

2019 北京 101 中学高二（上）期末

英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，考试分数共 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。

第 I 卷（共 86 分）

第一部分：听力理解（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. How many students attended the lecture?

- A. 18. B. 80. C. 160.

2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a hospital. B. At a gas station. C. At a school.

3. What is most probably the man's job?

- A. A policeman. B. A salesman. C. A postman.

4. On which day does the conversation take place?

- A. Monday. B. Tuesday. C. Wednesday.

5. What's wrong with the woman's last order?

- A. It arrived late.
B. It's damaged due to the packaging.
C. It was of low quality.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你有 5 秒钟的时间来阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. When did they meet last time?

- A. long time ago. B. A moment ago. C. Not long ago.

7. What do we know about the man?

- A. He's getting much heavier.
B. He's started exercising again.
C. He's going to join a health club.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the girl worrying about?

- A. Her work. B. Her exams. C. Her health.

9. What does the man advise the girl to do?

- A. To have enough sleep. B. To try to work harder. C. To take fewer exams.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman suggest eating at McDonald's?

A. Because it's cheap. B. Because it's special. C. Because it's convenient.

11. How does the man like McDonald's?

A. Not at all. B. Very much. C. Just so-so.

12. How many hamburgers have McDonald's sold?

A. Over 100 billion. B. Over 11,000. C. Over 8,000.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. When do people usually start shopping before Christmas?

A. On December 1. B. On November 29. C. Before Thanksgiving.

14. Where did the idea of "Buy Nothing Day" start?

A. In America. B. In Britain. C. In Canada.

15. Where did people get food on "Buy Nothing Day" in Albuquerque?

A. From their neighborhood.

B. From restaurants nearby.

C. From shops everywhere.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至第 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Renting an apartment

Name	Kate <u>16</u>
Location	Near Sunny <u>17</u>
Rent	Not more than 150 pounds a month
Requirements	An air conditioner and <u>18</u> system.
Renting time	A year and a half, from <u>19</u> .
Telephone number	<u>20</u> .

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，共 34 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 14 小题；每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. We have many summer camps for your holidays. You can choose ____ based on your own interest.

A. them B. each C. one D. it

2. _____ the road is so slippery after the heavy snow, why not stay at home?

A. Due to B. As long as C. Now that D. Even if

3. —How was the journey?

—Tiring! I caught the train at the last second but all the seats _____. I stood all the way.

A. would occupy B. would be occupied

C. had occupied D. had been occupied

4. If you had brought your swimming suit with you, we _____ swimming in the lake now.

A. could go B. could have gone

C. can go D. have gone

D. by

kids' summer day camp. I decided that I had nothing to _____26_____, so I called the manager and _____27_____ an interview. She was _____28_____ by my babysitting experience and employed me. In less than a week, I had completely _____29_____ about wanting to work at the water park. Each time I comforted a little boy who missed his mother or a little girl who needed to help tying her shoes, I felt I was doing something _____30_____. I realized that I had discovered my life's _____31_____: to work with children. I now have a new goal. I'm going to study to become an elementary school teacher.

Sometimes in life we don't get _____32_____ what we want. Our dream guy or girl may not be interested in us. The coach may not select us for the team. A certain employer may not choose to hire us. It's natural to feel _____33_____; I sure did. But I also learned an important lesson. Occasionally, when we don't get what we want, something even _____34_____ is waiting for us around the corner!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 15. A. go | B. apply | C. cheer | D. wait |
| 16. A. In addition | B. For example | C. Before long | D. As a result |
| 17. A. smile | B. speak | C. think | D. move |
| 18. A. Otherwise | B. So | C. But | D. Therefore |
| 19. A. day | B. course | C. job | D. camp |
| 20. A. perfect | B. tough | C. regular | D. potential |
| 21. A. land | B. give | C. change | D. keep |
| 22. A. should | B. must | C. need | D. could |
| 23. A. practice | B. interview | C. expectation | D. experiment |
| 24. A. promoted | B. punished | C. selected | D. refused |
| 25. A. how | B. whether | C. what | D. why |
| 26. A. save | B. learn | C. lose | D. regret |
| 27. A. scheduled | B. cancelled | C. mentioned | D. gave |
| 28. A. inspired | B. impressed | C. touched | D. puzzled |
| 29. A. doubted | B. complained | C. forgotten | D. known |
| 30. A. challenging | B. reasonable | C. traditional | D. significant |
| 31. A. track | B. motto | C. belief | D. purpose |
| 32. A. only | B. exactly | C. properly | D. immediately |
| 33. A. curious | B. nervous | C. disappointed | D. interested |
| 34. A. better | B. easier | C. higher | D. crazier |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 16 小题；每小题 2 分，共 32 分）

第一节

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Latrice Brown was excited about starting her junior year. She had volunteered to take part in the Lincoln High School Friendship Program. As an upperclassman, she would be assigned a "freshman(新生) friend". Her duties would include helping her friend get used to high school life by offering friendship. Latrice thought it was important to have someone with whom to talk and share concerns. She knew that the friendship program was likely to make the freshman year of high school a positive experience. On August 2nd Latrice received a notice in the mail about the schedule of events for the *freshman orientation* (适应指导).

Freshman Orientation

TO: Latrice Brown
FROM: Mrs. Gomez, Guidance Counselor, 555-7295
DATE: August 1st
SUBJECT: Freshman Friendship Program
FRESHMAN FRIEND: Susan Brooks, 555-2168

Please call your freshman friend and introduce yourself over the telephone.

Confirm that he or she will be attending the orientation.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR ORIENTATION

Wednesday, August 13—9:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

9:30 A.M. to 10:30 A. M

Upperclassmen and freshmen will gather for a gathering in the hall. Student Council president Sarah Wilke will give a speech titled “What It Means to Be in High School”.

Mr. Reick, the principal, will welcome everyone to Lincoln High School and formally introduce each upperclassman to his or her freshman friend. After being introduced, please go to the café. At this time pick up your friend’s class schedule and locker number at the guidance counselors’ (顾问) table.

10:30 A.M to 11:30 A. M

Start your school tour at your friend’s locker to ensure it works. If there is a problem, report it to Mr. Mulholland, the assistant principal. Then walk to the classrooms on the class schedule in the order in which they are listed. This will help familiarize your freshman friend with the schedule and the layout(布局) of the school. Discuss high school life but try not to supply your freshman friend with too much information. High school is confusing and frightening when you’re just starting and everything is new.

11:30A.M to 1: 30 P.M

Return to the café to enjoy pizza and to take part in a question-and-answer meeting.

Monday, August 18 (The First Day of School)—All Lunch Periods

Meet your freshman friend in the café during lunch and discuss the morning of the first day. After lunch take your friend to the courtyard between the gym and the art rooms. Each club will have a table set up with information about its activities after class and a sign-up sheet for students who wish to join. Club officers will be available to answer questions and to encourage freshmen to take part.

35. According to the notice, Latrice will help Susan _____.

- A. visit the school after lunch during August 13 to 18.
- B. get a timetable after 10:30A.M. on August 13.
- C. get to know where to have different classes.
- D. sign up for after-class activities in the gym.

36. During her first day in high school, Susan will most likely _____.

- A. share a locker with Latrice .
- B. join an art club with Latrice.
- C. have the same class schedule as Latrice.
- D. ask Latrice information on school activities.

37. The notice is written to _____.

- A. inform upperclassmen of their role in the program.

B. offer many activities for new students after class.

C. welcome new students to Lincoln High School.

D. put forward a freshman orientation program.

B

As we drove along, my spirits went up again, and I turned, with pleasure, to the thought of the new life which I was entering. But though it was not far past the middle of September, the heavy clouds and strong north-easterly wind combined to make the day extremely cold; and the journey seemed a very long one, so that it was nearly one o'clock before we reached the place of our destination. Yet when we entered the gateway, my heart failed me, and I wished it were a mile or two farther off. For the first time in my life I must stand alone: there was no retreating now. I must enter that house, and introduce myself among its strange people. But how was it to be done? True, I was near nineteen; but, thanks to the protecting care of my mother and sister, I well knew that many a girl of fifteen, or under, was gifted with a more womanly address, and greater ease and self-possession, than I was. Yet, anyway. I would do very well, after all; and the children, of course, I should soon be at ease with them.

"Be calm, be calm, whatever happens," I said within myself; and truly I was so fully occupied in steadying my nerves and keeping down the rebellious beat of my heart that when I was admitted into the hall and into the presence of Mrs. Bloomfield, I almost forgot to answer her polite greeting; and it afterwards struck me that the little I did say was spoken in the tone of one half-dead or half-asleep.

With due politeness, however, she showed me my bedroom, and left me there to take a little refreshment for a little while and led me into the dining-room. Some beefsteaks and potatoes were set before me; and while I dined upon these, she sat opposite, watching me (as I thought) and trying to keep something like a conversation—consisting chiefly of commonplace remarks. In fact, my attention was almost wholly absorbed in my dinner: not from appetite, but from the toughness of the beefsteaks, and the numbness of my hands.

"I have had so little time to attend to their education myself, but I think they are clever children, and very willing to learn, especially the little boy; he is, I think, the flower of the flock—a generous, noble-spirited boy, one to be led, but not driven, and remarkable for always speaking the truth." "His sister Mary Ann will require watching," continued she, "but she is a very good girl on the whole, though I wish her to be kept out of the nursery as much as possible, as she is now almost six years old, and might acquire bad habits from the nurses. I have ordered her bed to be placed in your room, and if you will be so kind as to look after her washing and dressing, and take charge of her clothes, she needs to have nothing further to do with the nursery maid."

I replied I was quite willing to do so; and at that moment the children entered the room. Tom Bloomfield was a well-grown boy of seven. Mary was a tall girl, for her age of six, somewhat dark like her mother. The second sister was Fanny, a very pretty little girl, looking little younger than Mary. The remaining one was Harriet, a little broad, fat, merry, playful thing of scarcely two, whom I had more desire for than all the rest—but with her I had nothing to do.

38. Which of the following statements best describes how the writer felt when she entered Mrs. Bloomfield's home?

- A. She was nervous, dissatisfied with her manners but still confident.
- B. She was cold, hungry but eager to see all the children in the family.
- C. She was frightened, nervous and regretful about her decision.
- D. She was calm, confident and very happy with all the family.

39. What job would the writer take in Mrs. Bloomfield's home?

- A. A nursery maid.
- B. A house cleaner.
- C. A home cook.
- D. A family teacher.

40. Which of the following was TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The writer had some difficulty with her lunch because of the tough food and the cold.
- B. The delicious food took the writer's attention away from Mrs. Bloomfield's words.
- C. All the children were well educated before the writer came to the family.
- D. All the children in the family were looked after by Mrs. Bloomfield herself.

41. From the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A. Mrs. Bloomfield would treat the writer kindly and help her a lot
- B. the youngest girl Harriet would be the writer's favorite student
- C. the writer would take on more responsibilities than she should
- D. Tom Bloomfield would be the cleverest of all the children

C

If you don't have a college degree, you're at greater risk of developing memory problems or even Alzheimer's (老年痴呆). Education plays a key role in lifelong memory performance and risk for mental disorder, and it's well documented that those with a college degree possess a cognitive (认知的) advantage over their less educated counterparts in middle and old age. Now, a large national study from Brandeis University published in the American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry shows that those with less schooling can significantly make up for poorer education by frequently engaging in mental exercises such as word games, puzzles, reading, and lectures.

"The lifelong benefits of higher education for memory in later life are quite impressive, but we do not clearly understand how and why these effects last so long," said lead author Margie Lachman, a psychologist. She suggested that higher education may encourage lifelong interest in cognitive efforts, while those with less education may not engage as frequently in mental exercises that help keep the memory agile (敏捷地).

But education early in adulthood does not appear to be the only route to maintain your memory. The study found that intellectual activities undertaken regularly made a difference. "Among individuals with low education, those who are engaged in reading, writing, attending lectures, doing word games or puzzles once a week or more had memory scores similar to people with more education," said Lachman.

The study, called Midlife in the United States, assessed 3,343 men and women between the ages of 32 and 84 with a mean age of 56 years. Almost 40 percent of the participants had at least a 4-year college degree. The researchers evaluated how the participants performed in two cognitive areas, verbal memory and executive function --- brain processes involved in planning, abstract thinking and cognitive flexibility. Participants were given a battery of tests, including tests of verbal fluency, word recall, and backward counting.

As expected, those with higher education said they engaged in cognitive activities more often and also did better on the memory tests, but some with lower education also did well, explained Lachman.

"The findings are promising because they suggest there may be ways to level the playing field for those with lower educational achievement, and protect those at greatest risk for memory declines," said Lachman. "Although we can not rule out the possibility that those who have better memories are the ones who take on more activities, the evidence is consistent with cognitive plasticity (可塑性), and suggests some degree of personal control over cognitive functioning in adulthood by adopting an intellectually active lifestyle."

42. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Higher education has a better cognitive advantage.
- B. Better memories result from college degree.
- C. Cognitive activity does a mind good.

D. Poor education has more risk of memory declines.

43. According to the result of Margie Lachman's study, we can conclude that _____.

- A. education is responsible for the lifelong memory performance and risk for mental disorder
- B. education early in adulthood can be the only route to maintain your memory
- C. those with higher education did better on the memory tests than those with lower education
- D. an intellectually active lifestyle does help to maintain your memory

44. What do we know about the study called Midlife?

- A. Participants each were given a battery to test their memory.
- B. The average age of the participants are 56 years old.
- C. Participants had to perform in one of the two cognitive areas.
- D. One in four of the participants had a 4-year college degree.

45. Why are the findings of the Lachman's study promising?

- A. The lower educated may have the same opportunities to keep up memory.
- B. We may have ways to cure the people who have memory declines.
- C. Adopting a different lifestyle can control over cognitive functioning.
- D. We can find out the possibility to have better memories.

第二节

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The word "diary" comes from the Latin word "diarium", which means "daily allowance". 46 And it is used for business notes, planning activities, keeping track of scheduled appointments, or documenting what has already happened. Some doctors suggest that writing in a diary is a good form of self-study.

In America, from the 1940s through the 1980s, a diary was thought of mostly as a way to privately express one's deepest thoughts while keeping notations about the day. 47 Many times, movies would show a teenage girl beginning to write in her diary while she said aloud, "Dear diary"

48 A diary kept by a young German Jewish girl by the name of Anne Frank provides us with invaluable lessons about history, for she documented her experiences while she hid from the Nazis during their occupation of the Netherlands in World War II. Her diary became one of the world's most widely read books and is the basis for many films.

Samuel Pepys, who lived during the 17th century, is the earliest diary keeper that is famous today. His diary is also an important documentation of history, for it gives personal insight (洞察力) into London's Great Plague and the Great Fire. His diary is being published on the Internet, and it's interesting to note that there has been a new entry every day since January of 2003. It will continue over the course of several years to come. 49

Today's electronic version of the diary, the web log or "blog" has once again stretched the diary to be much more than a personal account of the day's events. There are blogs to document recipes, traveling, movies, independent news, product announcements, photos, and anything else that needs to be recorded over time. Search engines like Technorati. com have been created to keep track of the more than 112 million blogs that are currently public. 50

- A. It refers to a book for writings by date.
- B. In its newest form, the diary has become more popular than ever.
- C. Reading his diary is fascinating, and it makes his life all the more real to us.
- D. People love to write diaries, so whenever they are free, they will write a few lines.
- E. Those private reflections may have historical significance long after the author's death.
- F. Nowadays, the blog has taken the place of the diary and becomes more and more popular.

G. In those times, and even continuing on today, writing in a diary was like writing to a special friend.

第 II 卷 (共 34 分)

(请将第二卷所有答案作答在第 13-14 页答题纸上, 答题时请注意相应题号)

一

单词拼写, 每空一词。

51. Of the two possibilities, the f_____ is more likely than the latter.
52. Our English teacher often _____ (指导) us to improve English by listening to Studio Classroom and reading English books.
53. People in that mountainous area had no a _____ to education, so few children there could go to school.
54. The frown (皱眉) on his face showed that he didn't a _____ of the plan.
55. They were in a _____ (尤其地, 特别地) good mood because all their efforts had paid off.
56. Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was an _____ (令人钦佩的) achievement for such a young man.
57. It suddenly o _____ to me that we could use computers to do this task.
58. I feel deep _____ (同情) for those who lost their lives in the tsunami (海啸) in Indonesia.
59. People find that the _____ (简化) application forms are less complicated and much easier to fill in.
60. The police are expecting w _____ of the accident to come forward to provide more information.

二

完成句子。(请根据中文提示, 用适当的词组完成下列句子)。

61. 坦率地说, 很难理解他正在说什么。

_____, it is difficult to make out what he is saying.

62. 你最好把电话号码写下来以防万一你忘记了。

You'd better write down the telephone number _____ you forget it.

63. 这家公司三分之二的工人在经济衰退期间被裁员了。

Two thirds of the workers in the company _____ during the economic depression.

64. 我不知道你在做这个项目的过程中如何忍受了这么多的艰难困苦。

I don't know how you _____ so much hardship during the course of the project.

65. 小行星 1802 张衡是第一颗以中国人命名的小行星。

The little planet called 1802 Zhang Heng is the first one _____ a Chinese person.

三短文填空, 每空一词。

Once upon a time, there lived a young boy named Hans Christian Andersen. He was very poor and had a long, ugly nose. All the other children t_____ 66 _____ him. But when little Hans grew up, he became an internationally recognized writer. All over the world people of v_____ 67 _____ ages and backgrounds know his classic fairy tales.

Nearly 200 years ago, Hans was born in Odense, Denmark. His father was poor but he loved literature and the theater. He often took Hans to the theater with him.

When Hans was only 11 years old, his father died. Hans had to q_____ 68 _____ school and work in a tailor's shop to support his family.

Hans was a very lonely child. He did not play with the other children. When he wasn't working, he stayed at home, reading books and writing his own stories and plays.

When he was 14 years old, Hans moved to Copenhagen to try to begin a c_____ 69 _____ as a singer or actor. The next

three years p_____70_____ to be very painful and unbearable. He nearly starved to death trying to make a living.

At age 17, he met Jonas Collin, director of the Royal Theater. Collin read one of Hans' plays and recognized his talent in s_____71_____ of Hans' poor spelling. He helped Hans by getting a scholarship from the king to continue the boy's schooling.

When he was 23 years old, Hans began his university studies. In 1835, he began writing his famous fairy tales. A_____72_____ from the "The Ugly Duckling" and "The Emperor's New Clothes", there were still a lot more. His stories are often surprisingly clever and contain deep moral teachings, therefore making him a s_____73_____ storyteller all over the world.

【答案】66. teased

67. various

68. quit 69. career

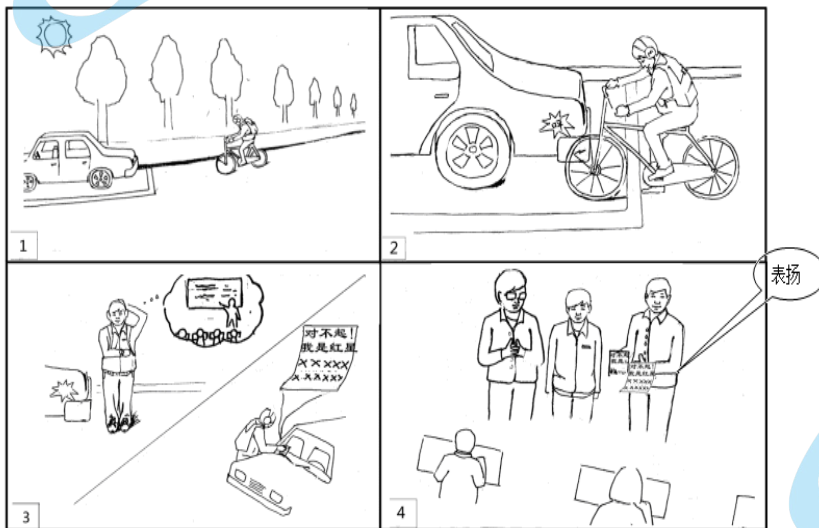
70. proved 71. spite

72. Aside/ Apart

73. superb/ successful

四、书面表达 (15 分)

74. 假设你是红星中学高三(1)班的学生李华。下面四幅图描述了上周一你骑自行车上学路上发生的一件事情。请根据图片的先后顺序, 将这件事用英文以日记形式记述下来。



注意: 1. 日记的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于 60。

提示词: 刷蹭 scratch

Monday, October 28 Fine

This morning, _____



2019 北京 101 中学高二（上）期末英语参考答案

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，共 34 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 14 小题；每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查代词。句意：我们有许多暑期夏令营，你可以根据自己的兴趣选择一个。A. them 它们；B. each 每一个；C. one 一个，为泛指，泛指同类事物或人中的某一个；D. it 为特指，特指上文提到的某人或者某事物。根据语境可知，此处应是表示泛指的某一个，在此泛指上句提到的 many summer camps 中的某一个，故选 C。

2.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语辨析。句意：既然大雪过后路很滑，为什么不待在家里呢？A. Due to 由于；B. As long as 只要；C. Now that 既然；D. Even if 即使，根据题意，故选 C。

3.

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查时态和语态。句意：——旅途怎么样？——累人！我在最后一秒赶上了火车，但所有的座位都被占满了。我一路站着。根据 I caught the train at the last second 可知“我在最后一秒赶上了火车”已经发生在过去，“所有的座位都被占满了”发生在过去的过去，用过去完成时，“座位”和“占用”之间是被动关系，用被动语态，故选 D。

4.

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查虚拟语气的错综条件句。句意：如果你带了游泳衣，我们现在就可以去湖里游泳了。这是一个虚拟语气的错综条件句，从句表示与过去的事实相反，主句表示与现在的事实相反，与现在事实相反的假设，其主句句子结构为：主语 + would (should, could, might) + 动词原形 + 其他，故选 A。

【点睛】虚拟语气的错综条件句，从句和主句要根据各自发生的时间选用符合具体时间的虚拟语气形式

1. 从句表示过去，主句表示现在。

If they had started early morning yesterday, they would be here now.

2. 从句表示将来，主句表示过去。

If I were not to make a preparation for my experiment this afternoon, I would have gone to see the film with you last night.

3. 从句表示过去，主句表示将来。

If we hadn't made adequate preparations, we shouldn't dare to do the experiment next week.

4. 从句表示将来，主句表示现在。

If we shouldn't have an exam this afternoon. I would go shopping now.

5.

【答案】A

【解析】

试题分析：考查非谓语动词用法。不定式（短语）或动名词（短语）均可作主语，区别在于不定式常表示将来，是特指；而动名词表示一般情况，是泛指。而本句指的是普遍现象，属泛指，故用动名词较好。句意：理解你自身的需要及交际风格，同学会表达你的感情和情绪是一样重要。故 A 正确。

考点：考查非谓语动词用法

6.

【答案】D

【解析】

试题分析：考查动词的时态。水供应被切断是因为工人们正在修主水管，故用现在进行时。句意：水供应被暂时切断了，因为工人们正在修其中的一根主水管。

【名师点睛】现在进行时表说话时或目前一段时间内正在进行的活动。往往有明显的暗示词，像和 now, these days, nowadays 这些词搭配，但是这道题没有这些提示词，学生要正确理解句意，判断这个动作是正在发生的。

7.

【答案】D

【解析】

考察情态动词，题干中的 he wasn't certain 说明他可能不来，可能来，因此使用不完全否定，might not。

8.

【答案】A

【解析】

本题考查定语从句。根据选项和从句与主句的关系可以判断考查定语从句，再看从句中主谓宾齐全，选择关系副词，排除 CD；主句中没有地点性名词，只有 moment 表时间，故选 A。

9.

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查虚拟语气。句意：我真希望我参加了我姐姐的婚礼，但我上周末去纽约出差了。用 wish 表示对过去事情的遗憾。其句子结构为：宾语从句的谓语用过去完成时或 could+现在完成时，故选 D。

【点睛】动词 wish 后宾语从句中的虚拟语气

1. 用 wish 表示现在的祝愿和报歉。

其句子结构为：宾语从句的谓语 be 用 were(was)，实义动词用过去式。例：I wish they were at home this time.

2. 用 wish 表示对过去事情的遗憾。

其句子结构为：宾语从句的谓语用过去完成时或 could+现在完成时。例：I wish I hadn't hurt him so much.

3. 用 wish 表示对将来事情的愿望。

其句子结构为宾语从句的谓语为 would/could/might+动词原形。例：I wish I might be able to come tomorrow .

10.

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。句意：乔治说他第二天会来学校看我，但他没有。根据 George said that he would come to school to see me the next day 可知是发生在过去的事情，用一般过去时，故选 A。

11.

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：我很想冲洗这些照片，因为我想把它们寄给我妈妈。“照片”和“冲洗”之间是被动关系，用 have sth. done 结构，故选 B。

12.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查情态动词。句意：——她看起来很高兴。她一定通过了考试。——我想是吧。这一点也不难。A. should pass 应该通过；B. can pass 能通过；C. must have passed 一定通过；D. might have passed 可能通过，表达对过去某件事的肯定的猜测，用“must have + 过去分词”，故选 C。

13.

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查宾语从句。句意：读她的传记时，我很钦佩 Doris Lessing 在文学上取得的成就。_____ Doris Lessing had achieved in literature. 是一个宾语从句，引导词在从句中作宾语，表示“Doris Lessing 在文学上取得的成就”，故选 B。

14.

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语。考查固定短语。句意：这所房子很旧，但对我父亲来说却很有情感价值，他在这里度过了童年。of great value 很有价值的，该短语是固定短语，故选 B。

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

【答案】15. A 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. A 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. D 25. B 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. D 31. D 32. B 33. C 34. A

【解析】

这是一篇夹叙夹议类阅读。这篇文章主要讲述了作者是一个有决心的人，无论做什么事情，都会做好充分准备，一定要成功。但是有一次他去应聘一份水上乐园的工作的时候却没有成功。后来，他找到了一份自己喜欢的工作。通过这件事，作者告诉我们，得不到想要的东西是因为有更好的东西在等着我们。

【15 题详解】

考查词组。根据文章上文 I'm known for my determination. 可知我是一个很有决心的人。所以此处应该指的是我想要什么东西，我就去努力争取。此处 go for it 表示努力争取、加油的意思，故选 A。

【16 题详解】

考查短语辨析。根据文章下文 when I wanted to be on the dance team at school, I learned all the dances and practiced until

I could hardly ____3____. And when I wanted money for a new computer, I washed cars, babysat, and walked dogs for all my neighbors. 可知作者举了两个例子证明自己做事情有决心。A. In addition 另外; B. For example 例如; C. Before long 不久以后; D. As a result 结果, 故选 B。

【17 题详解】

考查动词辨析。根据文章句子 I learned all the dances and practiced until I could hardly ____3____. 可知作者举了个例子证明自己做事情有决心。所以此处说的是作者练习跳舞知道自己动不了为止。A. smile 微笑; B. speak 说话; C. think 想; D. move 移动, 故选 D。

【18 题详解】

考查连词辨析。根据文章上文 when I wanted to be on the dance team at school, I learned all the dances and practiced until I could hardly ____3____. And when I wanted money for a new computer, I washed cars, babysat, and walked dogs for all my neighbors. 可知作者举了两个例子证明自己做事情有决心。所以此处下文 this year everything changed. 指的是一切都变了。这里表示转折。A. Otherwise 否则; B. So 所以; C. But 但是; D. Therefore 因此, 故选 C。

【19 题详解】

考查名词辨析。根据文章下文 It was the ____6____ job to have on hot summer vacations. 可知此处指的是工作。A. day 天; B. course 课程; C. job 工作; D. camp 露营, 故选 C。

【20 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据文章下文 because the employees there could go on the water rides after their work and get free food at the snack bar. 可知, 员工可以在下班后享用那里的设施, 还有免费的食物, 所以此处指的是这是炎热夏季的完美工作。A. perfect 完美的; B. tough 困难的; C. regular 定期的; D. potential 潜在的, 故选 A。

【21 题详解】

考查动词辨析。根据文章上文 It was the ____6____ job to have on hot summer vacations. 可知这份工作是炎热夏季的完美工作。所以此处指的是就像以前每一次目标的成功实现一样, 作者又着手去实现这个目标, 得到这份工作。这里指的是得到的意思。A. land 到达; B. quit 放弃; C. change 改变; D. keep 保持, 故选 A。

【22 题详解】

考查情态动词辨析。根据文章上文 I completed the application in my neatest handwriting, carefully prepared for my interview, and gathered a pack of recommendation letters. 可知作者做事情有决心, 想做的事情一定能做成。作者觉得这次也是一样, 没有什么能阻止他。A. should 应该; B. must 必须; C. need 需要; D. could 能够, 故选 D。

【23 题详解】

考查名词辨析。根据文章上文 I completed the application in my neatest handwriting, carefully prepared for my interview, and gathered a pack of recommendation letters. 可知此处指的是在面试之后, 水上乐园的经理告诉作者他们只雇佣有水上安全经验的人。A. practice 练习; B. interview 采访; C. expectation 期待; D. experiment 实验, 故选 B。

【24 题详解】

考查动词辨析。根据文章上文 the manager of the Water Zone told me that he could hire only those with experience in water safety. 可知水上乐园的经理告诉作者他们只雇佣有水上安全经验的人。所以此处的言外之意就是作者被拒绝了。A. promoted 提升; B. punished 惩罚; C. selected 选择; D. refused 拒绝, 故选 D。

【25 题详解】

考查宾语从句的引导词。根据文章句子 Mrs. Keller, asked me ____11____ I would be interested in the kids' summer day

camp.可知此处结合语境应该指的是老师在问作者是否对孩子们的夏令营感兴趣。A. how 如何; B. whether 是否; C. what 什么; D. why 为什么, 故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查动词辨析。根据文章句子 I decided that I had nothing to ____12____ 可知此处 nothing to lose 表示没有什么损失、什么也不会失去。A. save 挽救; B. learn 学习; C. lose 失去; D. regret 后悔, 故选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查动词辨析。根据文章上文 so I called the manager 可知作者给经理打了电话, 所以此处结合语境应该是指预约了一次面试。A. scheduled 预约; B. cancelled 取消; C. mentioned 提到; D. gave 给, 故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据文章下文 by my babysitting experience and employed me. 可知她雇佣了作者, 所以此处指的是对作者的经历满意。A. inspired 有灵感的; B. impressed 折服; C. touched 触摸; D. puzzled 困惑的, 故选 B。

【29 题详解】

考查动词辨析。根据文章上文 She was ____14____ by my babysitting experience and employed me. 可知作者找到了一份自己喜欢的工作。所以此处指的是作者完全忘记了之前那次不成功的面试。A. doubted 怀疑; B. complained 抱怨; C. forgotten 忘记; D. known 知道, 故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据文章下文 I now have a new goal. I'm going to study to become an elementary school teacher. 可知作者觉得自己目前的工作很有意义。A. challenging 挑战的; B. reasonable 合理的; C. traditional 传统的; D. significant 有意义的, 故选 D。

【31 题详解】

考查名词辨析。根据文章上文 I felt I was doing something ____16____. 可知作者觉得自己目前的工作很有意义。所以此处结合语境应该指的是作者发现了生活的目的。A. track 轨道; B. motto 箴言; C. belief 信念; D. purpose 目的, 故选 D。

【32 题详解】

考查副词辨析。根据文章下文 Our dream guy or girl may not be interested in us. The coach may not select us for the team. A certain employer may not choose to hire us. 可知有时候我们不能立即得到我们想要的东西。A. only 仅仅; B. exactly 精确地; C. properly 适当地; D. immediately 立即, 故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据文章上文 Sometimes in life we don't get ____18____ what we want. Our dream guy or girl may not be interested in us. The coach may not select us for the team. A certain employer may not choose to hire us. 可知有时候我们不能立即得到我们想要的东西。所以此处指的是我们会失望也是自然的。A. curious 好奇的; B. nervous 紧张的; C. disappointed 失望的; D. interested 感兴趣的, 故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查副词辨析。根据文章句子 But I also learned an important lesson. Occasionally, when we don't get what we want, something even ____20____ is waiting for us around the corner! 以及结合文章可知, 作者因为面试不成功, 而找到了更适合自己的工作, 这告诉我们得不到想要的东西是因为有更好的在等着我们。A. better 更好的; B. easier 更容易的; C. higher 更高的; D. crazier 更疯狂的, 故选 A。

第三部分：阅读理解（共 16 小题；每小题 2 分，共 32 分）

第一节

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

【答案】35. C 36. D 37. A

【解析】

这是一篇广告布告类阅读。文章介绍了 Lincoln High School Friendship Program 项目的日程安排。

【35 题详解】

细节理解题。答案定位在第一段 Her duties would include helping her friend get used to high school life by offering friendship.（她的职责包括通过提供友谊帮助她的朋友适应高中生活。），故选 C。

【36 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 This will help familiarize your freshman friend with the schedule and the layout(布局) of the school. Discuss high school life but try not to supply your freshman friend with too much information.（这将帮助你的新朋友熟悉学校的时间表和布局。讨论高中生活，但不要给你的新朋友提供太多信息。）可推断出在她上高中的第一天，苏珊很可能会问最近学校活动的情况，故选 D。

【37 题详解】

细节理解题。答案定位在第一段 On August 2nd Latrice received a notice in the mail about the schedule of events for the freshman orientation (适应指导).可知通知的目的是告知高年级学生他们在这个项目中的角色，故选 A。

B

【答案】38. A 39. D 40. A 41. C

【解析】

试题分析：文章大意：本文介绍了“我”为了独立生活，去 Mrs. Bloomfield 家做家庭教师时的初次见面与感受，虽然紧张但充满自信。

【38 题详解】

A 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句 anyway, I would do very well, after all; and the children, of course, I should soon be at ease with them.可推断，作者充满自信。根据第二段句子 I almost forgot to answer her polite greeting 可推断，作者紧张，连最起码的问候都没有回应。所以答案选 A、她紧张不满意自己的表现但依然充满自信。

【39 题详解】

D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 Mrs. Bloomfield 向作者介绍自己的孩子情况的句子 I have had so little time to attend to their education myself, but I think they are clever children, and very willing to learn...可知，作者来此家庭是教孩子们学习的，来做家庭教师的。所以答案选 D。

【40 题详解】

A 正误判断题。根据第三段最后的句子 my attention ... but from the toughness of the beefsteaks, and the numbness of my hands.可知，作者吃饭时很费劲因为牛排很有韧劲，手也麻木了，所以可以判断 A 项正确。而 B 项说，美味的食物吸引了作者的注意力所以没听到 Mrs. Bloomfield 的说话。此项不正确。根据 Mrs. Bloomfield 向作者介绍自己的孩子情况的句子 I have had so little time to attend to their education myself 可推断这些孩子在作者来之前因为自己的妈妈没时间亲自教他们，所以并没有受到良好的教育。因此 C 项错误。根据倒数第二段...might acquire bad habits from

the nurses 说明并不是 Mrs. Bloomfield 自己来照顾这些孩子，而是有保姆照顾。所以 D 项错误。答案选 A。

【41 题详解】

C 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段句子 I have ordered her bed to be placed in your room, and if you will be so kind as to look after her washing and dressing, and take charge of her clothes 可以推断，作者不只是一要教他们学习，还要照顾其中一个孩子的起居，即要承担更多的责任。所以答案选 C。

考点：考查记叙文类阅读

C

【答案】42. C 43. D 44. B 45. A

【解析】

这是一篇科普类阅读。文章主要讲了认知活动对人的头脑有好处。

【42 题详解】

主旨大意题。第一段 Education plays a key role in lifelong memory performance and risk for mental disorder, and it's well documented that those with a college degree possess a cognitive advantage over those less educated in middle and old age. (教育在终生记忆表现和患精神障碍的风险中起着关键作用，有充分证据表明，在中老年人中，拥有大学学位的人比受教育程度较低的人拥有认知优势。) 是全文的主题句，结合全文内容，可知这篇文章主要讲了认知活动对人的头脑有好处，故选 C。

【43 题详解】

细节理解题。答案定位在第三段最后一句 She suggested that higher education may encourage lifelong interest in cognitive efforts, while those with less education may not engage as frequently in mental exercises that help keep the memory agile (敏捷的)。(她认为，高等教育可能会鼓励人们终生对认知努力产生兴趣，而受教育程度较低的人可能不会经常进行有助于保持记忆敏捷的脑力锻炼)由此可知根据 Margie Lachman 的研究结果，我们可以得出这样的结论：活跃智力生活方式确实有助于保持记忆力，故选 D。

【44 题详解】

细节理解题。答案定位在倒数第三段 The study, called Midlife in the United States, assessed 3,343 men and women between the ages of 32 and 84 with an average age of 56 years. (这项名为“美国中年”的研究对 3343 名年龄在 32 岁至 84 岁之间、平均年龄为 56 岁的男女进行了评估。)由此可知参与者的平均年龄是 56 岁，故选 B。

【45 题详解】

答案定位在最后一段“The findings are promising because they suggest there may be ways to level the playing field for those with lower educational achievement, and protect those at greatest risk for memory declines,” said Lachman. (Lachman 说：“这些发现很有希望，因为它们表明，可能有办法为教育水平较低的人创造公平的竞争环境，并保护那些记忆力下降风险最大的人。”)由此可知受教育程度较低的人可能也有同样的机会保持记忆力，故选 A。

第二节

【答案】46. A 47. G 48. E 49. C 50. B

【解析】

试题分析：本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了日记的起源、用途及其演变过程。

【小题 1】A 从上句可以看出这里是解释“diary”一词的来源，那么下一句应该是给“diary”下的定义，因此 A 项符合题意。

【小题 2】G 根据前一句 In America, from the 1940s through the 1980s, a diary was thought of mostly as a way to privately express one's deepest thoughts while keeping notations about the day. (在美国, 从 20 世纪 40 年代到 80 年代, 日记被认为是作为一种方式来私下表达一个人内心深处的想法同时保留关于这一天的记录), G 项中 In those times 对应前一句中的 from the 1940s through the 1980s, 故选 G。

【小题 3】E 本段谈的是 German Jewish girl by the name of Anne Frank 的日记, 她的日记成为了世界上最广泛阅读的书籍之一, 是很多部电影的基础。从该段内容可知, “在作者死后, 那些私人的思考可能具有历史意义。”。答案为 E。

【小题 4】C 本段主要讲述 Samuel Pepys 生活在十七世纪, 因此可以推断阅读他的日记可以帮助我们更好地了解他的生活, 故答案为 C。

【小题 5】B 本段介绍博客是日记的一种新形式, 因此 B 选项符合语境。

【名师点睛】

七选五阅读题, 有部分题出现在每一段的开始位置, 若问题在段首 1.通常是段落主题句。认真阅读该段落, 根据段落一致性原则, 查找相关词或者同义词, 从而推测出主题句, 找到答案。2.与后文是并列、转折、因果关系等。着重阅读后文第一两句, 锁定线索信号词, 然后在选项中查找 相关特征词。一般来说正确答案与它后面的一句话的在意思是衔接的, 所以通常情况下, 这两句话中会有某种的衔接手段。3.段落间的过渡句。这时要瞻前顾后找到启示, 即阅读上一段结尾部分, 通常正确答案与上一段结尾有机地衔接起来, 并结合下一段内容, 看所选的答案是否将两段内容连贯起来。【小题 3】E 本段谈的是 German Jewish girl by the name of Anne Frank 的日记, 她的日记成为了世界上最广泛阅读的书籍之一, 是很多部电影的基础。从该段内容可知, “那些个人回声在作者死后会对历史产生重大意义”。答案为 E。

考点: 考查对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握

注意: 填涂机读卡时, 用 AB 代表 E, AC 代表 F, AD 代表 G

第 II 卷 (共 34 分)

一

【答案】51. former

52. instructs

53. access 54. approve

55. particularly

56. admirable

57. occurred

58. sympathy

59. simplified

60. witnesses

【解析】

【51 题详解】

句意: 在两种可能性中, 前者比后者更有可能。the former...the latter 前者...后者, 该用法是固定用法, 所以填 former。

【52 题详解】

句意: 我们的英语老师经常指导我们, 通过听空中英语教室和阅读英语书籍来提高英语。根据 often, 可知表示经

常或反复发生的事情，用一般现在时，主语 Our English teacher 是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数，所以填 instructs。

【53 题详解】

句意：那个山区的人没有受教育的机会，所以那里很少有孩子能上学。have no access to 没有办法，该用法是固定用法，所以填 access。

【54 题详解】

句意：他皱眉表明他不赞成这个计划。approve of 赞成，该短语是固定短语，所以填 approve。

【55 题详解】

句意：他们的心情特别好，因为他们所有的努力都得到了回报。该空修饰形容词 good，用副词，所以填 particularly。

【56 题详解】

句意：对这样一个年轻人来说，第一次飞越大西洋是一项令人钦佩的成就。该空修饰名词 achievement，用形容词，所以填 admirable。

【57 题详解】

句意：我突然想到我们可以用电脑来做这项工作。It occurred to sb. 某人突然想到，该句型是固定句型，所以填 occurred。

【58 题详解】

句意：我对在印尼海啸中丧生的人们深表同情。feel sympathy for sb. 同情某人，该用法是固定用法，所以填 sympathy。

【59 题详解】

句意：人们发现简化的申请表不那么复杂，也更容易填写。该空修饰名词 application forms，用形容词，所以填 simplified。

【60 题详解】

句意：警方希望事故的目击者站出来提供更多信息。该空作句子宾语，用名词，“事故的目击者”是复数意义，用名词复数，所以填 witnesses。

二完成句子。（请根据中文提示，用适当的词组完成下列句子）。

【答案】61. Frankly speaking

62. in case

63. were/ got laid off

64. put up with

65. named after

【解析】

【61 题详解】

Frankly speaking 坦白地说，该用法是固定用法，所以填 Frankly speaking。

【62 题详解】

in case 万一，该短语是固定短语，所以填 in case。

【63 题详解】

lay off 解雇，该短语是固定短语，“三分之二的工人”和“解雇”之间是被动关系，用被动语态，且表是发生在过去的

事情，用一般过去时，所以填 were/ got laid off。

【64 题详解】

put up with 容忍，该短语是固定短语，所以填 put up with。

【65 题详解】

name after 以...命名，该短语是固定短语，“小行星”和“命名”之间是被动关系，用过去分词作定语，所以填 named after。

三短文填空，每空一词。

【答案】66. teased

67. various

68. quit 69. career

70. proved 71. spite

72. Aside/ Apart

73. superb/ successful

【解析】

这是一篇人物传记类阅读。文章主要介绍了童话故事大王安徒生的一生。

【66 题详解】

根据 He was very poor and had a long, ugly nose. 可知这里意思是其他孩子都取笑他。表示发生在过去的事情，用一般过去时，所以填 teased。

【67 题详解】

句意：全世界不同年龄和背景的人都知道他的经典童话故事。该空修饰名词 ages and backgrounds，用形容词，所以填 various。

【68 题详解】

根据 and work in a tailor's shop to support his family. 可知安徒生辍学了。had to 之后用动词原形，所以填 quit。

【69 题详解】

根据 as a singer or actor. 可知这里意思是 14 岁时，汉斯搬到哥本哈根，试图开始他的歌手或演员生涯。该空作 begin 的宾语，用名词，所以填 career。

【70 题详解】

句意：接下来的三年被证明是非常痛苦和难以忍受的。表是发生在过去的事情，用一般过去时，所以填 proved。

【71 题详解】

句意：Collin 读了安徒生的一部戏剧，尽管安徒生的拼写很差，但他还是承认了安徒生的才华。in spite of 尽管，该短语是固定短语，所以填 spite。

【72 题详解】

句意：除了《丑小鸭》和《皇帝的新衣》，还有很多。Apart from 除...之外，Aside from 除...之外，该短语是固定短语，所以填 Aside/ Apart。

【73 题详解】

根据 His stories are often surprisingly clever and contain deep moral teachings 可知这里意思是因此，他成为一个成功的故事讲述者。该空修饰名词 storyteller，用形容词，所以填 superb/ successful。

四、书面表达 (15 分)

74.

【答案】Fine

This morning, I went to school by bicycle as usual. As I was listening to my favourite music with a headphone on my head, I didn't notice a car parked on the roadside. I scratched the car and left a scar on it. Thinking that I would have classes, I left a note with my name and address to let the driver know what happened.

Later in the afternoon, while we were having a class meeting, our headmaster brought a stranger to our class. He was the car owner. He explained to the class the whole story and praised me. Both my teacher and classmates were impressed and proud of my honesty. I think honesty should be valued most.

【解析】

试题分析：这是一篇看图作文，骑自行车上学路上发生的一件事情。要求用日记的形式记录下来，写作时要看清图画表达的内容，也要适当添加些内容，使文章看起来更充实，要组成一篇通顺连贯的短文。需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，一定要契合给出的开头，不能出现文章脱节问题。尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。

【亮点说明】. As I was listening to my favourite music with a headphone on my head, I didn't notice a car parked on the roadside.这句话用了时间状语从句， Thinking that I would have classes, I left a note with my name and address to let the driver know what happened.这句话用了现在分词做状语和宾语从句， while we were having a class meeting, our headmaster brought a stranger to our class. 这句话也是用了状语从句。

考点：考查看图作文