



2024 北京石景山高 一（上） 期末

英 语

本试卷共 10 页，共 100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。

考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答，在试卷上作答无效。

考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分：知识运用(共两节，30 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，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。

It is not always easy to discover yourself. From a young age, I had a strong sense of who I would become — but an accident changed everything.

To me, skating was more important than anything else in the world. Nothing else filled my heart with so much 1. I spent 24 hours a week 2 my skills.

I had no social life or interests other than skating. But I was rewarded with first place medals in nearly every 3.

Unfortunately, during one competition, I fell and was badly hurt. The doctor told me that I couldn't skate anymore. The pain in my back was hard to bear and even basic daily tasks became 4.

My passion (激情) had been taken away. I lost heart and had no idea what I would become. After eight months of suffering, something had to 5. Instead of sitting around and wasting my days, I began to work with local community service projects. By volunteering as a swimming teacher and summer reading assistant (助教) for kids, I got an idea of who I wanted to 6. After a few months, I found a new 7. Little by little, I stepped out of the shadow and 8 my confidence.

Sometimes, 9 in life will get in our way. We can choose to stay behind or try to get past these challenges. My accident was a challenge that failed to stop me from 10 success. Today, I'm a very confident and optimistic person.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. joy | B. noise | C. pain | D. surprise |
| 2. A. proving | B. testing | C. developing | D. teaching |
| 3. A. meeting | B. competition | C. action | D. lesson |
| 4. A. strong | B. interesting | C. surprising | D. difficult |
| 5. A. return | B. disappear | C. change | D. share |
| 6. A. help | B. became | C. see | D. trust |
| 7. A. study | B. game | C. wish | D. interest |
| 8. A. rebuild | B. offered | C. expressed | D. lost |
| 9. A. goals | B. values | C. challenges | D. experiences |
| 10. A. celebrating | B. holding | C. choosing | D. reaching |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)



阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Nowadays, there exists a common scene. A man 11 (walk) on the sidewalk, a smartphone in hand and fully absorbed in the digital world. Just as 12 computers achieved before, smartphones 13 (change) our life now.

B

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Alexander Fleming was born 14 August 6, 1881, on a farm near Darvel, Scotland. When he was twenty, Fleming took an entrance examination for medical school and scored the highest of all students in the UK. Offered his choices of schools, Fleming 15 (choose) the one at St Mary's Hospital in London. In the fall of 1928, the penicillin (青霉素) 16 (discover) by Fleming. He received the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945 because the penicillin saved the 17 (life) of thousands of wounded people during World War II.

C

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Recycling paper is a great way to help the environment, but reusing things made from paper is even better. Take a copy of magazine, for example. Once you finish 18 (read) it, don't put it in your recycling bin. Instead, consider sharing it with people 19 haven't read it, or giving it to your school library so that your classmates can take a look. Maybe, you could find a completely 20 (difference) use for the magazine's pages. Some readers have used them to wrap gifts for their friends and family.

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题；每小题 2 分, 共 28 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Carefully play with pets

Do you have a pet? Many children like pets and even treat them like humans sometimes. They may like to kiss or hug (拥抱) their pets. But this can make you sick, according to Daily Mail.

Kissing or hugging pets such as dogs and cats can cause people to take in drug-resistant bacteria (耐药细菌), British scientists said.

Many pet owners give their pets antibiotics (抗生素) when they get sick. But taking antibiotics too often can affect (影响) the bacteria inside your pct. The bacteria can become drug resistant. When people kiss or hug their



pets, this kind of bacteria can move to them and make them sick.

Close relationships between pet owners and their pets are important. But if pet owners follow the rules below, they will not get sick.

Rules for playing

- Do not kiss your pets on the mouth.
- Do not let your pets lick (舔) your mouth or nose.
- Wash your hands after touching and playing with your pets.
- If you have a wound, cover it. This way, bacteria cannot pass on to you from your pet.

21. According to Daily Mail, kissing or hugging pets can make people feel _____.
- A. sad B. sick C. happy D. sleepy
22. Why is it dangerous to take in drug-resistant bacteria from pets?
- A. Because humans can't use antibiotics.
B. Because these bacteria aren't harmful to people.
C. Because pets may die if they lose these bacteria.
D. Because antibiotics can't be used against these bacteria.
23. Many pet owners like to kiss or hug their pets to _____.
- A. improve their relationships B. show their true love for children
C. make their pets feel important D. reduce the stress of busy lifestyles
24. What lesson does the passage teach us?
- A. Don't kiss or hug our pets. B. Don't give antibiotics to our pets.
C. Don't keep pets inside your home. D. Don't become drug-resistant.

B

Math had never been something I was good at since middle school. Classes became harder in high school, and I was even further from a math teacher's dream student. So at the start of my freshman year, I had an aversion to math. It wasn't that I didn't want to do well, but simply that I didn't think I was able to do well. "I can't" became my state of mind in all things related to math.

However, I was soon to learn that "I can't" was not a choice in Mr. A's class.

Mr. A always greeted us with open arms as he said, "Welcome! Smile! It's a great day to be alive!" It was clear that Mr. A had a true passion not only for math but for teaching. If Mr. A ever experienced bad days in life, he never showed it. Mr. A greeted us with that same smile every day. He encouraged each student, from the top achiever to the "I can't" student.

I found myself looking forward to math class, although I still hated the subject itself. Being in Mr. A's presence made me feel good, as if I had the chance to succeed. As the year progressed, I spent increasingly more time on my homework, and I met with Mr. A weekly. My classmates began to do the same, and it became "cool" to have lunch and talk with Mr. A. We didn't know it at the time, but he was changing our attitudes.

Though my story is not one of overnight success and I didn't become a straight-A math student, my hard work did begin to pay off and my grades slowly began to climb. There were hard times, of course. Difficult math questions sometimes succeeded in bringing me down, but Mr. A kept reminding me, "Kate, smile! It's a great day to be alive!"

25. What does the word "aversion" underlined in paragraph 1 probably mean?



- A. interest. B. preference. C. misunderstanding. D. dislike.

26. What first made the author look forward to math class?

- A. Mr. A's attitude. B. Her interest in math.
C. Her friends' encouragement. D. The top achievers in her class.

27. How did the author feel about her talk over lunch with Mr. A?

- A. It was straight. B. It was efficient. C. It was challenging. D. It was impressive.

C

Imagine a child standing on a diving board four feet high and asking himself the question: "Should I jump?" This is what motivation or the lack of it can do. Motivation and goal setting are the two sides of the same coin. Without motivation, you can neither set a goal nor reach it.

Like the child on the diving board, you will stay undecided.

So how should you motivate yourself? More than that, how should you stay motivated to achieve the goal? First, you need to evaluate yourself, your values, your strengths, your weaknesses, your achievements, your desires, etc. Only then should you set your goals.

You also need to judge the quality and depth of your motivation. This is quite important, because it is directly related to your commitment. There are times when your heart is not in your work. This can affect your work. So, slow down and think what you really want to do at that moment. Clarity (清晰) of thoughts can help you move forward.

Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyze your short and long term objectives, keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths. Remember that goals are flexible. They can change according to circumstances. They also need to be measurable. You must keep these points in mind while setting your goals.

Your personal circumstances are equally important. For example, you may want to be a pilot but can't become one because your eyesight is not good enough. However, this should not discourage you. You should reassess your goals, and motivate yourself to set a fresh goal.

You will surely need to overcome some difficulties, some planned, but most unplanned. You cannot overcome them without ample motivation. Make sure that you plan for these difficulties at the time of setting your goals.

28. What should you do when your heart is not in your work?

- A. Take a break and cancel the task. B. Ignore the feeling and push through.
C. Reflect and make your thoughts clear. D. Speed up and finish the task quickly.

29. According to the passage, why are measurable goals important?

- A. To avoid setting any goals. B. To make the goals more challenging.
C. To impress others with achievements. D. To change goals as things around you change.

30. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Setting and achieving goals wisely.
B. Motivation and goal setting go hand in hand.
C. Overcoming planned and unplanned difficulties.
D. Changing your goals when things around you change.

D

A new study in the journal of *Tourism Analysis* shows frequent travelers are happier with their lives than



people who don't travel at all.

Chun-Chu Chen, an assistant professor at Washington State University, conducted a survey to find out why some individuals travel more frequently than others and whether or not travel and tourism experiences have a lasting effect on happiness and wellness.

Additionally, participants in the survey who reported regularly traveling at least 75 miles away from home also reported being about 7% happier when asked about their overall well-being than those who reported traveling very rarely or not at all. The results of his analysis show individuals who pay more attention to tourism-related information and frequently discuss their travel plans with friends are more likely to go on regular vacations than those who aren't constantly thinking about their next trip.

“While things like work, family life and friends play a bigger role in overall reports of well-being. The accumulation (积累) of travel experiences’ does appear to have a small yet noticeable effect on self-reported life satisfaction,” Chen said.

Participants in the study were asked about the importance of travel in their lives, how much time they spent looking into 'and planning future vacations, and how many trips they went on over a year. They were also asked about their life satisfaction. Out of the 500 survey participants, a little over half reported going on more than four pleasure trips a year. Only 7% of respondents did not take any vacations.

As travel restrictions (限制) due to COVID-19 pandemic begin to relax in the future, the research could. have important effects on both tourists and the tourism industry. Based on the results of the study, Chen said travel companies, resorts and even airlines, could launch social media campaigns, such as creating signs about the scientific benefits of vacation, to spark people's interest in discussing their opinions about travel.

31. What is the benefit of frequent travelling according to the study?

- A. Getting more tourism information.
- B. Making more friends.
- C. Bettering tourism industry.
- D. Improving one's well-being.

32. What does Paragraph 5 mainly talk about?

- A. Why the professor carried out the study.
- B. How the participants felt about the survey.
- C. What the participants were interviewed about.
- D. What the participants planned to do in the future.

33. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Tourism industry should improve their service.
- B. The results of the study will benefit tourism industry.
- C. COVID-19 pandemic will be more serious in the future.
- D. People will live a happier life after COVID-19 pandemic.

34. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Travel more and be happier
- B. Make good use of travelling
- C. Prepare for the tourism development
- D. Make travel plans with friends

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)



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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Rainforests cover six percent of the earth's surface. There are rainforests in many parts of the world, but the biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South East Asia. There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North America.

About 75% of all the types of animals come from rainforests. 35 There are many beautiful birds, insects and reptiles. Many of them live in the trees, over 30 meters from the ground. There are also thousands of different plants—and lots of them are tall trees! It is always hot in a rainforest and the ground is always wet.

36

The rainforests are very important for us. We need them! The trees and other plants in the forest help to make the air that we breathe. 37 They give us wood, rubber, fruits and many of our medicines.

38 For example, many years ago there was a large rainforest in Java. There were thousands of different plants and animals in the forest, but now there is nothing. People cut down the trees because they wanted to grow rice. They also wanted to grow rubber trees to make rubber. Many animals lived in the rainforest. Some of them went to other parts of Java, but many of them disappeared—forever. 39 The rainforests are in danger!

- A. It is also very dark there.
- B. They also help to control the weather.
- C. They cut down the forest to make roads.
- D. Many forest people try to save their forests.
- E. Thousands and thousands of animals live in rainforests.
- F. Unfortunately, in many places, the rainforests are in danger.
- G. The same thing is happening now in many other parts of the world.

第三部分： 书面表达(共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 1-2 题每小题 2 分, 第 3 题 3 分, 第 4 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面短文,根据短文内容在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息,完成对该问题的回答。

Catherine was the coolest kid in her class. Whenever she went, she was in the spotlight, with a bunch of kids following her and doing everything she did. Her deskmate, Landy, however, was not in the cool kids' group. Being the tallest kid in the class, she was teased (嘲笑) by her classmates, who were always chanting “Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti (意大利面)”.

Every time Landy heard those silly chants, she could feel her face burst into flames. How she wished the ground to crack and swallow her!

Catherine didn't really like it when the kids chanted “Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti”. But she never told them to stop either, and nor did she ever talk to Landy. She liked being popular.

One weekend, Catherine went over to her grandfather. Her grandfather lives on a farm at the opposite end of town, where he keeps chickens. While helping to feed the chickens, Catherine noticed a special one. Curling in the corner, it looked smaller than the others and was almost half-bare!(半秃)

“What's the matter with it?” She asked her grandfather, with a puzzled frown on her face. Her grandfather told



her how chickens could act. “They have a pecking (啄) order.” he explained, “If one chicken is different, the others will push it away and keep pecking it. Sometimes they peck it so much that it dies.”

“Oh, what a poor little thing!” Catherine let out a sigh as she scooped (捧起) the frightened chicken up in her arms. Suddenly, she thought of Landy! She was just like the poor little chicken, being teased and ignored by her classmates, merely due to her special height.

Catherine decided to make an apology to Landy with the kids following her the next Monday.

40. What happened to Landy?

41. Why did Catherine do nothing when other kids chanted?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

> *After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to help Landy overcome the difficulties.*

43. To help the kids like Landy, what suggestions would you make?(In about 40 words)

第二节 (20 分)

44. 假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 给你的邮件中提到他对中国传统节日很感兴趣, 并请你介绍一个你喜欢的中国传统节日。请你给 Jim 回信, 内容包括:

1. 介绍哪个中国传统节日:
2. 中国人怎么庆祝这个节日:
3. 你为什么喜欢这个节日。

注意: 1、词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

I'm very delighted to know you are interested in traditional Chinese festivals.

Yours
Li Hua



参考答案

第一部分：知识运用(共两节, 30分)

第一节 完形填空(共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 共15分)

【答案】1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者因为一场事故被迫中止自己热爱的滑冰运动，作者因此对生活消极绝望，最后通过志愿者工作改变了自己，并变得乐观自信。

【1题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：没有什么比这更让我高兴的了。A. joy 快乐；B. noise 噪音；C. pain 疼痛；D. surprise 惊讶。根据前文“To me, skating was more important than anything else in the world.”可知，对作者来说，滑冰比世界上任何事情都重要，所以应是“没有什么比这更让我高兴的了”。故选A项。

【2题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我每周花24小时来提高我的技能。A. proving 证明；B. testing 测试；C. developing 发展；D. teaching 教育。根据前文“I spent 24 hours a week”以及后文“my skills”结合选项可知，应是每周花24小时来提高技能。符合语境。故选C项。

【3题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但我几乎在每一项比赛中都获得了第一名的奖牌。A. meeting 会议；B. competition 比赛；C. action 行动；D. lesson 课程。根据前文“But I was rewarded with first place medals”可知，应是在比赛中获得了第一名的奖牌。故选B项。

【4题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：背部的疼痛让我难以忍受，甚至连基本的日常工作都变得困难起来。A. strong 强的；B. interesting 有趣的；C. surprising 令人惊讶的；D. difficult 困难的。根据前文“The pain in my back was hard to bear”可知，作者伤的很重，所以是基本的日常工作都变得困难起来。故选D项。

【5题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：八个月的痛苦之后，有些事情必须改变。A. return 返回；B. disappear 消失；C. change 改变；D. share 共享。根据前文“I lost heart and had no idea what I would become.”以及后文“After a few months, I found a new _____ 7 _____.”可知，前文作者失去了信心，后文讲找到了新的兴趣，所以是发生了改变。故选C项。

【6题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：通过志愿担任孩子们的游泳老师和暑期阅读助理，我对自己想成为什么样的人有了想法。A. help 帮助；B. became 变成；C. see 看见；D. trust 信任。根据前文“I lost heart and had no idea what I would become.”可知，作者因为受伤，不知道自己会变成什么样子，但是现在对自己想成为什么样的人有了想法。故选B项。

【7题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：几个月后，我发现了一个新的兴趣。A. study 学习；B. game 游戏；C. wish 愿



望；D. interest 兴趣。根据前文 “The doctor told me that I couldn’t skate anymore.” 结合前文内容可知，作者本来很喜欢滑冰，但是后来不能滑冰了，失去了自己的兴趣，所以此处应是重新发现了一个新的兴趣。故选 D 项。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：渐渐地，我走出了阴影，重建了信心。A. rebuild 重建；B. offered 提供；C. expressed 表达；D. lost 失去。根据前文 “My passion (激情) had been taken away. I lost heart and had no idea what I would become.” 可知，之前作者失去信心，所以此处是重建了信心。故选 A 项。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：有时候，生活中的挑战会挡住我们的路。A. goals 目标；B. values 价值观；C. challenges 挑战；D. experiences 经历。根据后文 “We can choose to stay behind or try to get past these challenges.” 可知，生活中的挑战会挡住我们的路。故选 C 项。

【10 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的意外是一个挑战，但它没能阻止我走向成功。A. celebrating 庆祝；B. holding 持有；C. choosing 选择；D. reaching 抵达。根据后文 “Today, I’m a very confident and optimistic person.” 可知，作者变得自信，所以是没能阻止他走向成功。故选 D 项。

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

【答案】 11. walks

12. what 13. are changing##have been changing

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了现在智能手机对人们生活的影响。

【11 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：一个男人走在人行道上，手里拿着一部智能手机，全神贯注于数字世界。分析句子可知，walk 是谓语动词，根据前句 “Nowadays, there exists a common scene.(如今，有一个普遍的场景。)” 可知，这里陈述的是习惯性、一般性的动作，应用一般现在时。主语为 A man，所以谓语应用单数。故填 walks。

【12 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：正如计算机以前所取得的成就一样，智能手机现在正在改变我们的生活。分析句子结构，空处引导一个宾语从句，作 as 的宾语。且从句中缺少 achieved 的宾语，应用 what 引导。故填 what。

【13 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意参考上题。根据句中的时间状语 “now” 可知，这里可用现在进行时，表示现阶段正在进行的事情，也可用现在完成进行时，表示动作从过去某时开始，一直持续到现在，而且还有可能继续下去。主语为 smartphones，所以谓语应用复数。故填 are changing/have been changing。

【答案】 14. on 15. chose

16. was discovered

17. lives

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。本文讲述了苏格兰科学家亚历山大·弗莱明的生平和重要科学发现。



【14 题详解】

考查介词。句意：亚历山大·弗莱明于 1881 年 8 月 6 日出生在苏格兰达维尔附近的一个农场。分析句子结构，be born on 为固定短语，含义为“出生于……”，符合句意，故填 on。

【15 题详解】

考查时态。句意：20 岁时，Fleming 参加了医学院的入学考试，在英国所有学生中得分最高。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作谓语，因句子表示的是一个发生在过去的动作，谓语动词使用一般过去时，故填 chose。

【16 题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：1928 年秋天，弗莱明发现了青霉素。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作谓语，且与主语 the penicillin 之间为被动关系，使用被动语态。根据时间状语 In the fall of 1928 可知句子表达的是过去发生的动作，谓语动词使用一般过去时的被动语态，又因主语为单数，故填 was discovered。

【17 题详解】

考查名词。句意：1945 年，他获得了诺贝尔医学奖，因为青霉素在第二次世界大战期间拯救了数千名伤员的生命。分析句子结构，空白处在句子中作宾语，使用名词，根据下文“thousands of wounded people (数千名伤员)”可知空白处应填名词的复数形式，故填 lives。

【答案】18. reading

19. who##that

20. different

【导语】这是一篇议论文。主题为提倡纸的重复使用以减少环境污染。

【18 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：一旦你读完它，不要把它扔进垃圾箱。此处是固定搭配：finish doing sth.意为“完成某事”。故填 reading

【19 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：相反，你可以考虑与没有读过这本书的人分享，或者把它交给学校图书馆，让你的同学也能看一看。分析句子结构可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 people，在从句中作主语，用 that 或者 who 引导。故填 that 或者 who。

【20 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：也许，你可以为这本杂志的页面找到一个完全不同的用途。空后是名词，所以空处应填形容词作定语，difference 的形容词形式是 different。故填 different。

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，38 分)

第一节(共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分)

【答案】21. B 22. D 23. A 24. A

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了亲吻或拥抱宠物可能会导致人们摄入耐药性细菌，并给出了几条规则来避免这种情况。

【21 题详解】



细节理解题。根据第一段 “They may like to kiss or hug (拥抱) their pets. But this can make you sick, according to Daily Mail.(但据《每日邮报》报道,这可能会让你生病。)”可知,据《每日邮报》报道,亲吻或拥抱宠物会让人生病,故选 B 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “But taking antibiotics too often can affect(影响)the bacteria inside your pct. The bacteria can become drug resistant. When people kiss or hug their pets, this kind of bacteria can move to them and make them sick.(但是经常服用抗生素会影响宠物体内的细菌。这种细菌会产生耐药性。当人们亲吻或拥抱他们的宠物时,这种细菌会移动到它们身上,使它们生病)”可知,从宠物身上来的抗药性细菌很危险,因为这些细菌已经有了抗药性,抗生素不能用来对付这些细菌,故选 D 项。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Many children like pets and even treat them like humans sometimes. They may like to kiss or hug (拥抱) their pets.(许多孩子喜欢宠物,有时甚至像对待人类一样对待它们)”可推理出,许多宠物主人喜欢亲吻或拥抱他们的宠物是为了改善他们的关系,故选 A 项。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “When people kiss or hug their pets, this kind of bacteria can move to them and make them sick.(当人们亲吻或拥抱他们的宠物时,这种细菌会移动到它们身上,使它们生病)”以及最后一段 “Do not kiss your pets on the mouth(不要亲吻宠物的嘴)”、“Do not let your pets lick(舔)your mouth or nose.(不要让宠物舔你的嘴或者鼻子)”可知,本文给我们的教训是不要亲吻或拥抱动物,故选 A 项。

【答案】 25. D 26. A 27. D

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者不擅长数学,并且厌恶数学,但大一时 A 老师让作者改变了态度,于是成绩开始慢慢上升。

【25 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第一段 “Math had never been something I was good at since middle school. Classes became harder in high school, and I was even further from a math teacher’s dream student.(从中学开始,我就不擅长数学。高中的课程越来越难,我离数学老师理想中的学生更远了)”可知,作者不擅长数学,而高中的数学课很难,所以上大学以后,作者不喜欢数学。故划线词意思是“不喜欢”。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Mr. A always greeted us with open arms as he said, “Welcome! Smile! It’s a great day to be alive!” It was clear that Mr. A had a true passion not only for math but for teaching. If Mr. A ever experienced bad days in life, he never showed it. Mr. A greeted us with that same smile every day.(A 老师总是张开双臂欢迎我们,他说:“欢迎!微笑!活着真是太棒了!”很明显,A 老师不仅对数学很有热情,而且对教学也很有热情。如果 A 老师在生活中经历过糟糕的日子,他从来没有表现出来。A 先生每天都用同样的微笑迎接我们)”可知,A 老师的态度首先让作者期待上数学课。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “My classmates began to do the same, and it became “cool” to have lunch and talk with Mr. A. We didn’t know it at the time, but he was changing our attitudes.(我的同学们也开始这样做,和



A 老师一起吃午饭聊天变得很“酷”，我们当时并不知道，但他正在改变我们的态度)”可知，作者对她与 A 老师共进午餐的谈话印象深刻。故选 D。

【答案】 28. C 29. D 30. B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要通过一个跳水的例子展开论述了动机和目标的重要性，以及如何设定现实目标的方法。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 “There are times when your heart is not in your work. This can affect your work. So, slow down and think what you really want to do at that moment. Clarity (清晰) of thoughts can help you move forward.(有时候，你的心不在工作上。这会影响你的工作。所以，慢下来，想想你在那一刻真正想做什么。清晰的思想可以帮助你前进)”可知，当你的心不在工作上时，应该反思并使你的想法清晰。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段 “Remember that goals are flexible. They can change according to circumstances. They also need to be measurable.(记住，目标是灵活的。他们可以根据情况而改变。它们还需要是可衡量的)”可知，可衡量的目标很重要是因为可以随着周围事物的变化而改变目标。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，并根据第一段 “Imagine a child standing on a diving board four feet high and asking himself the question: “Should I jump?” This is what motivation or the lack of it can do. Motivation and goal setting are the two sides of the same coin. Without motivation, you can neither set a goal nor reach it.(想象一下，一个孩子站在四英尺高的跳板上，问自己：“我应该跳下去吗？”这就是动机或缺乏动机所能做的。动机和目标设定是同一枚硬币的两面。没有动力，你既不能设定目标，也不能实现目标)”可知，文章主要通过一个跳水的例子展开论述了动机和目标的重要性，以及如何设定现实目标的方法。由此可知，这篇文章主要讲了动机和目标相辅相成的。故选 B。

【答案】 31. D 32. C 33. B 34. A

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。《旅游分析杂志》上的一项新研究表明，经常旅游的人比那些根本不旅游的人对自己的生活更幸福。频繁旅游可以改善人们的生活，使人变得更快乐。

【31 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “A new study in the journal of Tourism Analysis shows frequent travelers are happier with their lives than people who don't travel at all.(《旅游分析杂志》上的一项新研究表明，经常旅游的人比那些根本不旅游的人对自己的生活更幸福)”可知，根据研究表明，频繁旅游的给人带来的好处是改善生活，使人变得更幸福。故选 D 项。

【32 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第五段 “Participants in the study were asked about the importance of travel in their lives, how much time they spent looking into and planning future vacations, and how many trips they went on over a year. They were also asked about their life satisfaction. (参与这项研究的人被问及旅行在他们生活中的重要性，他们花了多少时间考虑和计划未来的假期，以及他们在一年里进行了多少次旅行。他们也被问及他们的生活满意度)”可知，本段的主要内容是参与者被问到的内容。故选 C 项。



【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “As travel restrictions (限制) due to COVID-19 pandemic begin to relax in the future, the research could have important effects on both tourists and the tourism industry.(随着 COVID-19 大流行导致的旅行限制在未来开始放松, 该研究可能对游客和旅游业产生重要影响)” 可知, 研究结果将对旅游业有益。故选 B 项。

【34 题详解】

标题判断题。根据第一段 “A new study in the journal of Tourism Analysis shows frequent travelers are happier with their lives than people who don't travel at all.(《旅游分析杂志》上的一项新研究表明, 经常旅游的人比那些根本不旅游的人对自己的生活更幸福)” 可知, 文章的主旨是旅游越多, 人的生活越快乐, 全文内容对此观点进行了详细的分析和研究佐证, 所以 A 项 “多旅行, 更快乐” 符合文章主旨, 适合作为本文的标题。故选 A 项。

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

【答案】35. E 36. A 37. B 38. F 39. G

【导语】本文是一篇说明文, 主要讲述了热带雨林的分布、动植物资源、环境条件、面临的危险。

【35 题详解】

前文 “About 75% of all the types of animals come from rainforests.(大约 75% 的动物物种来自热带雨林。)” 讲述了热带雨林的动物种类大约占 75%, 后文 “There are many beautiful birds, insects and reptiles.(这里有许多美丽的鸟类、昆虫和爬行动物。)” 讲述了热带雨林里有许多鸟类、昆虫和爬行动物。由此可知, 空处应与热带雨林的动物有关, E 项 “成千上万的动物生活在热带雨林中。” 符合题意。故选 E。

【36 题详解】

前文 “It is always hot in a rainforest and the ground is always wet.(雨林里总是很热, 地面总是潮湿的。)” 讲述了雨林的环境条件, A 项 “那里也很黑。” 进一步补充前文。故选 A。

【37 题详解】

前文 “We need them! The trees and other plants in the forest help to make the air that we breathe.(我们需要它们! 森林中的树木和其他植物有助于制造我们呼吸的空气。)” 讲述了我们需要雨林, 森林中的植物制造我们呼吸的空气, 空处应讲述雨林的其他的作, B 项 “它们也有助于控制天气。” 符合题意。故选 B。

【38 题详解】

后文 “For example, many years ago there was a large rainforest in Java. There were thousands of different plants and animals in the forest, but now there is nothing.(例如, 许多年前, 爪哇岛有一大片热带雨林。森林里有成千上万种不同的植物和动物, 但现在什么都没有了。)” 列举了爪哇岛热带雨林消失的例子, 由此可知, 空处应讲述许多地方的雨林处于危险之中。F 项 “不幸的是, 在许多地方, 热带雨林正处于危险之中。” 符合题意。故选 F。

【39 题详解】

根据前文 “People cut down the trees because they wanted to grow rice. They also wanted to grow rubber trees to make rubber. Many animals lived in the rainforest. Some of them went to other parts of Java, but many of them



disappeared—forever.(人们砍伐树木是因为他们想种水稻。他们还想种植橡胶树来制造橡胶。许多动物曾生活在热带雨林中。其中一些去了爪哇的其他地方,但许多永远消失了。)”和后文“The rainforests are in danger!(热带雨林正处于危险之中!)”可知,爪哇的雨林被破坏,导致动植物消失,所以空处应是说许多其他地方的热带雨林也在遭遇同样的困境,所以很多热带雨林处于危险之中。G项“同样的事情现在正在世界许多其他地方发生。”符合题意。故选G。

第三部分: 书面表达(共两节, 32分)

第一节(共4小题;第1-2题每小题2分,第3题3分,第4题5分,共12分)

【答案】40. She was teased by her classmates.

41. Because she liked being popular.

42. After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to help Landy overcome the difficulties. After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to make an apology to Landy with the kids following her the next Monday.

43. Teach children not to make fun of others and make Landy understand that sometimes shortcomings can turn into advantages, such as playing basketball, and she will be welcomed.

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章通过叙述Catherine和Landy这对同桌的经历,展示了友情的力量和关爱他人的重要性。

【40题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段“Her deskmate, Landy, however, was not in the cool kids' group. Being the tallest kid in the class, she was teased (嘲笑) by her classmates, who were always chanting “Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti (意大利面)”。(然而,她的同桌兰迪却不属于“酷孩子”组。作为班上最高的孩子,她总是被同学们取笑,他们总是高呼“兰迪,兰迪,像意大利面一样长”。)”可知,Landy总是被同学们取笑。故回答: She was teased by her classmates.

【41题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段“Catherine didn't really like it when the kids chanted “Landy, Landy, long as spaghetti”. But she never told them to stop either, and nor did she ever talk to Landy. She liked being popular.(凯瑟琳真的不喜欢孩子们高呼“兰迪,兰迪,像意大利面一样长”。但她也从来没有让他们停下来,她也从来没有和兰迪说过话。她喜欢受欢迎)”可知,因为凯瑟琳喜欢受欢迎,所以她什么都不做。故回答: Because she liked being popular.

【42题详解】

考查细节理解。根据倒数第二段““Oh, what a poor little thing!” Catherine let out a sigh as she scooped (捧起) the frightened chicken up in her arms. Suddenly, she thought of Landy! She was just like the poor little chicken, being teased and ignored by her classmates, merely due to her special height.(“啊,多可怜的小东西啊!”凯瑟琳叹了口气,把受惊的小鸡抱在怀里。突然,她想起了兰蒂!她就像那只可怜的小鸡,仅仅因为她的身高而被同学们嘲笑和忽视)”以及最后一段“Catherine decided to make an apology to Landy with the kids following her the next Monday.(凯瑟琳决定下周一和孩子们一起向兰迪道歉)”可知,看到这只半裸的鸡后,凯瑟琳决定下周一和孩子们一起向兰迪道歉,而不是帮助她克服困难。故回答: After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to help Landy overcome the difficulties. After seeing the half-bare chicken, Catherine decided to



make an apology to Landy with the kids following her the next Monday.

【43 题详解】

开放性问题。多教育孩子不要取笑他人，以及让 Landy 这样的孩子明白，有时缺点可以变为优点，比如去打篮球，她会收到欢迎。合理即可。故回答：Teach children not to make fun of others and make Landy understand that sometimes shortcomings can turn into advantages, such as playing basketball, and she will be welcomed.

第二节 (20 分)

44. 【答案】

Dear Jim,

I'm very delighted to know you are interested in traditional Chinese festivals. I would like to introduce one of them to you.

Mid-autumn Festival, also known as Mooncake Festival, is held on the 15th day of the eighth month in the Chinese lunar calendar. On that day family members will try their best to go back home and get together with their family. People usually have a big dinner. Of course mooncakes are a must. After dinner, people usually go outdoors to appreciate the moon and enjoy the beautiful lanterns in the streets and parks.

Mid-autumn Festival, a time of family reunion, is highly valued by all the Chinese. That's why I like this festival.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇是应用文写作。你的英国笔友 Jim 给你的邮件中提到他对中国传统节日很感兴趣，要求考生给 Jim 回信，向他介绍一个你喜欢的中国传统节日。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

高兴的：delighted→glad

尽某人最大努力：try one's best→do one's best

通常：usually→normally

对……感兴趣：be interested in→be keen on

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Mid-autumn Festival, also known as Mooncake Festival, is held on the 15th day of the eighth month in the Chinese lunar calendar.

拓展句：Mid-autumn Festival, which is also known as Mooncake Festival, is held on the 15th day of the eighth month in the Chinese lunar calendar.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] I'm very delighted to know you are interested in traditional Chinese festivals. (省略 that 的宾语从句)

[高分句型 2] Mid-autumn Festival, a time of family reunion, is highly valued by all the Chinese. (运用了 a time of family reunion 作同位语)