

## 湖南省常德市 2023-2024 学年高三下学期 3 月模拟考试

### 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

If you're able to, wandering the streets of a new city on foot is an unrivalled way to take in all the sights and sounds. And there's no denying that walking is a much more eco (and wallet) friendly form of transport, too. To help you get out and explore, language learning platform Preply has ranked Europe's most walkable cities. They analyzed the walking distance between top attractions and now reveal which cities in Europe are the easiest to explore on foot.

#### Seville, Spain

Visitors to this charming Spanish city can explore the impressive Plaza de Espana public square, before wandering over to the UNESCO-listed palace of Real Alcazar and Seville Cathedral. With just 20 minutes of walking between these attractions, you can really make the most of your time here.

#### Venice, Italy

Venice is renowned as a heaven for pedestrians, so it's no surprise it ranks as the second best location for walkable city breaks. There are endless attractive alleyways to explore, as well as plenty of stunningly ornate (华丽的) bridges over the crisscrossing canals that the city is famed for. Just under half an hour of walking here will take you on a tour of the impressive Grand Canal, Doge's Palace, St Mark's Square and so on, all in only 1.3 miles.

#### Florence, Italy

In only 33 minutes, visitors can take in the splendor of Florence's top-tier destinations. A 1.6 mile route covers the awe-inspiring Piazzale Michelangelo; the renowned Uffizi Gallery; and the Galleria dell' Accademia, home to Michelangelo's masterpiece, the statue of David.

#### Athens, Greece

The capital of Greece ranks in fourth, with a slightly longer — but very worthwhile — route of 2.1 miles between its top-rated tourist attractions. Visitors to Athens can begin their journey at the Acropolis, ascending to discover the ancient Parthenon that stands as a testament to the city's ancient legacy. The National Archaeological Museum is also close-by.

1. How has Preply ranked the four cities?

- A. By the number of the tourist attractions.
- B. By the expenses of traveling in the cities.
- C. By the popularity among the young visitors.
- D. By the walking distance between attractions.

2. Which city is the best for the visitors to explore the bridges over the canals?

- A. Seville.
- B. Venice.
- C. Florence.
- D. Athens.

3. Where can you find the statue of David?

- A. Seville Cathedral.
- B. St Mark's Square.
- C. The Galleria dell' Accademia.
- D. The Acropolis.

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。主要介绍了四个欧洲最容易步行探索的城市。

【答案】1. D    2. B    3. C

【1 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “They analyzed the walking distance between top attractions and now reveal which cities in Europe are the easiest to explore on foot.(他们分析了顶级景点之间的步行距离，现在公布了欧洲最容易步行探索的城市)” 可知，Preply 根据景点之间的步行距离对这四个城市进行排名。故选 D。

【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “There are endless attractive alleyways to explore, as well as plenty of stunningly ornate (华丽的) bridges over the crisscrossing canals that the city is famed for.(这里有无数迷人的小巷可供探索，还有许多令人惊叹的华丽桥梁，横跨这座城市闻名的纵横交错的运河)” 可知，威尼斯最适合游客探索运河上的桥梁。故选 B。

【3 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “the Galleria dell' Accademia, home to Michelangelo's masterpiece, the statue of David.(学院美术馆，米开朗基罗的杰作大卫雕像的所在地)” 可知，在学院美术馆找到大卫雕像。故选 C。

**B**

One day as I drove toward my home, I passed the local bus depot. I pulled up as a group of people crossed the road in front of me. As I watched, I noticed a thin, shabbily dressed older lady struggling with a large suitcase.

Witnessing this lady and remembering similar struggles I had experienced in the past when traveling, I pulled up alongside her and leaned over to call out through the open passenger window, “I’m going right into the town,” I said. “I can drop you off. That suitcase looks awfully heavy.” “Well, all right,” she answered. When we got there, she thanked me, “Well, God bless you, lady. No one has ever done me a kindness like that before. I hope someone will do a good turn for you one day.”

Shortly after the encounter with the suitcase lady, I decided to spend a day in the mountains alone. I set off with my dog in my pickup, which was elderly but still serviceable. After driving for nearly two hours, I heard a sudden loud noise and my truck came to a full stop. I found its axle was broken and needed to be towed. In a remote area, with no hope of finding another person, I knew I was in big trouble. Over and over, I blamed my own stupidity for being in a deserted area with no possible chance of help. I hoped that no wandering bear would come to investigate. Or a hungry mountain lion — with babies. My imagination ran riot. I started to panic.

Then faintly, in the distance, came the roar of motorbikes. As they drew nearer, I could see that they were a group of motorcycle riders. “Do you need help, ma’am?” I heard a concerned voice say. The rest is history. My pickup, my dog and I were all transported back to safety. I shall never forget the kindness of the motorcycle riders who stopped. Some people may think it was a happy coincidence, but personally I like to say, it was someone that really did a good turn for me, just as the suitcase lady said.

4. How did the author help the old lady?

A. She gave her a lift to the town.

B. She helped her cross the road.

C. She carried the suitcase for her.

D. She took her to a nearby hotel.

5. What happened to her pickup on the way to the mountains?

A. It ran out of gas.

B. It crashed into a tree.

C. It broke down halfway.

D. It was attacked by animals.

6. What was the author’s reaction to the incident in paragraph 3?



一遍又一遍，我责怪自己的愚蠢，在一个荒芜的地区，没有任何可能的帮助。我希望没有游荡的熊会来调查。或者一只饥饿的美洲狮——带着孩子。我的想象力失控了。我开始恐慌起来)”可知，作者对第3段中的事件的反应是感到非常不安和害怕。故选D。

【7题详析】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段“Some people may think it was a happy coincidence, but personally I like to say, it was someone that really did a good turn for me, just as the suitcase lady said. (有些人可能会认为这是一个快乐的巧合，但我个人想说，这是一个真正为我做了好事的人，就像那个提箱子的那位女士说的那样)”结合文章主要讲述了作者某天让一个拿着行李的老太太搭了便车，结果自己的车在半路坏了，也遇到了好心人帮助，作者认为这是善有善报。可知，C选项“善有善报”最符合文章标题。故选C。

C

In recent years, multiple studies have illustrated the ways people's dogs can provide comfort, calm their frazzled nerves, be good listeners, and provide other forms of valuable support, proving that sometimes words are simply not necessary.

When people were asked to perform mental arithmetic (算术) or endure a “cold pressor” test in which their hand is submerged in ice water, those who had their dogs present had smaller increases in their blood pressure and heart rate. More recently, a study in a 2023 issue of the journal *Emotion* had people engage in a stressful task—involving adding numbers that flashed on a computer screen—then interact with their pet dog, color in a coloring book, or wait quietly for 10 minutes. Those who interacted with their dogs experienced a greater boost in mood and a greater reduction in anxiety than those who waited or tried to destress by coloring.

Research has also found that talking to your dog about emotionally fraught issues can be particularly beneficial. People are more willing to confide (吐露) in their dogs about difficult emotions, such as depression, jealousy, anxiety, apathy, and fear, than they are with their romantic partners or friends. The precise reasons for this may be that pets are good, nonjudgmental listeners because they don't interrupt or reply. Your relationship with your dog is a safe space because your dog won't judge you or disagree with you.

A study in a 2022 issue of the *International Journal of Public Health* found that when people interact with their dogs while teleworking, it **replenishes** the humans' self-regulatory resources—by engaging in micro-breaks to pet their pup, the people are able to relax and refresh

themselves—in ways that interacting with unfurry family members doesn't.

“Dogs are fantastic at reading us—they can sense when we're upset—and they are arguably better at reading us than some people are,” says Kogan, a professor in the clinical sciences department at Colorado State University, “because we intuit that our dogs read us so well, we regulate ourselves so as not to upset our dogs, which is helpful for us as well. It's a positive feedback loop.”

8. What did the study in paragraph 2 find?

- A. Interacting with dogs can cause anxiety and stress.
- B. People with dog companions have lower stress levels.
- C. Dogs can improve their owners' academic performance.
- D. Dogs' owners tend to reduce stress by coloring or waiting.

9. Why are people more willing to talk to their dogs?

- A. Dogs can help them fix the problems.
- B. They get a sense of security from dogs.
- C. Their partners or friends are not reliable.
- D. They have a closer relationship with dogs.

10. What does the underlined word replenishes in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Replaces.
- B. Researches.
- C. Refills.
- D. Removes.

11. What is Kogan's attitude towards having dog companions?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Unclear.
- C. Skeptical.
- D. Intolerant.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。主要说明了近年来，多项研究表明，人们的狗可以提供安慰，安抚他们疲惫的神经，成为好的倾听者，并提供其他形式的有价值的支持，证明有时语言根本是不必要的。

〔答案〕 8. B    9. B    10. C    11. A

【8题详析】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “Those who interacted with their dogs experienced a greater boost in mood and a greater reduction in anxiety than those who waited or tried to destress by coloring.(

与那些等待或试图通过涂颜色来减压的人相比,那些与狗狗互动的人情绪得到了更大的改善,焦虑程度得到了更大的缓解)”可知,研究发现了有狗陪伴的人压力水平较低。故选 B。

**【9 题详 析】**

细节理解题。根据第三段 “The precise reasons for this may be that pets are good, nonjudgmental listeners because they don’t interrupt or reply. Your relationship with your dog is a safe space because your dog won’t judge you or disagree with you.(确切的原因可能是,宠物是很好的、不加评判的倾听者,因为它们不会打断或回答。你和你的狗的关系是一个安全的空间,因为你的狗不会评判你或反对你)”可知,人们更愿意和他们的狗说话因为他们从狗身上得到安全感。故选 B。

**【10 题详 析】**

词句猜测题。根据划线词后文 “by engaging in micro-breaks to pet their pup, the people are able to relax and refresh themselves—in ways that interacting with unfurry family members doesn’t”可知,通过在微休息时间抚摸他们的狗狗,人们能够放松和恢复精神——这是与不带宠物的家庭成员互动所无法做到的,即说明了狗可以让人重新装满自我调节资源。故划线词意思是“重新装满”。故选 C。

**【11 题详 析】**

推理判断题。根据最后一段 ““Dogs are fantastic at reading us—they can sense when we’re upset—and they are arguably better at reading us than some people are,” says Kogan, a professor in the clinical sciences department at Colorado State University, “because we intuit that our dogs read us so well, we regulate ourselves so as not to upset our dogs, which is helpful for us as well. It’s a positive feedback loop.”(科根是科罗拉多州立大学临床科学系的教授,他说:“狗狗很擅长读懂我们,它们能感觉到我们的不安,而且可以说它们比一些人更擅长读懂我们,因为我们直觉地认为我们的狗狗读得很好,所以我们调节自己,不让狗狗感到不安,这对我们也有帮助。这是一个积极的反馈循环。”)”可推知,科根对狗狗陪伴的态度是支持的。故选 A。

**D**

“So, Mr. Albert, you’ve told us about your strengths but what about your weaknesses?” It’s a common interview question. To which a classic humblebrag (谦虚自夸) reply is, “Well. I must admit that I’m a bit of a perfectionist.” After all, what company wouldn’t want to employ somebody who seeks perfection? But it turns out that there is a profound difference between high-achievers

and perfectionists. In a cruel irony, the perfectionist traits could actually prevent someone from



achieving their full potential.

The roots of perfectionism actually lie in a deep desire to feel perfect. Most often a perfectionist personality is formed in reaction to some form of childhood trauma. For example, following her parents' divorce, a young girl might strive to always be good, to always be perfect because at some level she believes that it must have been her fault that her parents separated. So as long as she is perfect, nothing so terrible would happen again.

Given such origins, it appears that the thinking and emotional styles associated with perfectionism are particularly dangerous to mental health. Think of the harshest and merciless perfectionists you know. They always, always, always find fault. Their cognitive (认知) styles include all-or-nothing thinking, where only perfection is seen as an acceptable result; fear of failure, where a perfectionist is driven by fear rather than pulled by the prospect of success in their endeavors; defensiveness in the face of constructive criticism. All of these seem to be linked to a wide range of psychological problems including eating disorders, anxiety and depression, and even suicide.

Changing this mindset is the key to treating the condition when it becomes a disorder but it is difficult to achieve. Perfectionists are essentially in an abusive relationship with themselves. It's hard enough to withdraw from abusive relationships with others. How much harder is it when you yourself are the abuser? So perhaps a better answer to the interview question posed at the start of this article would be, "I used to be a perfectionist but now I'm well on the road to recovery."

12. Why does the author mention the interview question in paragraph 1?

- A. To provide an example.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To support the argument.
- D. To attract the readers' interest.

13. Who will most probably become a perfectionist?

- A. A high- achiever.
- B. A person who always finds fault.
- C. An overconfident man.
- D. A son of a violent alcoholic father.

14. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. Perfectionism often has three different types.
- B. Perfectionism has a bad effect on physical health.
- C. Perfectionism is caused by high personal standard.
- D. Perfectionism is a risk factor for psychological disorders.

15. What does the author think of perfectionism?

- A. It's hard for people to get rid of it.
- B. It drives people to achieve success.
- C. It's more of a strength than a weakness.
- D. It inevitably leads to mental problems.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了完美主义的特质实际上可能会阻碍一个人充分发挥自己的潜力，解释了完美主义发生的原因以及对心理造成的危险。

【答案】12. B    13. D    14. D    15. A

【12题详析】

推理判断题。根据第一段““So, Mr. Albert, you've told us about your strengths but what about your weaknesses?” It's a common interview question. To which a classic humblebrag (谦虚自夸) reply is, “Well. I must admit that I'm a bit of a perfectionist.” After all, what company wouldn't want to employ somebody who seeks perfection? But it turns out that there is a profound difference between high-achievers and perfectionists. In a cruel irony, the perfectionist traits could actually prevent someone from achieving their full potential.(“那么，艾伯特先生，你已经告诉了我们你的优点，那么你的缺点呢？”这是一个常见的面试问题。一个典型的谦虚自夸的回答是，“嗯。我必须承认我是一个完美主义者。”毕竟，哪家公司不想雇用追求完美的人呢？但事实证明，高成就者和完美主义者之间存在着深刻的差异。具有残酷讽刺意味的是，完美主义的特质实际上可能会阻碍一个人充分发挥自己的潜力)”可知，作者在第一段提到了面试问题是为了引入话题。故选 B。

【13题详析】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Most often a perfectionist personality is formed in reaction to some form of childhood trauma. For example, following her parents' divorce, a young girl might strive to always be good, to always be perfect because at some level she believes that it must have been her fault that her parents separated. So as long as she is perfect, nothing so terrible would happen again.(大多数情况下，完美主义人格的形成是对某种形式的童年创伤的反应。例如，在父母离婚后，一个年轻女孩可能会努力做个好人，做个完美的人，因为在某种程度上，她相信父母离婚一定是她的错。所以只要她是完美的，那么可怕的事情就不会再发生了)”可知，暴力酗酒父亲的儿子最有可能成为完美主义者。故选 D。

【14题详析】

主旨大意题。根据第三段“Given such origins, it appears that the thinking and emotional styles associated with perfectionism are particularly dangerous to mental health. Think of the harshest and merciless perfectionists you know. They always, always, always find fault. Their cognitive (认知) styles include all-or-nothing thinking, where only perfection is seen as an acceptable result; fear of failure, where a perfectionist is driven by fear rather than pulled by the prospect of success in their endeavors; defensiveness in the face of constructive criticism. All of these seem to be linked to a wide range of psychological problems including eating disorders, anxiety and depression, and even suicide.(考虑到这些原因，似乎与完美主义相关的思维和情感风格对心理健康尤其危险。想想你所知道的最苛刻、最无情的完美主义者。他们总是，总是，总是吹毛求疵。他们的认知风格包括全有或全无的思维，只有完美才被视为可接受的结果；对失败的恐惧，完美主义者是被恐惧所驱使，而不是被成功的前景所牵引；面对建设性批评时的防御。所有这些似乎都与一系列心理问题有关，包括饮食失调、焦虑和抑郁，甚至自杀)”可知，第三段主要讲了完美主义是心理障碍的危险因素。故选 D。

**【15 题详析】**

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Changing this mindset is the key to treating the condition when it becomes a disorder but it is difficult to achieve. (改变这种心态是治疗这种疾病的关键，但这很难实现)”可知，作者认为人们很难摆脱完美主义。故选 A。

**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。

One thing that's never in short supply at the beginning of each new year? 16 But many of us fail to stick with our New Year's resolutions months (or even weeks) after making them. It turns out there are commonly avoided mistakes. That explains why some people always seem to reach their goals while others keep falling short.

17 If you fail to pick the right habit, you aren't likely to accomplish the corresponding goal. Say you want to lose some weight this year, forming a habit of running 30 minutes a day may not help you do that if you don't also form habits related to the foods you eat, because diet affects weight more than exercise. 18 Failure to establish habits that support your goals may cause your resolutions to flop before you begin.

Another common mistake people make when setting goals is becoming overly concerned

about the amount of time it will take to form a new habit. There's no one right answer when it comes to how long new habits should take to form. 19 Some people simply adopt new habits faster than other people and that complex habits usually take longer to form. Consider how easy it is to brush your teeth at night compared to reading a full chapter of a book each day.

So the yearly ritual of resolution setting doesn't have to be an annual disappointment. Sometimes, the difference between success and failure is simply choosing the right habits and the process you use to go about achieving it. Most importantly, remember to be kind and flexible with yourself and to celebrate any and all progress along the way. 20

- A. Good intentions.
- B. Congratulations and best wishes.
- C. In other words, you must also readjust your diet.
- D. It's essential to choose a habit you think enjoyable.
- E. A common error many people make is not choosing right habits.
- F. It depends on what habit you're trying to develop and who you are.
- G. It's not just the end goal that matters—it's the journey along the way.

【语篇解读】本文是篇议论文。文章主要分析了无法实现制定的目标的原因，指出了选择正确的习惯，并坚持下去的重要性。

【答案】16. A    17. E    18. C    19. F    20. G

【16题详析】

根据上一句“One thing that's never in short supply at the beginning of each new year?”（有一样东西在新年伊始永远不会缺少？）可知，空处应该是对该句所提问题的回答，结合下一句“*But many of us fail to stick with our New Year's resolutions months (or even weeks) after making them.*”（但我们中的许多人在制定新年计划几个月（甚至几周）后都没能坚持下去。）可知，在新年伊始就不会缺少的东西应该是制定的计划、目标，选项 A. Good intentions（良好的目标）符合这层含义，承上启下。故选 A。

【17题详析】

根据第一段“*It turns out there are commonly avoided mistakes.*”（事实证明，有一些通常可以避免的错误。）和第三段第一句“*Another common mistake people make when setting goals is becoming overly concerned about the amount of time it will take to form a new habit.*”

（人们在设定目标时常犯的另一个错误是过度关注养成新习惯所需的时间。）可知，空处应该描述了人们在设定目标时常犯的一个错误；选项 E. A common error many people make is not choosing right habits.（许多人常犯的一个错误是没有选择正确的习惯。）指出了人们常犯的一个错误是没有选择正确的习惯，而下一句 “If you fail to pick the right habit, you aren't likely to accomplish the corresponding goal.”（如果你没有选择正确的习惯，你就不可能完成相应的目标。）进一步说明了没有选择正确的习惯会造成的结果，衔接合理，符合语境。故选 E。

**【18 题详 析】**

根据上一句 “Say you want to lose some weight this year, forming a habit of running 30 minutes a day may not help you do that if you don't also form habits related to the foods you eat, because diet affects weight more than exercise.”（你今年想减肥，如果你不养成与你吃的食物相关的习惯，养成每天跑步 30 分钟的习惯可能也对你没有帮助，因为饮食比运动更能影响体重。）可知，如果想要减肥，就要重新调整现在的饮食，养成良好的饮食习惯；选项 C. In other words, you must also readjust your diet.（换句话说，你也必须重新调整你的饮食。）与其语意相符，更明确地解释了上文。故选 C。

**【19 题详 析】**

根据上一句 “There's no one right answer when it comes to how long new habits should take to form.”（当谈到新习惯需要多长时间形成时，没有一个正确的〔答案〕。）和下一句 “Some people simply adopt new habits faster than other people and that complex habits usually take longer to form.”（有些人只是比其他人更快地养成新习惯，而复杂的习惯通常需要更长的时间才能形成。）可知，不同的人 and 不同的习惯所需要的时间都是不同的，选项 F. It depends on what habit you're trying to develop and who you are.（这取决于你想培养什么样的习惯，以及你是什么样的人。）中的 “It” 指代上一句所提到的 “how long new habits should take to form”，指出了习惯养成的时间取决于不同的人 and 不同的习惯，与下一句意思相符，下一句是对选项 F 的具体说明。故选 F。

**【20 题详 析】**

根据上一句 “Most importantly, remember to be kind and flexible with yourself and to celebrate any and all progress along the way.”（最重要的是，记住要善待自己，灵活对待自己，并在实现目标的过程中庆祝每一个进步。），选项 G. It's not just the end goal that matters—it's the journey along the way.（重要的不仅仅是最终目标，而是整个过程。）强调了在实现目标时要

关注整个过程，是对上一句的补充说明和总结，符合语境。故选 G。

**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。

A mere four months ago, a black cat named Bounty had no idea just how adventurous his life was about to become. Although the cat was 21 destined for a cat shelter, Doina adopted him just in time. To some, Doina being an avid (酷爱的) traveler seemed like a potential issue, but it 22, these two were made for each other.

23 for their journey to begin, Doina gathered all of the equipment, treats, and other 24 that the two of them would need. Though, when it came to carriers for Bounty, Doina had to get a bit 25. “I made a special pouch (小袋) for him, because cat carriers are not adapted to certain 26,” she said.

One of their first adventures included a 27 tour of Italy, the first test that helped them discover how 28 he was to an adventurous lifestyle. “At the start, Bounty was a little anxious and nervous, but after the first few days, he started to 29 himself,” Doina said. “While I pedalled, he 30 in the pouch.”

Since that first cycling tour, Bounty and Doina have 31 several more adventures in their short time together, including mountaineering and camping. In fact, this adorable 32 has already managed to become a record breaker! He is considered to be the first house cat to summit La Grignetta, a 7,100-foot mountain in the Italian Alps. Best of all, he did so “without even a meow of 33”.

The two of them have cycled the entire length of the Italian peninsula! If you'd like to 34 this adorable duo, you can visit their website where Doina 35 their travels with lots of updates, photos, and videos for their 800 followers to enjoy.

21.

- A. originally                      B. temporarily                      C. eventually                      D. actually

22.

- A. gave out                      B. broke out                      C. turned out                      D. found out

23.

- A. Shocked                      B. Frightened                      C. Embarrassed                      D. Excited

24.

- A. necessities                      B. products                      C. presents                      D. fruits

25.

A. generous                      B. creative                      C. efficient                      D. ambitious

26.

A. hotels                      B. journeys                      C. problems                      D. vehicles

27.

A. skiing                      B. hiking                      C. flying                      D. cycling

28.

A. accustomed                      B. opposed                      C. blind                      D. sensitive

29.

A. cure                      B. enjoy                      C. protect                      D. feed

30.

A. cried                      B. ran                      C. sang                      D. slept

31.

A. offered                      B. expected                      C. finished                      D. discovered

32.

A. bicycle                      B. cat                      C. tour                      D. carrier

33.

A. protest                      B. agreement                      C. challenge                      D. trust

34.

A. have fun with                      B. put up with                      C. keep up with                      D. get along with

35.

A. helps                      B. plans                      C. orders                      D. documents

【语篇解读】 本文的体裁是记叙文。主要讲述了一只名叫 Bounty 的黑猫与它的主人多伊娜之间的冒险故事。

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

【21 题详析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：尽管这只猫原本注定要去猫咪收容所，但多伊娜及时收养了它。

A. originally 起初； B. temporarily 临时地； C. eventually 终于； D. actually 事实上。根据下文“a cat shelter(猫咪收容所)”可推理出，猫咪收容所是这只猫起初要去的地方，故选 A 项。



**【22 题详 析】**

考查动词短语辨析。句意：对一些人来说，多伊娜作为一个狂热的旅行者似乎是一个潜在的问题，但结果证明，他们俩是天生一对。A. gave out 分发；B. broke out 爆发；C. turned out 结果是；D. found out 发现。根据下文 “these two were made for each other(他们俩是天生一对)” 可知，下文说的是上文的结果，空白处应填表示 “结果是” 含义的动词短语，故选 C 项。

**【23 题详 析】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：对于即将开始的旅程，多伊娜兴奋不已，她准备了所有必要的装备、零食和其他必需品，以备他们俩需要。A. Shocked 惊愕的；B. Frightened 害怕的；C. Embarrassed 局促不安的；D. Excited 兴奋的。根据下文 “Doina gathered all of the equipment, treats(多伊娜准备了所有必要的装备、零食)” 可推理出，多伊娜对于即将开始的旅程很高兴，分析选项，D 项 “Excited 兴奋的” 表达的含义符合语境，故选 D 项。

**【24 题详 析】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. necessities 必需品；B. products 产物；C. presents 礼物；D. fruits 水果。根据上文 “all of the equipment, treats(所有必要的装备、零食)” 以及下文 “the two of them would need(他们俩需要的)” 可推理出，此处说的是生活必需品，故选 A 项。

**【25 题详 析】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：尽管在为 Bounty 选择运输工具时，多伊娜不得不变得有点创意。A. generous 慷慨的；B. creative 有创造力的；C. efficient 效率高的；D. ambitious 有野心的。根据下文 “I made a special pouch(小袋)for him(我为他做了一个特殊的小布袋)” 可知，多伊娜制作了特殊的小布袋，用于运输这只猫，可推理出空白处应填表示 “创新的” 含义的形容词，故选 B 项。

**【26 题详 析】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我为他特制了一个小袋，因为猫用的运输笼并不适合某些旅行。A. hotels 宾馆；B. journeys 旅行；C. problems 问题；D. vehicles 交通工具。根据上文 “for their journey to begin(使他们的旅行开始)” 可知，此处说的是为他们开始旅行而特制运输工具，故选 B 项。

**【27 题详 析】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们的第一次冒险包括了一次意大利的自行车之旅，这是第一次考验，帮助他们发现他是多么习惯于冒险的生活方式。A. skiing 滑雪；B. hiking 徒步旅行；

C. flying 飞; D. cycling 骑自行车。根据下文“Since that first cycling tour(自从那第一次自行车旅行以来。)”可知, 此处说的是骑自行车旅行, 故选 D 项。

**【28 题详 析】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 同上。A. accustomed 习惯的; B. opposed 相反的; C. blind 失明的; D. sensitive 敏感的。根据上文“the first test that helped them discover how(第一次冒险帮助他们发现他是多么……)”以及下文“to an adventurous lifestyle(对于冒险的生活方式)”可推理出, 此处说的是“他”对于冒险生活方式已经习惯或适应了的状态, 故选 A 项。

**【29 题详 析】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 一开始, Bounty 有些焦虑和紧张, 但过了头几天之后, 他开始享受起来了。A. cure 治愈; B. enjoy 享受; C. protect 保护; D. feed 喂。根据上文“*At the start, Bounty was a little anxious and nervous*(一开始, Bounty 有些焦虑和紧张)”以及转折连词 *but* 可知, 空白处应填与上文表达“*a little anxious and nervous*(有些焦虑和紧张)”含义相反的表达, 分析选项, B 项“*enjoy* 享受”表达的含义符合语境, 故选 B 项。

**【30 题详 析】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 我骑着车的时候, 他就睡在我的包里。A. cried 哭; B. ran 跑; C. sang 唱歌; D. slept 睡。根据上文“*At the start, Bounty was a little anxious and nervous, but after the first few days, he started to... himself*(一开始, Bounty 有些焦虑和紧张, 但过了头几天之后, 他开始……起来了)”以及下文“*in the pouch*(在布袋里)”可推理出, 多伊娜和猫之间有了较好的配合, 分析选项, D 项“*slept* 睡”表达的含义符合语境, 故选 D 项。

**【31 题详 析】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 自从那次第一次的自行车旅行之后, Bounty 和多伊娜在他们短暂相处的时光里完成了更多的冒险, 包括登山和露营。A. offered 提供; B. expected 期望; C. finished 完成; D. discovered 发现。根据下文“*several more adventures in their short time together, including mountaineering and camping*(在他们短暂相处的时光里……更多的冒险, 包括登山和露营)”可推理出, 空白处应填表示“完成”含义的动词, 故选 C 项。

**【32 题详 析】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 事实上, 这只可爱的猫已经成为了一名破纪录者! A. bicycle 自行车; B. cat 猫; C. tour 旅行; D. carrier 运输工具。根据下文“*He is considered to be the first house cat to summit La Grignetta, a 7,100-foot mountain in the Italian Alps*(他被认为是首只登上意大利阿尔卑斯山脉海拔 7100 英尺的拉格里涅塔山的家猫)”

”可知，此处说的是一只猫，故选 B 项。

**【33 题详 析】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：最棒的是，他做这些时“甚至都没有喵喵叫抗议过”。A. protest 抗议；B. agreement 协定；C. challenge 挑战；D. trust 信任。根据上文“a meow of(一阵喵喵叫)”可推理出，此处说的是这只猫没有用喵喵叫的方式进行抗议，故选 A 项。

**【34 题详 析】**

考查动词短语辨析。句意：如果你想要了解这对可爱的搭档，你可以访问他们的网站，Doina 在那里用许多更新、照片和视频记录了他们的旅行，供他们的 800 名粉丝欣赏。A. have fun with 玩得开心；B. put up with 忍受；C. keep up with 了解；D. get along with 与……相处。根据下文“you can visit their website(你可以访问他们的网站)”可推理出，此处上下文说的是如果你想了解这对可爱的搭档，空白处填表示“了解”含义的动词短语，故选 C 项。

**【35 题详 析】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. helps 帮助；B. plans 计划；C. orders 命令；D. documents 记录。根据下文“their travels with lots of updates, photos, and videos(用许多更新、照片和视频……他们的旅行)”可推理出，空白处应填表示“记录”含义的动词，故选 D 项。

**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。

Videos of 77-year-old Xu Xiuzhen, who speaks different languages with foreigners while working at a scenic spot selling water, postcards and headdress flowers, have brought her instant fame.

Xu's village 36 (locate) at the base of Moon Hill, a popular tourist destination famed for a moon-shaped hole at the summit. She has been working as a tour guide and vendor (小贩) in Yangshuo, 37 county and resort town in southern China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region since 1998, 38 the area became famous for foreign backpackers and organized tours.

Xu, who dropped out of junior school in the third grade, began to learn different languages to attract more foreign customers. Xu said she would convert words in any language into Chinese characters 39 (base) on their pronunciation and then memorize them. Repeating the words in her head before going to bed and 40 (immediate) after waking up has given her fluency in basic conversations with foreigners.

Over the past two decades, Xu 41 (teach) herself 11 foreign languages, including

English, Spanish, Japanese and Korean. In addition to 42 (make) her incredibly popular, her excellent linguistic ability has made it easier for her to communicate with foreign tourists. Xu has also become one of the busiest tour 43 (guide) in Yangshuo. Her reputation draws a large crowd of tourists every day, especially foreign visitors, who come to meet the multilingual guide out of 44 (admire).

“More and more foreign tourists are coming to Yangshuo, and I hope they will feel 45 home here with my help,” she said.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要介绍了阳朔风景区的一名导游——徐秀珍老人，她通过努力学习，使得自己能够与外国游客用流利的语言进行基本对话，成为阳朔最受欢迎的导游之一，她希望能让外国游客感到宾至如归。

【答案】36. is located    37. a    38. when    39. based    40. immediately    41. has taught  
42. making    43. guides    44. admiration    45. at

【36 题详 析】

考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意：徐的村庄位于月亮山的山脚，月亮山是一个受欢迎的旅游胜地，以山顶的月形洞而闻名。分析句子可知，空处作句子的谓语，此处描述一般性的事实，时态应用一般现在时，locate 和主语 Xu's village 之间是被动关系，应用被动语态，且主语是单数，be 动词应用 is。故填 is located。

【37 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意：自 1998 年以来，她一直在阳朔做导游和小贩，阳朔是中国南部广西壮族自治区的一个县和度假小镇，当时该地区因外国背包客和有组织的旅游而闻名。分析句子可知，空处表示泛指，意为“一个县和度假小镇”，应用不定冠词，且 county 的发音以辅音音素开头，应用 a。故填 a。

【38 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：自 1998 年以来，她一直在阳朔做导游和小贩，阳朔是中国南部广西壮族自治区的一个县和度假小镇，当时该地区因外国背包客和有组织的旅游而闻名。分析句子可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，对先行词 1998 作补充说明，先行词在从句中表示行为发生的时间，作时间状语，应用关系副词 when 作引导词。故填 when。

【39 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：徐说，她会根据发音将任何语言的单词转换成汉字，然后记住它们。分析句子可知，句子主干成分完整，空处是非谓语动词作定语，修饰 characters, base 和

characters 逻辑上是被动关系，应用 base 的过去分词形式。故填 based。

**【40 题详 析】**

考查副词。句意：睡觉前和醒来后立即在脑海中重复这些单词，使她能够流利地与外国人进行基本对话。分析句子可知，空处修饰介词短语 after waking up，应用副词 immediately，意为“立即”。故填 immediately。

**【41 题详 析】**

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：在过去的二十年里，徐自学了 11 门外语，包括英语、西班牙语、日语和韩语。分析句子可知，空处作句子的谓语，时间状语为 Over the past two decades “在过去的二十年里”，动作从过去开始发生，可以用现在完成时，表示动作持续到现在，也可以用现在完成进行时，主语为 Xu，助动词用 has。故填 has taught/has been teaching。

**【42 题详 析】**

考查非谓语动词。句意：除了让她非常受欢迎之外，她出色的语言能力也让她更容易与外国游客交流。分析句子可知，空处作 In addition to 的宾语，应用的动名词形式。故填 making。

**【43 题详 析】**

考查名词的数。句意：徐也成为了阳朔最繁忙的导游之一。此处用固定结构 “one of the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数”，意为“最……之一”，应用 guide 的复数形式。故填 guides。

**【44 题详 析】**

考查名词。句意：她的名声每天都吸引着一大群游客，尤其是外国游客，他们出于钦佩而来见这位会说多种语言的导游。分析句子可知，空处作 out of 的宾语，admire 的名词形式 admiration 符合题意，意为“钦佩”，是不可数名词。故填 admiration。

**【45 题详 析】**

考查介词。句意：她说：“越来越多的外国游客来到阳朔，我希望在我的帮助下，他们能有宾至如归的感觉。”根据“feel”和“home”可知，此处用固定短语 feel at home 表示“感到舒适和放松”。故填 at。

**第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分 40 分)**

**第一节 (满分 15 分)**

46. 你校英文报社正在以 \_\_\_\_\_ Beautifies Our Life 为题征稿，请你写一篇短文，内容包括：

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