-13 years): 9-11 hours

Preschoolers (3-5 years): 10-13 hours (including naps)

Toddlers (1-2 years): 11-14 hours (including naps)

Infants (4-12 months): 12-15 hours (including naps)

Newborns (0-3 months): 14-17 hours

However, some people might need more or less sleep than is generally recommended, depending on the following factors.

### **Genetic makeup**

Your genetics are an important factor in how many hours of sleep you need per night.

For example, those with one specific genetic mutation (基因突变) need only around 6 hours, whereas people without it require about 8 hours, on average.

### **Sleep quality**

The quality of your sleep can also affect how much you need.

If your sleep quality is poor, you may find that you still feel tired after getting what should be considered enough.

Therefore, it's not only important to focus on sleeping long enough but also on sleeping well

enough. If you often feel like you aren't sleeping well or are extremely tired and don't know why, it's a good idea to check in with your healthcare provider.

21. What is the main reason for the amount of sleep we need per night?

- A. Sleep quality.                      B. Genetics.                      C. Our age.                      D. Our eating habits.

22. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. All the school children need to sleep for 9 to 11 hours.  
B. If you feel tired, please consult your healthcare provider.  
C. Those with genetic mutation only need to sleep around 6 hours.  
D. Due to poor sleep quality, you feel tired though you've slept enough.

23. Where does this passage most probably come from?

- A. A travel brochure.                      B. A health magazine.  
C. A fashion website.                      D. A sports newspaper.

【答案】21. C    22. D    23. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。短文介绍了不同年龄的睡眠时间长度。然而，有些人可能需要比通常建议的更多或更少的睡眠，这取决于以下因素。

【21题详析】细节理解题。根据第一段“However, the amount of sleep you need per night is mainly determined by your age.”（然而，你每晚需要的睡眠时间主要取决于你的年龄。）可知，我们的年龄是我们每晚需要多少睡眠的主要原因。故选C项。

【22题详析】细节理解题。根据 Sleep quality 中的“If your sleep quality is poor, you may find that you still feel tired after getting what should be considered enough.”（如果你的睡眠质量很差，你可能会发现你在得到应该被认为足够的东西后仍然感到疲倦）可知，由于睡眠质量差，你虽然睡得够了，但还是觉得很累。故选D项。

【23题详析】推理判断题。根据第一段“Everyone has unique needs and preferences, and individual sleep requirements are no different. However, the amount of sleep you need per night is mainly determined by your age.”（每个人都有独特的需求和偏好，个人的睡眠需求也没有什么不同。然而，你每晚需要的睡眠时间主要取决于你的年龄。）和根据“However, some people might need more or less sleep than is generally recommended, depending on the following factors.”（然而，有些人可能需要比通常建议的更多或更少的睡眠，这取决于以下因素。）可知，短文主要来自健康杂志。故选B项。

**B**

When my son Ryan was six years old and in first grade, his teacher, Nancy, talked to his class about developing countries and how they could help people, particularly children, in other parts of the world. She explained that besides not having toys or enough food, some of them didn't even have clean water. For these children sitting in their comfortable classroom in Kemptville, Ontario, the idea of children not having any toys, or enough food or water, had a huge impact.

The principal had distributed a list that showed the costs of buying supplies in developing countries. A penny would buy a pencil, a dollar a hot meal, two dollars a blanket. Seventy dollars would buy a well. When Ryan heard people died because they didn't have clean water, he was deeply affected. He came home that day and insisted he needed seventy dollars for class.

Mark and I discussed it, then explained to Ryan that seventy dollars was a lot of money. If he was really interested in doing something, however, he could earn it. He happily agreed, so we put an old cookie tin on top of the refrigerator and started giving him chores. He did chores for the neighbours and his grandparents, too. After four months, Ryan was nearing his goal.

In April 1998 we went for our meeting with WaterCan, a Canadian nonprofit organization providing clean water to people in developing countries. And Ryan brought his cookie tin full of money. Nicole, the director, and Helen, her assistant, thanked him and told him how important his donation was. Then they told us it would cost a lot more than \$70 to build a well—in fact, it would cost \$2,000.

Ryan wasn't concerned and replied simply, "That's okay. I'll just do more chores!" News about what Ryan was doing got out, and soon we were getting calls from the media. When the Ottawa Citizen did a story on Ryan's well, we began to receive donations at least once a week. People from all over were catching Ryan's dream and were inspired to give.

24. What inspired Ryan to help kids in developing countries?

- A. Parents' support.
- B. Ryan's warm heart.
- C. The principal's list.
- D. Nancy's explanation.

25. What did Ryan decide to do to help the kids?

- A. He planned to donate 70\$ to a charity.
- B. He intended to pay for a well for the kids.
- C. He desired to purchase hot meals for the kids.

高级中学名校试卷

D. He wanted to buy blankets and pencils for the kids.

26. What happened after the Ottawa Citizen did a story on Ryan's well?

A. Donations were received once a month.

B. People were inspired to give a helping hand.

C. Ryan did more chores and donated more money.

D. The media called Ryan and his family frequently.

27. What's the suitable title for the passage?

A. Ryan's Well of Life.

B. A Joint Effort.

C. A Warm-hearted Kid.

D. Kids in Need.

【答案】24. D    25. B    26. B    27. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了加拿大男孩 Ryan 通过自己的努力帮助非洲小孩喝上干净的水的故事。

【24 题详析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*She explained that besides not having toys or enough food, some of them didn't even have clean water. For these children sitting in their comfortable classroom in Kemptville, Ontario, the idea of children not having any toys, or enough food or water, had a huge impact.* (她解释说,除了没有玩具或足够的食物,他们中的一些人甚至没有干净的水。对于这些坐在安大略省肯普特维尔舒适教室里的孩子来说,孩子们没有任何玩具,没有足够的食物或水的想法产生了巨大的影响。)”可知, Ryan 的老师 Nancy 对发展中国家的解释激励了他帮助发展中国家的孩子。故选 D。

【25 题详析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*Seventy dollars would buy a well. When Ryan heard people died because they didn't have clean water, he was deeply affected. He came home that day and insisted he needed seventy dollars for class. (70 美元可以买一口井。当 Ryan 听说有人因为没有干净的水而死亡时,他深受影响。那天他回到家,坚持说他需要 70 美元给班级。)*”以及下文 *When the Ottawa Citizen did a story on Ryan's well* (当《渥太华公民报》报道 Ryan 的水井时)”可知, Ryan 决定为孩子们买一口井。故选 B。

【26 题详析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“*When the Ottawa Citizen did a story on Ryan's well, we began to receive donations at least once a week. People from all over were catching Ryan's dream and were inspired to give.* (当《渥太华公民报》报道瑞安的水井时,我们开始每周至少收到一次捐款。来自世界各地的人们受到鼓舞,纷纷伸出援手帮助 Ryan 实现他的梦想。)”可知,《渥太华公民报》报道了 Ryan 的水井后,人们受到鼓舞伸出援手。故选 B。

【27 题详 析】主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“When my son Ryan was six years old and in first grade, his teacher, Nancy, talked to his class about developing countries and how they could help people, particularly children, in other parts of the world. (当我的儿子 Ryan 六岁上一年级时, 他的老师 Nancy 向全班同学讲述了发展中国家以及它们如何帮助世界其他地区的人们, 尤其是儿童。)”可知, 本文主要讲的是六岁的孩子 Ryan 如何帮助发展中国家的人的故事。由下文可知, Ryan 通过自己的努力帮助非洲孩子修建水井, 让他们喝上干净水。A 项“Ryan’s Well of Life.”最能概括本文主旨。故选 A。

C

Artificial intelligence (AI) is showing promise in earthquake prediction, challenging the long-held belief that it is impossible. Researchers at the University of Texas, Austin, have developed an AI algorithm (算法) that correctly predicted 70% of earthquakes a week in advance during a trial in China and provided accurate strength calculations for the predicted earthquakes.

The research team believes their method succeeded because they stuck with a relatively simple machine learning approach. The AI was provided with a set of statistical features based on the team’s knowledge of earthquake physics, and then instructed to train itself using a five-year database of earthquake recordings. Once trained, the AI provided its prediction by listening for signs of incoming earthquakes within the background rumblings (隆隆声) in the Earth.

This work is clearly a milestone in research for AI-driven earthquake prediction. “You don’t see earthquakes coming,” explains Alexandros Savvaidis, a senior research scientist who leads the Texas Seismological Network Program (TexNet). “It’s a matter of milliseconds, and the only thing you can control is how prepared you are. Even with the 70% accuracy, that’s a huge result and could help minimize economic and human losses and has the potential to remarkably improve earthquake preparation worldwide.”

While it is unknown whether the same approach will work at other locations, the researchers are confident that their AI algorithm could produce more accurate predictions if used in areas with reliable earthquake tracking networks. The next step is to test artificial intelligence in Texas, since UT’s Bureau TexNet has 300 earthquake stations and over six years worth of continuous records, making it an ideal location for these purposes.

Eventually, the authors hope to combine the system with physics-based models. This strategy could prove especially important where data is poor or lacking. “That may be a long way off, but

many advances such as this one, taken together, are what moves science forward,” concludes Scott Tinker, the bureau’s director.

28. How does the AI predict earthquakes?

- A. By identifying data from the satellites.
- B. By analyzing background sounds in the Earth.
- C. By modeling data based on earthquake recordings.
- D. By monitoring changes in the Earth’s magnetic field.

29. What does Alexandros Savvaidis intend to show in paragraph3?

- A. The ways to reduce losses in earthquakes.
- B. The importance of preparing for earthquakes.
- C. The significance of developing the AI prediction.
- D. The limitation of AI algorithms in earthquake prediction.

30. What does the follow-up research focus on?

- A. Conducting tests in different locations.
- B. Applying the AI approach to other fields.
- C. Building more earthquake stations in Texas.
- D. Enlarging the database to train the calculation accuracy.

31. Which words can best describe the earthquake-predicting technology?

- A. Stable but outdated.
- B. Effective but costly.
- C. Potential and economical.
- D. Advanced and promising.

【答案】28. B    29. C    30. A    31. D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 AI 成功预测了地震发生。

【28 题详析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The AI was provided with a set of statistical features based on the team’s knowledge of earthquake physics, and then instructed to train itself using a five-year database of earthquake recordings. Once trained, the AI provided its prediction by listening for signs of incoming earthquakes within the background rumblings (隆隆声) in the Earth. (人工智能根据团队的地震物理知识获得了一组统计特征，然后被指示使用五年的地震记录数据库进行自我训练。经过训练后，人工智能通过在地球上隆隆作响的背景中倾听即将到来的地震的迹象来提供预测)”可知，AI 是通过分析地球的背景声音来进行预测的。故选 B 项。

## 高级中学名校试卷

【29 题详析】推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*This work is clearly a milestone in research for AI-driven earthquake prediction.....Even with the 70% accuracy, that’s a huge result and could help minimize economic and human losses and has the potential to remarkably improve earthquake preparation worldwide.*”(这项工作显然是人工智能驱动地震预测研究的一个里程碑.....即使有 70%的准确率,这也是一个巨大的结果,有助于最大限度地减少经济和人员损失,并有可能显著改善全球的地震准备工作)可知,这项工作显然是人工智能驱动地震预测研究中的一个里程碑。由此推知, Alexandros Savvaidis 旨在说明开发人工智能预测地震的重要性。故选 C 项。

【30 题详析】细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*The next step is to test artificial intelligence in Texas, since UT’s Bureau TexNet has 300 earthquake stations and over six years worth of continuous records, making it an ideal location for these purposes.*”(下一步是在得克萨斯州测试人工智能,因为 UT 的 TexNet 局有 300 个地震站和超过六年的连续记录,使其成为实现这些目的的理想地点)可知,研究人员接下来是在得克萨斯州测试人工智能,因为德州大学的地震监测网络局拥有 300 个地震台和超过六年的连续记录,这使其成为这些目的的理想地点。由此可知,后续研究的关注点是在不同地点进行测试。故选 A 项。

【31 题详析】推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*This work is clearly a milestone in research for AI-driven earthquake prediction*”(这项工作显然是人工智能驱动地震预测研究的一个里程碑)以及“*Even with the 70% accuracy, that’s a huge result and could help minimize economic and human losses and has the potential to remarkably improve earthquake preparation worldwide.*”(即使有 70%的准确率,这也是一个巨大的结果,有助于最大限度地减少经济和人员损失,并有可能显著改善全球的地震准备工作)可知, AI 在地震预测方面的应用是一个里程碑式的研究成果。该技术可以帮助减少经济和人力损失,并有望显著改善全球地震预防工作。由此推知,该地震预测技术是富有开创性和前景很好的。故选 D 项。

### D

A recent global study, which surveyed 10,000 young people from 10 countries, showed that nearly 60 percent of them were extremely worried about the future state of the planet. The report also showed that nearly half of the respondents (受访者) said that such distress affected them daily, and three-quarters agreed with the statement that “the future is frightening.” This, and many other studies, show clearly that climate change is not just a threat to the environment. It also poses a very real threat to our mental health.

Psychologists have classified these feelings of sadness, distress, and worry about the current climate emergency as eco-anxiety. According to the Climate Psychology Alliance, eco-anxiety is defined as the “intense physical and mental discomfort in response to dangerous changes in the climate system.”

Eco-anxiety doesn’t just affect young people. It also affects researchers who work in climate and ecological science, burdened by the reality discovered in their findings, and it affects the poor people across the globe, who hopelessly bear the harmful impacts of climate breakdown.

In recent years, we’ve seen wildfires tear through Canada and Greece, and summer floods destroy regions in Pakistan that are home to nearly 33 million people. Studies have shown that those impacted by air pollution and rising temperatures are more likely to experience mental distress.

The cause of this mental distress is absolutely external. According to Caroline Hickman, a researcher on eco-anxiety from the University of Bath, anyone experiencing these emotions is displaying entirely natural and rational reactions to the climate crisis. Her suggestion? Take eco-anxiety as a tool for good—as an emotion that can urge people to act in protection of our planet.

This is why, in 2024, we will also see more people around the world join the fight for climate justice and apply for jobs that seek sustainable development. Eco-anxiety is not something we will defeat with therapy—we will solve it by taking action.

32. What does the underlined word “distress” in paragraph1 mean?

- A. Shock.                                      B. Anxiety.                                      C. Fear.                                      D. Anger.

33. What is eco-anxiety according to the Climate Psychology Alliance?

- A. It is a strong reaction to the natural disasters.  
B. It is a kind of mental disease for the young people.  
C. It is a physical and mental discomfort when we meet difficulties.  
D. It is a strong physical and mental discomfort for the dangerous climate changes.

34. What is mainly talked about in paragraph3?

- A. The process of eco-anxiety.                                      B. The impact of eco-anxiety.  
C. The causes of eco-anxiety.                                      D. The benefits of eco-anxiety.

35. What’s the approach to solving eco-anxiety according to Caroline Hickman?



## 高级中学名校试卷

A. Defeat it with a therapy.

B. Just wait for a good solution.

C. Join the fight for climate justice.

earth.

D. Use it to urge people to protect our

【答案】32. B 33. D 34. B 35. D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。气候变化不仅威胁我们所居住的环境，它还对我们的情绪健康构成了非常现实的威胁。本文主要介绍了“生态焦虑”，并分析了它的影响以及应对策略。

【32题详析】词义猜测题。根据第一段中的“A recent global study, which surveyed 10,000 young people from 10 countries, showed that nearly 60 percent of them were extremely worried about the future state of the planet. (最近的一项全球研究对来自10个国家的10000名年轻人进行了调查，结果显示，近60%的年轻人对地球的未来状况极为担忧。)”可知，调查结果显示，有近60%的年轻人对地球的未来状况极为担忧。划线词所在的名词短语 such distress 指的就是“这样的担忧”，故 distress 与上文的 worried 词义接近，意为“担忧；焦虑”。故选 B。

【33题详析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“According to the Climate Psychology Alliance, eco-anxiety is defined as the “intense physical and mental discomfort in response to dangerous changes in the climate system.”(根据气候心理学联盟 (Climate Psychology Alliance) 的说法，生态焦虑被定义为“对气候系统危险变化的强烈身体和精神不适。)”可知，生态焦虑指的是人们对于危险的气候变化产生的一种强烈的身体和精神不适。故选 D。

【34题详析】主旨大意题。根据第三段内容 Eco-anxiety doesn't just affect young people. It also affects researchers who work in climate and ecological science, burdened by the reality discovered in their findings, and it affects the poor people across the globe, who hopelessly bear the harmful impacts of climate breakdown. (生态焦虑不仅影响年轻人。它还影响了从事气候和生态科学工作的研究人员，他们背负着调查结果中发现的现实，并影响了全球各地的穷人，他们无可救药地承受着气候崩溃的有害影响。)”可知，第3段主要讨论了生态焦虑的影响。故选 B。

【35题详析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段内容“According to Caroline Hickman, a researcher on eco-anxiety from the University of Bath, anyone experiencing these emotions is displaying entirely natural and rational reactions to the climate crisis. Her suggestion? Take eco-anxiety as a tool for good—as an emotion that can urge people to act in protection of our planet. (根据巴斯大学 (University of Bath) 研究生态焦虑的研究人员卡罗琳·希克曼 (Caroline Hickman) 的说法，任何经历过这种情绪的人都会对气候危机表现出完全自然和理性的反应。她的建议？将生态焦虑作为一种有益的工具，作为一种情感，可以敦促人们采取行动保护我们的星球。)”

## 高级中学名校试卷

可知，根据卡罗琳·希克曼的说法，解决生态焦虑的方法是用它来敦促人们保护我们的地球。  
故选 D。

### 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。

On an Arctic island, an enormous vault (保险库) has been built deep underground. Like any bank vault, it holds treasures. \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ This vault holds seeds from food crops around the world.

The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is in Norway. It is a seed bank, a place to store and protect seeds. More than 800 thousand different seed samples rest here. All are dried and kept in temperature- and moisture-controlled conditions. \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_

Many nations have their own seed banks, too. One main purpose is to make sure that even if crops fail, there will still be seeds for farmers to plant.

\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ Loss of diversity can cause problems. That was made clear in Ireland in the 1840s. People grew and ate just one kind of potato, which had no defense when a disease struck. The potato crops failed, and one million people died as a result.

Seeds hold information for scientists. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ They might grow into plants that can resist pests and disease. They might grow where other plants can't. Even the seeds of an invasive plant like kudzu are saved in seed banks. Perhaps scientists will find out their use someday.

A nation commonly has more than one seed bank. Still, a backup plan is a good idea. Floods, fires, war, and other disasters can destroy storehouses of precious seeds. \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ The seeds come from all over the world, and they belong to everyone, not just one nation.

- A. But you won't find precious jewels or metals here.
- B. That's why the Svalbard Global Seed Vault was created.
- C. Another main purpose of seed banks is to protect diversity.
- D. The seeds of plants that are no longer farmed may be useful.
- E. They will still have seeds to plant, crops to grow, and food to eat.
- F. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is nicknamed the Doomsday Vault.
- G. This means the air in the vault stays dry and the temperature is always the same.

【答案】36. A    37. G    38. C    39. D    40. B

## 高级中学名校试卷

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了在北极的一个岛屿上的保险库中存放着世界各地粮食作物的种子。

【36题详析】根据上文“Like any bank vault, it holds treasures”（就像任何银行保险库一样，这里存放着宝藏）根据下文“This vault holds seeds from food crops around the world.”（这个地窖存放着世界各地粮食作物的种子）可知，保险库里没有珍贵的珠宝或金属，而是种子。故A选项“但你不会在这里找到珍贵的珠宝或金属”切题。故选A项。

【37题详析】根据上文“All are dried and kept in temperature- and moisture-controlled conditions.”（所有的都被干燥并保存在温度和湿度控制的条件下）可知，选项承接上文说明温度和湿度的问题，进一步解释上文。故G选项“这意味着地窖里的空气保持干燥，温度始终保持不变”切题。故选G项。

【38题详析】根据下文“Loss of diversity can cause problems.”（多样性的丧失会带来问题）可知，保险库的目的之一就是保护种子的多样性。故C选项“种子库的另一个主要目的是保护多样性”切题。故选C项。

【39题详析】根据下文“They might grow into plants that can resist pests and disease. They might grow where other plants can't.”（它们可能会长成能够抵抗病虫害的植物。它们可以生长在其他植物不能生长的地方。）可知，选项承接下文说明不再耕种的种子的作用。故D选项“不再耕种的植物的种子可能有用”切题。故选D项。

【40题详析】根据上文“Floods, fires, war, and other disasters can destroy storehouses of precious seeds.”（洪水、火灾、战争和其他灾难会摧毁储存珍贵种子的仓库）可知，这就是斯瓦尔巴群岛全球种子库建立的原因。故B选项“这就是斯瓦尔巴群岛全球种子库建立的原因”切题。故选B项。

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

#### 第一节 完形填空 (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 a child, I'd spent entire afternoons \_\_\_41\_\_\_ new worlds in my mind and giving life to \_\_\_42\_\_\_ in my stories I wished could be my friends. I'd written myself into my favorite stories so I could be part of them. Writing was a part of me; it was who I was.

However, in high school I \_\_\_43\_\_\_ with writer's block. By the time I was in college, I'd stopped writing entirely, \_\_\_44\_\_\_ the dream remained. I wanted to \_\_\_45\_\_\_ a novel one day. It was then that I read an interview with the Belgian writer Amélie Nothomb. She said she'd

高级中学名校试卷

go crazy if she didn't write; she needed to do it to stay \_\_\_46\_\_\_. Her words made me feel \_\_\_47\_\_\_. She was telling me that I wasn't really a writer.

Or so I thought. I tried again, and it was like feeling the sun on my skin, or hearing snow lightly fall. I hadn't realized it, but I hadn't really been happy until I \_\_\_48\_\_\_ my pen again. Writing was in my blood after all.

Finally, half-hours \_\_\_49\_\_\_ to writing stretched into hours. Before, I had been upset all the time because I didn't advance my writing projects. Now, every day was a step forward, and I was \_\_\_50\_\_\_ with it.

One day, I was reading a story in a library. \_\_\_51\_\_\_, an idea hit me that I wanted to submit (提交) a few stories. I didn't do it in the hopes they would get published.

And then, something \_\_\_52\_\_\_ happened. The first story I submitted was chosen for publication! When I got the e-mail, I was wild with joy and \_\_\_53\_\_\_ around my kitchen table.

That moment \_\_\_54\_\_\_ me that I must keep writing — not because I'll go \_\_\_55\_\_\_, but because I want to keep being crazily happy like that.

41.

- A. creating                      B. defending                      C. shocking                      D. changing

42.

- A. species                      B. images                      C. residents                      D. characters

43.

- A. argued                      B. disagreed                      C. armed                      D. struggled

44.

- A. as if                      B. even though                      C. due to                      D. so that

45.

- A. read                      B. buy                      C. donate                      D. publish

46.

- A. connected                      B. quiet                      C. awake                      D. polite

47.

- A. scared                      B. upset                      C. curious                      D. delighted

48.

- A. picked up                      B. picked out                      C. broke out                      D. broke down

高级中学名校试卷

49.

A. contributed                      B. devoted                      C. led                      D. attached

50.

A. satisfied                      B. strict                      C. angry                      D. concerned

51.

A. Frequently                      B. Typically                      C. Suddenly                      D. Hopefully

52.

A. amazing                      B. ordinary                      C. difficult                      D. boring

53.

A. hung                      B. danced                      C. turned                      D. looked

54.

A. instructed                      B. directed                      C. informed                      D. taught

55.

A. crazy                      B. blank                      C. wrong                      D. bankrupt

【答案】 41. A    42. D    43. D    44. B    45. D    46. C    47. B    48. A    49. B    50. A    51. C    52. A    53. B    54. D    55. A

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。短文叙述了作者写作的过程，

【41题详析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我还是个孩子的时候，我花了整个下午的时间在我的脑海中创造新的世界，给我的故事中的人物赋予生命，我希望他们能成为我的朋友。A. creating 创造；B. defending 防御；C. shocking 使震惊；D. changing 改变。根据上文“*As a child*”以及“*new worlds in my mind*”可知，作者花了整个下午的时间在自己的脑海中创造新的世界。故选A项。

【42题详析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我还是个孩子的时候，我花了整个下午的时间在我的脑海中创造新的世界，给我的故事中的人物赋予生命，我希望他们能成为我的朋友。A. species 物种；B. images 印象；C. residents 居民；D. characters 人物。根据下文“*in my stories*”可知，作者给故事中的人物赋予生命。故选D项。

【43题详析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，在高中的时候，我遇到了写作瓶颈。A. argued 争论；B. disagreed 不同意；C. armed 武装；D. struggled 挣扎。根据上文“*However,*”可知，作者在写作上遇到了瓶颈。故选D项。

## 高级中学名校试卷

【44题详析】考查连接词词义辨析。句意：到我上大学的时候，我完全停止了写作，尽管我的梦想还在。A. as if 好像；B. even though 即使；C. due to 由于；D. so that 以致于。根据句意可知，前后句为转折关系。故选 B 项。

【45题详析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我想有一天出版一本小说。A. read 读；B. buy 买；C. donate 捐赠；D. publish 出版。根据下文“get published”可知，作者想出版一本小说。故选 D 项。

【46题详析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她需要这么做来保持清醒。A. connected 连接的；B. quiet 安静的；C. awake 醒着的；D. polite 礼貌的。根据上文“She said she’d go crazy if she didn’t write”可知，写作能让她保持清醒，不写作让她疯狂。故选 C 项。

【47题详析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她的话使我心烦意乱。A. scared 害怕的；B. upset 心烦意乱的；C. curious 好奇的；D. delighted 高兴的。根据下文“She was telling me that I wasn’t really a writer.”可知，作者心烦意乱。故选 B 项。

【48题详析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：我没有意识到这一点，但直到我再次拿起笔，我才真正感到快乐。A. picked up 捡起；B. picked out 挑选出；C. broke out 爆发；D. broke down 崩溃。根据上文“happy”可知，再次拿起笔让作者快乐。故选 A 项。

【49题详析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：最后，花在写作上的半小时变成了几个小时。A. contributed 促成；B. devoted 投入(时间、精力等)；C. led 引领；D. attached 系上，贴上。根据下文“stretched into hours”可知，花在写作上的半小时变成了几个小时。故选 B 项。

【50题详析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：现在，每一天都是向前迈进一步，我很满意。A. satisfied 满意的；B. strict 严格的；C. angry 愤怒的；D. concerned 相关的。根据上文“every day was a step forward”可知，每一天都是向前迈进一步，作者很满意。故选 A 项。

【51题详析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：突然，我有了一个想法，我想提交一些故事。A. Frequently 频繁地；B. Typically 典型地；C. Suddenly 突然地；D. Hopefully 有希望地。根据上文“One day, I was reading a story in a library”以及“wanted to submit (提交) a few stories”可知，突然，作者有了一个想法。故选 C 项。

【52题详析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然后，神奇的事情发生了。A. amazing 神奇的；B. ordinary 普通的；C. difficult 困难的；D. boring 令人厌烦的。根据下文“The first story I submitted was chosen for publication!”可知，一个突然的想法导致了作品出版了，所以神奇的事情发生了。故选 A 项。

【53题详析

## 高级中学名校试卷

】考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我收到这封电子邮件时，我欣喜若狂，围着厨房的桌子跳舞。A. hung 悬挂；B. danced 跳舞；C. turned 转向；D. looked 看。根据上文“I was wild with joy”可知，作者围着厨房的桌子跳舞。故选 B 项。

【54 题详 析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：那一刻教会了我，我必须继续写作——不是因为我会发疯，而是因为我想保持那种疯狂的快乐。A. instructed 指示；B. directed 给……指路；C. informed 告知；D. taught 教授。根据语境可知，作者的作品出版了，所以那一刻教会了作者必须继续写作。故选 D 项。

【55 题详 析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：那一刻教会了我，我必须继续写作——不是因为我会发疯，而是因为我想保持那种疯狂的快乐。A. crazy 疯狂的；B. blank 空白的；C. wrong 错误的；D. bankrupt 破产的。根据下文“being crazily”可知，不是因为作者会发疯，而是因为作者想保持那种疯狂的快乐。故选 A 项。

### 第二节 语篇填空 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The \_\_\_56\_\_\_ (tradition) Chinese solar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. The 24 solar terms, \_\_\_57\_\_\_ (determine) by changes in the sun’s position in the zodiac during the year, were first used in China and now are followed in many other parts of the world. In China, the 24 solar terms \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (create) thousands of years ago to guide agricultural production.

Rain Water this year starts \_\_\_59\_\_\_ Feb19 and ends on Mar4. Rain Water \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (signal) the increase in rainfall and rise in temperature. With its arrival, lively spring-like scenery starts blossoming.

Rain Water is \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (common) regarded as the best time of the year to eat fresh bamboo shoots. And according to the Book of Songs, the cooking of bamboo shoots in China dates back to over 2,000 years ago.

According to \_\_\_62\_\_\_ old Chinese saying, the rainfall in spring is as precious as oil. In northern China, the spring \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (dry) is common and the rainfall of this season is really low, \_\_\_64\_\_\_ accounts for only 10 to 15 percent of annual average rainfall. Therefore, Rain Water is considered as a key period for irrigation (灌溉) when the day gets \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (warm) and rainfall increases.

【答 案】 56. traditional      57. determined      58. were created      59. on      60. signals  
61. commonly      62. an      63. drought      64. which      65. warmer

## 高级中学名校试卷

**【语篇解读】**这是一篇说明文。短文介绍了 24 节气中的“雨水”。



## 高级中学名校试卷

【56题详析】考查形容词。句意：中国传统的阳历将一年分为24个节气。形容词 **traditional** 作定语修饰名词。故填 **traditional**。

【57题详析】考查非谓语。句意：4个节气由一年中太阳在黄道带上位置的变化决定。空处为非谓语动词，**The 24 solar terms** 与 **determine** 为被动关系，用过去分词作定语。故填 **determined**。

【58题详析】考查时态语态。句意：在中国，24个节气是几千年前为指导农业生产而创造的。根据“**thousands of years ago**”可知，为一般过去时，主语与谓语为被动关系。故填 **were created**。

【59题详析】考查介词。句意：今年的“雨水”活动从2月19日开始，到3月4日结束。在具体的某一天用介词 **on**。故填 **on**。

【60题详析】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：雨水预示着降雨量的增加和气温的上升。本句在陈述事实，为一般现在时，主语为单数，谓语为单数 **signals**。故填 **signals**。

【61题详析】考查副词。句意：雨水通常被认为是一年中吃新鲜竹笋的最佳时间。副词 **commonly** 作状语修饰动词。故填 **commonly**。

【62题详析】考查冠词。句意：中国有句古话，“春雨贵如油”。泛指一句话，用冠词修饰可知名词 **saying**，且 **old** 首字母的发音为元音音素。故填 **a**。

【63题详析】考查名词。句意：在中国北方，春季干旱是常见的，这个季节的降雨量非常少，只占年平均降雨量的10%到15%。设空处为主语，应用名词 **drought**。故填 **drought**。

【64题详析】考查关系代词。句意：在中国北方，春季干旱是常见的，这个季节的降雨量非常少，只占年平均降雨量的10%到15%。先行词为 **the rainfall of this season**，空处作非限制性定语从句的主语，关系代词为 **which**。故填 **which**。

【65题详析】考查比较级。句意：因此，雨水被认为是灌溉的关键时期，此时天气变暖，降雨量增加。根据句意，表示较为暖和的，用比较级 **warmer**。故填 **warmer**。

### 第四部分. 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

#### 第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

66. 本学期学校每周放两天假，旨在让学生平衡好学习和休息，可是返校后部分同学存在抄作业、课堂困倦等不良现象。请你以校学生会主席身份向全校同学写一封英文倡议书，内容包括：

1. 说明问题并分析原因；
2. 提出至少两条建议并倡议营造浓厚学风。

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。

如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

<https://d.book118.com/868076072025006071>