



Oh, I went to the library.

A. where you went

C. where you will go

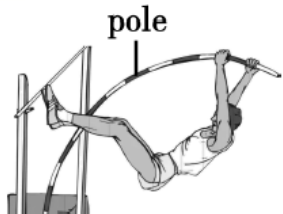
B. where did you go

D. where will you go

二、完形填空 (每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

The Height of Life



pole vault

Michael Stone had always dreamed of flying. His mother read him so many stories about flying that they 13 his dreams with color and beauty. His dad, on the other hand, believed in hard work. He always said, "If you want something, work for it!"

From the age of 14, Michael started 14 as a pole vaulter. He worked out every day with weightlifting and running, and he continued to help his parents with their farm work. His mother wished he could 15 bit more, but his father would smile and say, "You want something, work for it!"

Now Michael was standing in the stadium as one of the final two competitors in the pole-vaulting event in the National Junior Olympics. After a warm-up, he found his pole, and 16 on the runway that led to the most challenging event of his 17-year-old life. Suddenly he became 17. He had never experienced this before.

Then he thought of his mother. She always told him to take deep breaths when he felt nervous. So he did. Slowly the nervousness was gone. He gently put down his pole, and began to stretch (伸展) out his arms and upper body. And then, he 18 picked up his pole. He knew it was his time to fly.

As he began sprinting (冲刺) down the runway, something felt wonderfully different, yet familiar (熟悉的). When he took a deep breath, it happened. He began to fly, just like in his childhood dreams. Only this time he knew he wasn't dreaming.

The loud cheers from the audience brought Michael back. He could 19 the smile on his parents' faces. His life would never be the same. It wasn't because he won the National Junior Olympics and 20 a new world record. And it wasn't because he had just increased his personal best. It was simply because Michael Stone was blind.

- 13. A. filled B. left C. put D. told
- 14. A. playing B. working C. training D. showing
- 15. A. help B. relax C. improve D. exercise
- 16. A. stayed B. climbed C. entered D. stepped
- 17. A. nervous B. confused C. angry D. upset
- 18. A. secretly B. strangely C. carefully D. curiously
- 19. A. wonder B. predict C. find D. imagine
- 20. A. set B. broke C. ran D. hit

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar (农历) divides the year into 24 solar terms (节气). It's very useful for people's life and work. Let's have a look.



立春
Start of Spring

Start of Spring, the first solar term of the year, falls on February 4 this year. After Start of Spring, the daytime is becoming longer and the weather is becoming warmer. And people eat spring pancakes and spring rolls on the day.



夏至
Summer Solstice

Summer Solstice, the 10th solar term, falls on June 21 this year. Summer Solstice is not the hottest time in a year. The hottest days often come 20 to 30 days later. People have a tradition of eating noodles on the day.



秋分
Autumn Equinox

Autumn Equinox, the 16th solar term, falls on September 23 this year. On this day, day and night are of equal length (等长). After this day, days get shorter and nights get longer in the northern hemisphere (北半球). In South China, people eat Qiucai, a kind of wild amaranth (苋菜).



大雪
Major Snow

Major Snow, or "Daxue" in Chinese, is the 21st solar term, and it falls on December 7 this year. The arrival of Major Snow marks the beginning of midwinter. Daxue does not necessarily have more snowfall but the possibility of snowy days grows bigger. People have the custom to eat lamb (羊肉) and porridge.

21. This year Start of Spring falls _____.

- A. on February 4 B. on June 21 C. on September 23 D. on December 7

22. Day and night are of equal length on the day of _____.

- A. Start of Spring B. Major Snow C. Autumn Equinox D. Summer Solstice

23. What do people often eat on the day of Major Snow?

- A. Spring pancakes. B. Noodles. C. Amaranth. D. Lamb.

B



hut

Since the age of two, Ryder has been in a wheelchair. Last September he started the first grade and took the bus to school every day. Because he couldn't rush to catch the bus, sometimes he had to wait for fifteen minutes outside for the next one. It was all right when the weather was fine. However, if it was a rainy day with strong wind, Ryder would get wet, cold and uncomfortable.

Tim who went to the local high school, rode the same bus with Ryder and noticed this. He wanted to help him stay warm but didn't know what to do. He told his teacher, Dan, about Ryder.

"Why not build Ryder a bus stop hut?" said Dan, "We can spend sometime after school working on this project."

"Great idea!" said Tim.

Tim shared Dan's idea with his classmates, and they immediately decided to join in. Three of Dan's classes worked hard on the project for days. They watched videos to learn how to create the structure. The thought of keeping Ryder away from cold wind made them work nonstop. They wanted to finish it before snow would be falling. Some local companies heard about it and also helped.

The hut was finally built two weeks later. Ryder's family was shocked. It was so big that it allowed Ryder and an adult to be with him comfortably. The family sent a photo of Ryder in the hut and thanked Tim and other students for their hard work. The students were so excited to see just how their project helped others.

24. Ryder was unable to rush for the school bus because _____.

- A. the bus was always late
B. he was in a wheelchair
C. his parents were worried
D. there was wind and rain

25. Who built the bus stop hut for Ryder?

- A. Ryder's parents. B. Community workers. C. School bus drivers. D. High school students.

26. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Local companies cared for disabled people.
B. Communities took on more service projects.
C. Parents worried about kids being late for school.
D. Teenagers helped protect a kid from bad weather.

C

You and Your Data (数据)

As the Internet and digital (数字的) technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly ready for use, leading to questions about privacy (隐私). So, how do we connect with the growing digital world without giving in the safety of our information and our right to privacy?

Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search "Is German a difficult language?" on your phone. Then you read an article with advice on learning German. You use a search service to find German courses. It asks you to turn on location (定位) services to find courses near you. You click "accept". Later while you're sending an email, an advertisement about a local language school teaching German pops up. You wonder how they've known. At all steps of your online activity, your phone and websites are collecting data and following your behavior online.



Many of us share our locations, travel plans, opinions, shopping interests and family photos online—as services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.

Every search you make service you use, message you send and product you buy is part of your “digital footprint”.

Companies and online platforms use this “footprint” to track (跟踪) exactly what you are doing, from what links you click on to how much time you spend on a website. From your online behavior, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. By selling your data or providing products aiming at your interests, companies can make big money.

Can you protect your data?

Sometimes our personal data is shared online with our agreement. However, our data often travels farther than we realize, and can be used in ways that we did not expect. We don’t even notice our personal data has been lost or shared without being allowed until the news on leaking (泄露) our data is reported in newspapers or on TV.

People begin to realize the possible dangers of sharing information online. As the Internet users, it is important that we pay more attention to who collects our data, where it is stored and how it is used. As the ways in which we use the Internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep needing new laws and rules, and better information about how to protect ourselves.

27. What happens when you search for German courses on the Internet?

- A. Your personal data is being collected.
- B. An email with an advertisement is sent to you.
- C. You are offered some advice on learning German.
- D. You are asked to click “accept” to enter a school.

28. Which of the following would be the best heading for Paragraphs 3&4?

- A. Who uses our data and why?
- B. When is our data lost and how?
- C. Where is our data kept and how?
- D. What is data and how important is it?

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. We need to attend closely to how online information is sold.
- B. We’d better not use online services in order to protect our data.
- C. Sharing information online always puts us in dangerous situations.
- D. New laws and rules on the use of our online data are badly needed.

D

Human activity is changing the surface and temperature of our planet. But new research shows it is also changing the sound of oceans and seas. Scientists say these changes affect (影响) many sea animals—from very small fish to huge whales.

Sound travels very far underwater. For fish, sound is a better way to sense their environment than light. They use sounds to communicate with each other. Sounds also help some ocean animals find food and avoid their hunters. Sounds help fish and other sea animals survive (生存).

However, increased noise from humans is making it harder for these animals to hear each other. The noise comes from shipping traffic, underwater oil and gas exploration, and other noisy human activity. For many sea animals, their efforts to communicate are being masked (被掩盖) by sounds that humans have introduced. Experts explain the term masking, which happens when one or more noises in the water block sound important to an ocean animal’s life.

online. Helpful platforms were raised, and more volunteers became interested when they found out about different opportunities.

We can learn a lot from volunteering. It connects us to others. It is a great way to meet new people with common interests. It also helps us make new friends, and improve our social skills.

Volunteering brings fun in our life. It is a fun and easy way to explore our interests and passions. Many people volunteer in order to make time for hobbies outside of work. For example, if a person has a desk job and long to spend time outdoors, he might consider volunteering to help plant a community garden, walk dogs for an animal shelter, or help out at a children's camp.

Volunteering can also be helpful for our careers (职业). If we are considering a new career, volunteering can help us get experience in other areas and meet people in the field. Also, many volunteer opportunities provide training, or can help us build upon skills we already have. Volunteering doesn't just feel good, it's good for us.

34. Is the word "volunteering" only connected with military service today?

35. When did official organized volunteering appear?

36. What brought the biggest development in volunteering?

37. If you are considering a new career, how can volunteering work help you?

38. What does this passage mainly talk about?

五、文段表达 (10分)

从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

39. 北京是一座蕴含着丰富传统文化的城市, 也是一座现代化的城市, 它在发生着日新月异的变化。

假如你是李华, 你校英语社团正在开展线上国际交流活动, 其公众号计划做关于北京的变化的一系列推送, 现就 "Changes in Beijing" 这一话题在校内收集素材。请你用英语给公众号留言, 推荐一个你眼中北京最大的变化, 对其作简要介绍, 并说明推荐理由。

提示词语: transport (交通), convenient, shared bikes, environment

提示问题: ● What is the biggest change that happened in Beijing? Please describe it.

● Why do you think it can be the biggest change?

In my opinion, there are a lot of changes in Beijing.



I hope my ideas can be taken. Thanks!

40. 互联网无处不在。网络文明，人人有责。

某英文网站正在开展以“我与互联网”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你在互联网上经常做什么，这样做的原因及你有什么收获。

提示词语：read, easy, improve, colorful

提示问题：● What do you usually do on Internet?

- Why do you do so?
- What benefits have you got?

The Internet plays an important role in our daily life.

参考答案

单项填空 (每题 0.5 分, 共 6 分)

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Betty is my sister. _____ hobby is drawing.

- A. His B. Her C. Your D. Their

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意: 贝蒂是我的妹妹。她的爱好是画画。

考查代词辨析。His 他的; Her 她的; Your 你的; Their 他们的。根据“Betty is my sister.”可知, 此处指“贝蒂的”, 女性, 所以用 her。故选 B。

2. —What's the weather like in Beijing _____ July?

—It's very hot.

- A. in B. on C. at D. with

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意: ——北京七月的天气怎么样? ——很热。

考查介词辨析。in 其后加早中晚, 月份, 季节, 年份等; on 其后加星期或具体的时间; at 其后加点钟; with 和。“July”是月份, 所以用 in, in July“在七月”。故选 A。

3. Put on your coat, _____ you will get cold.

- A. or B. so C. but D. and

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意: 穿上外套, 否则你会感冒的。

考查句型“祈使句, and/or+一般将来时。”“祈使句, and +一般将来时的陈述句”: 在这里祈使句相当于 if 引导的条件状语从句 (但此时去掉 and), and 后简单句一般是表示好的结果。“祈使句, or+一般将来时的陈述句”: 在这里祈使句相当于 if...not 或 unless 引导的条件状语从句 (但此时去掉 or), or 后简单句一般是表不理想的结果。例如, (1) Give me one more hour, and I'll get the work finished. (祈使句)=If you give me one more hour, I'll get the work finished. (if 条件句) (2) Listen to the teacher carefully in class, or you can't catch what he is saying.=If don't listen to the teacher carefully in class, you can't catch what he is saying. 结合句意可知填 or; 选 A。

4. — _____ apples would you like, Madam?

—I'd like 5, thanks.

- A. How old B. How long C. How much D. How many

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意: ——夫人, 您想要几个苹果? ——我要 5 个, 谢谢。

考查疑问词组辨析。How old 几岁; How long 多长时间; How much 多少, 询问不可数名词或价钱; How many 多少, 询问可数名词复数。根据“I'd like 5”可知是对数量提问, apples 是可数名词复数, 所以用 how many, 故选 D。

5. Running is one of _____ sports in the world.

- A. popular B. most popular C. more popular D. the most popular

【解析】

【详解】句意：跑步是世界上最受欢迎的运动之一。

考查最高级。“one of the+最高级+复数名词”表示“最……之一”，D选项结构正确，故选D。

6. I'm sorry I _____ go now. My English lesson will start in five minutes.

- A. may B. must C. can D. could

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：对不起，我现在得走了。五分钟后我的英语课就要开始了。

考查情态动词辨析。may可能；must必须；can能够；could可以。根据“My English lesson will start in five minutes”可知，英语课要开始了，所以必须要走了，故选B。

7. If it is sunny tomorrow, we _____ the mountain together.

- A. climb B. climbed C. will climb D. were climbing

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：如果明天晴天，我们会一起去爬山。

考查时态。句子是if引导的条件状语从句，遵循“主将从现”，主句用一般将来时will do。故选C。

8. Tom is very friendly. He often _____ his classmates.

- A. is helping B. helps C. will help D. has helped

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：汤姆很友好。他经常帮助他的同学。

考查时态。根据“Tom is very friendly. He often...his classmates.”可知，时态是一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数，动词用三单，故选B。

9. My neighbor Ms Li _____ piano lessons to children for three years.

- A. is teaching B. taught C. has taught D. was teaching

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：我的邻居李女士教孩子钢琴课已经三年了。

考查时态。根据“for three years”可知句子应使用现在完成时have/has done。故选C。

10. My sister _____ a model plane when I got home.

- A. makes B. was making C. is making D. has made

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意“当我到家时，我的妹妹正在做飞机模型”。A.一般现在时；B.过去进行时；C.现在进行时；D.现在完成时。

根据when I got home可知，表示过去，且根据句意可知，表示“正在做飞机模型”，故选B。

A new sports center _____ in our community next year.

A. builds

B. will build

C. is built

D. will be built

【解析】

【详解】句意：明年在我们社区一个新大的体育中心将会被建成。

本题考查的是时态和语态，根据所给空后面的 next year 可知，是一般将来时，排除 A 和 C，主语是 A new sports center，谓语动词是 build，主语发不出谓语动词的动作，所以要用被动语态，故答案选 D。

12. —Lily, could you tell me _____ last night?

—Oh, I went to the library.

A. where you went

B. where did you go

C. where you will go

D. where will you go

【答案】A

【解析】

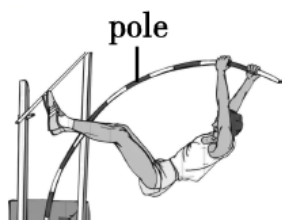
【详解】句意：——Lily，你能告诉我昨晚去哪里了么？——嗯，我去了图书馆。

考查宾语从句时态和语序辨析。宾语从句用陈述语序：引导词+主语+谓语，排除 BD；last night 是过去时间，宾语从句中主句用一般过去式，从句如果不是客观事实或者真理，也要用一般过去式。故选 A。

二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 8 分）

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The Height of Life



pole vault

Michael Stone had always dreamed of flying. His mother read him so many stories about flying that they _____ 13 _____ his dreams with color and beauty. His dad, on the other hand, believed in hard work. He always said, "If you want something, work for it!"

From the age of 14, Michael started _____ 14 _____ as a pole vaulter. He worked out every day with weightlifting and running, and he continued to help his parents with their farm work. His mother wished he could _____ 15 _____ bit more, but his father would smile and say, "You want something, work for it!"

Now Michael was standing in the stadium as one of the final two competitors in the pole-vaulting event in the National Junior Olympics. After a warm-up, he found his pole, and _____ 16 _____ on the runway that led to the most challenging event of his 17-year-old life. Suddenly he became _____ 17 _____. He had never experienced this before.

Then he thought of his mother. She always told him to take deep breaths when he felt nervous. So he did. Slowly the nervousness was gone. He gently put down his pole, and began to stretch (伸展) out his arms and upper body. And then, he _____ 18 _____ picked up his pole. He knew it was his time to fly.

As he began sprinting (冲刺) down the runway, something felt wonderfully different, yet familiar (熟悉的). When he took a deep breath, it happened. He began to fly, just like in his childhood dreams. Only this time he knew he wasn't dreaming.

The loud cheers from the audience brought Michael back. He could 19 the smile on his parents' faces. His life would never be the same. It wasn't because he won the National Junior Olympics and 20 a new world record. And it wasn't because he had just increased his personal best. It was simply because Michael Stone was blind.

- | | | | |
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【答案】13. A 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. A

【解析】

【导语】本文讲述了盲人迈克尔通过自己努力最终实现梦想的故事，他的生命从而达到一个新的高度。

【13题详解】

句意：他的母亲给他读了很多关于飞行的故事，这些故事让他的梦充满了色彩和美丽。

filled 填满；left 离开；put 放；told 告诉；根据“...his dreams with color and beauty”可知，妈妈讲的故事让他的梦想充满了色彩和美丽，故选 A。

【14题详解】

句意：从 14 岁起，迈克尔就开始了撑杆跳训练。

playing 玩；working 工作；training 训练；showing 展示；根据“as a pole vaulter”可知，此处指的是开始训练，故选 C。

【15题详解】

句意：他的母亲希望他能放松一点。

help 帮助；relax 放松；improve 提升；exercise 锻炼；根据“He worked out every day with weightlifting and running, and he continued to help his parents with their farm work.”以及“You want something, work for it!”可知，母亲希望他能够放松一些，故选 B。

【16题详解】

句意：热身之后，他找到了自己的杆位，踏上了通往他 17 岁人生中最具挑战性的比赛的跑道。

stayed 停留；climbed 爬；entered 进入；stepped 跨步；根据“Now Michael was standing in the stadium as one of the final two competitors in the pole-vaulting event in the National Junior Olympics.”可知，热身之后，他踏上了他的跑道，故选 D。

【17题详解】

句意：他突然变得紧张起来。

nervous 紧张；confused 迷惑；angry 生气；upset 不安；根据“She always told him to take deep breaths when he felt nervous.”可知，他变得紧张，故选 A。

【18题详解】

句意：然后，他小心地拿起了他的杆子。

secretly 秘密地; strangely 奇怪地; carefully 小心地; curiously 好奇地; 根据“the most challenging event of his 17-year-old life.”以及“Slowly the nervousness was gone.”可知, 他小心地拿起了他的杆子, 故选 C。

【19 题详解】

句意: 他可以想象父母脸上的笑容。

wonder 想知道; predict 预言; find 发现; imagine 想象; 根据“He began to fly, just like in his childhood dreams. Only this time he knew he wasn't dreaming.”以及“The loud cheers from the audience brought Michael back.”可知, 他可以想象到父母脸上的笑容, 故选 D。

【20 题详解】





句意: 这并不是因为他赢得了全国青少年奥运会, 并创造了新的世界纪录。

set 设置; broke 打破; ran 跑; hit 击打; 根据“a new world record”可知, 此处指的是“创造了新的世界纪录”, 故选 A。

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

A

	
<p>The traditional Chinese lunar calendar (农历) divides the year into 24 solar terms (节气). It's very useful for people's life and work. Let's have a look.</p>	
 <p>Start of Spring</p>	<p>Start of Spring, the first solar term of the year, falls on February 4 this year. After Start of Spring, the daytime is becoming longer and the weather is becoming warmer. And people eat spring pancakes and spring rolls on the day.</p>
 <p>Summer Solstice</p>	<p>Summer Solstice, the 10th solar term, falls on June 21 this year. Summer Solstice is not the hottest time in a year. The hottest days often come 20 to 30 days later. People have a tradition of eating noodles on the day.</p>
 <p>Autumn Equinox</p>	<p>Autumn Equinox, the 16th solar term, falls on September 23 this year. On this day, day and night are of equal length (等长). After this day, days get shorter and nights get longer in the northern hemisphere (北半球). In South China, people eat Qiucai, a kind of wild amaranth (苋菜).</p>



Major Snow

Major Snow, or “Daxue” in Chinese, is the 21st solar term, and it falls on December 7 this year. The arrival of Major Snow marks the beginning of midwinter. Daxue does not necessarily have more snowfall but the possibility of snowy days grows bigger. People have the custom to eat lamb (羊肉) and porridge.

21. This year Start of Spring falls _____.

- A. on February 4 B. on June 21 C. on September 23 D. on December 7

22. Day and night are of equal length on the day of _____.

- A. Start of Spring B. Major Snow C. Autumn Equinox D. Summer Solstice

23. What do people often eat on the day of Major Snow?

- A. Spring pancakes. B. Noodles. C. Amaranth. D. Lamb.

【答案】21. A 22. C 23. D

【解析】

【导语】本文主要介绍了二十四节气中的四个节气——立春、夏至、秋分、大雪。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Start of Spring, the first solar term of the year, falls on February 4 this year.”可知，立春是每年的第一个节气，今年是在 2 月 4 日。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Autumn Equinox, the 16th solar term, falls on September 23 this year. On this day, day and night are of equal length (等长).”可知，在秋分这一天，白天和黑夜一样长。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“People have the custom to eat lamb (羊肉) and porridge.”可知，人们在大雪这一天吃羊肉和粥。故选 D。

B



hut

Since the age of two, Ryder has been in a wheelchair. Last September he started the first grade and took the bus to school every day. Because he couldn't rush to catch the bus, sometimes he had to wait for fifteen minutes outside for the next one. It was all right when the weather was fine. However, if it was a rainy day with strong wind, Ryder would get wet, cold and uncomfortable.

Tim, who went to the local high school, rode the same bus with Ryder and noticed this. He wanted to help him stay warm but didn't know what to do. He told his teacher, Dan, about Ryder.

“Why not build Ryder a bus stop hut?” said Dan, “We can spend sometime after school working on this project.”

“Great idea!” said Tim.



Tim shared Dan's idea with his classmates, and they immediately decided to join in. Three of Dan's classes worked hard on the project for days. They watched videos to learn how to create the structure. The thought of keeping Ryder away from the wind made them work nonstop. They wanted to finish it before snow would be falling. Some local companies heard about it and also helped.

The hut was finally built two weeks later. Ryder's family was shocked. It was so big that it allowed Ryder and an adult to be with him comfortably. The family sent a photo of Ryder in the hut and thanked Tim and other students for their hard work. The students were so excited to see just how their project helped others.

24. Ryder was unable to rush for the school bus because _____.

- A. the bus was always late
- B. he was in a wheelchair
- C. his parents were worried
- D. there was wind and rain

25. Who built the bus stop hut for Ryder?

- A. Ryder's parents.
- B. Community workers.
- C. School bus drivers.
- D. High school students.

26. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. Local companies cared for disabled people.
- B. Communities took on more service projects.
- C. Parents worried about kids being late for school.
- D. Teenagers helped protect a kid from bad weather.

【答案】24. B 25. D 26. D

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了高中生 Tim 为了让一个坐轮椅的学生 Ryder 在等公交车时不被坏天气所影响，在同学的帮助下建造了一个公交车站小屋。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Ryder has been in a wheelchair”可知因为他坐轮椅，所以他无法追赶公交车。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Tim, who went to the local high school”以及“Tim shared Dan's idea with his classmates, and they immediately decided to join in”可知高中生 Tim 和他的同学一起建造了这个小屋。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了高中生 Tim 为了让一个坐轮椅的学生 Ryder 在等公交车时不被坏天气所影响，在同学的帮助下建造了一个公交车站小屋。故选 D。

C

You and Your Data (数据)

As the Internet and digital (数字的) technology become a bigger part of our lives, more of our data becomes publicly ready for use, leading to questions about privacy (隐私). So, how do we connect with the growing digital world without giving in the safety of our information and our right to privacy?

Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search “Is German a difficult language?” on your phone. Then you read an article with advice on learning German. You use a search service to find German courses. It asks you to turn on location (定位) services to find courses near you. You click “accept”. Later while you're sending an email, an advertisement about a local language school teaching German pops up. You wonder how they've known. At all steps of your online activity, your phone and websites are collecting data and following your behavior online.



Many of us share our locations, travel plans, opinions, shopping interests and family photos online—as services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane or buying new clothes now take place online and require us to give out our data.

Every search you make, service you use, message you send and product you buy is part of your “digital footprint”. Companies and online platforms use this “footprint” to track (跟踪) exactly what you are doing, from what links you click on to how much time you spend on a website. From your online behavior, they can guess what you are interested in and what things you might want to buy. By selling your data or providing products aiming at your interests, companies can make big money.

Can you protect your data?

Sometimes our personal data is shared online with our agreement. However, our data often travels farther than we realize, and can be used in ways that we did not expect. We don’t even notice our personal data has been lost or shared without being allowed until the news on leaking (泄露) our data is reported in newspapers or on TV.

People begin to realize the possible dangers of sharing information online. As the Internet users, it is important that we pay more attention to who collects our data, where it is stored and how it is used. As the ways in which we use the Internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep needing new laws and rules, and better information about how to protect ourselves.

27. What happens when you search for German courses on the Internet?

- A. Your personal data is being collected.
- B. An email with an advertisement is sent to you.
- C. You are offered some advice on learning German.
- D. You are asked to click “accept” to enter a school.

28. Which of the following would be the best heading for Paragraphs 3&4?

- A. Who uses our data and why?
- B. When is our data lost and how?
- C. Where is our data kept and how?
- D. What is data and how important is it?

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. We need to attend closely to how online information is sold.
- B. We’d better not use online services in order to protect our data.
- C. Sharing information online always puts us in dangerous situations.
- D. New laws and rules on the use of our online data are badly needed.

【答案】27. A 28. B 29. D

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讨论了在不损害信息安全和隐私权的前提下，如何与不断增长的数字世界相处。

【27题详解】

细节理解题。根据“You use a search service to find German courses. It asks you to turn on location (定位) services to find courses near you....At all steps of your online activity, your phone and websites are collecting data and following your behavior online..”可知，在网上搜索德语课程的过程中，你的个人信息会在这个过程中被收集。故选 A。

【28题详解】

推理判断题。第三段是举例说明在线活动中，个人信息被泄露这一现象。第四段是介绍我们的个人数据是在什么情况下被泄露出去的，所以 B 项“我们的数据何时丢失，如何丢失”最适合做第三段和第四段中间的标题，起到承上启下的作用。故选 B。

29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“As the ways in which we use the Internet continue to grow and change, we will need to stay informed and keep needing new laws and rules, and better information about how to protect ourselves.”可知，随着我们使用互联网的方式不断增长和变化，我们迫切需要关于使用我们的在线数据的新法律和规则，来保护我们自己的信息。故选 D。

D

Human activity is changing the surface and temperature of our planet. But new research shows it is also changing the sound of oceans and seas. Scientists say these changes affect (影响) many sea animals—from very small fish to huge whales.

Sound travels very far underwater. For fish, sound is a better way to sense their environment than light. They use sounds to communicate with each other. Sounds also help some ocean animals find food and avoid their hunters. Sounds help fish and other sea animals survive (生存).

However, increased noise from humans is making it harder for these animals to hear each other. The noise comes from shipping traffic, underwater oil and gas exploration, and other noisy human activity. For many sea animals, their efforts to communicate are being masked (被掩盖) by sounds that humans have introduced. Experts explain the term masking, which happens when one or more noises in the water block sound important to an ocean animal's life.

The Red Sea is one of the world's most important shipping passages. It is full of large ships traveling to Asia, Europe, and Africa. Some fish and other animals now avoid the noisiest areas. Also, the overall number of sea animals has gone down by about half since 1970. In some parts of the ocean, scientists now record fewer animals singing and calling than in the past.

Experts say that effects of noise on sea animals are not well understood. However, some studies suggest that noise may cause hearing loss. The stress from human noise might also affect the immune (免疫) system—an animal's natural defense system. Many sea animals are showing higher levels of stress because of noise.

When people think of threats (威胁) facing the ocean, we often think of climate change, plastics, and overfishing. But noise pollution is another necessary thing we need to be monitoring. When it comes to something humans can do for the ocean, we need to think about how to make it quieter. Sound pollution may be easier to deal with than other ocean threats. You can reduce or turn off sound immediately. It's not like plastics or climate change, which are much harder to undo.

30. According to the passage, sounds can help sea animals in many ways except _____.

- A blocking the sunshine outside
- B. searching for something to eat
- C. getting away from their hunters
- D. communicating with each other

31. What can you know from the passage?

- A. Noise does more harm to sea animals than humans realize.
- B. Plastic pollution is the biggest threat facing oceans and seas.
- C. Fish sense their environment better through light than sound.
- D. The Red Sea is one of the most popular fishing areas in the world.

32. The underlined words “to undo” in Paragraph 6 probably mean “_____”.

A. to give the effort B. to promise the result C. to cancel the effects D. to forget the influences

33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Why Are Ocean Animals So Noisy? B. Helpful Ways to Save Ocean Animals.
C. Humans Are Making Oceans Too Noisy. D. Which Threat to Oceans Is the Biggest?

【答案】30. A 31. A 32. C 33. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，介绍新的研究表明，人类活动正在改变地球上海洋的声音。科学家们说，海洋和其他水域声音的变化影响了许多海洋动物。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*They use sounds to communicate with each other. Sounds also help some ocean animals find food and avoid their hunters. Sounds help fish and other sea animals survive.*”可知，声音可以用来互相交流，也可以帮助一些海洋动物找到食物和躲避它们的猎人，还帮助鱼和其他海洋动物生存。没有提到遮挡外面的阳光，故选 A。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“*When people think of threats facing the ocean, we often think of climate change, plastics, and overfishing. But noise pollution is another necessary thing we need to be monitoring.*”可知，当人们想到海洋面临的威胁时，我们通常会想到气候变化、塑料制品和过度捕捞，但噪音污染是另一个我们需要监控的必要因素。所以噪音对海洋动物的危害比人类意识到的要大，故选 A。

【32 题详解】

词句猜测题。分析“*Sound pollution may be easier to deal with than other ocean threats. You can reduce or turn off sound immediately. It's not like plastics or climate change, which are much harder to undo.*”可知，声音污染可能比其他海洋威胁更容易处理，你可以立即减少或关闭声音，它不像塑料或气候变化，后者更难消除。此处“*to undo*”的意思是“更难消除、取消效果”，故选 C。

【33 题详解】

最佳标题题。本文介绍新的研究表明，人类活动正在改变地球上海洋的声音。科学家们说，海洋和其他水域声音的变化影响了许多海洋动物。选项 C“人类让海洋太喧闹了”符合主题，故选 C。

第二部分

本部分共 6 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（每题 2 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。



Volunteering is a great way to bring positive change to people, communities and society in general. The word “volunteering” started being used in the 18th century when people were willingly joining the military（军事）service. Today, the word is not so much connected with the military service, but with community service.



Official (正式的) organized volunteering appeared in the 19th century and became more popular in the 20th century. And the biggest development in volunteering was brought by the Internet. Organizations can reach people more easily online. Helpful platforms were raised, and more volunteers became interested when they found out about different opportunities.

We can learn a lot from volunteering. It connects us to others. It is a great way to meet new people with common interests. It also helps us make new friends, and improve our social skills.

Volunteering brings fun in our life. It is a fun and easy way to explore our interests and passions. Many people volunteer in order to make time for hobbies outside of work. For example, if a person has a desk job and long to spend time outdoors, he might consider volunteering to help plant a community garden, walk dogs for an animal shelter, or help out at a children's camp.

Volunteering can also be helpful for our careers (职业). If we are considering a new career, volunteering can help us get experience in other areas and meet people in the field. Also, many volunteer opportunities provide training, or can help us build upon skills we already have. Volunteering doesn't just feel good, it's good for us.

34. Is the word "volunteering" only connected with military service today?

35. When did official organized volunteering appear?

36. What brought the biggest development in volunteering?

37. If you are considering a new career, how can volunteering work help you?

38. What does this passage mainly talk about?

【答案】 34. No, it isn't.

35. In the 19th century.

36. The Internet.

37. Volunteering can help us get experience in other areas and meet people in the field.

38. The history and benefits of volunteering.

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了志愿服务的历史发展以及带来的好处。

【34 题详解】

根据“Today, the word is not so much connected with the military service, but with community service.”可知，今天，这个词与军队服务联系不大，而是与社区服务联系在一起。所以此处用否定回答。故填 No, it isn't.

【35 题详解】

根据“Official (正式的) organized volunteering appeared in the 19th century”可知，官方组织的志愿活动出现在 19 世纪，故填 In the 19th century.

【36 题详解】

根据“And the biggest development in volunteering was brought by the Internet.”可知，志愿服务活动最大的发展是互联网带来的。故填 The Internet.

【37 题详解】



根据 We are considering a new career, volunteering can help us get experience in other areas and meet people in the field. 可知，如果我们正在考虑一份新的职业，志愿服务可以帮助我们在其他领域获得经验，并结识该领域的人。

故填 Volunteering can help us get experience in other areas and meet people in the field.

【38 题详解】

通读全文可知，本文主要介绍了志愿服务的历史发展及带来的好处。故填 The history and benefits of volunteering.

五、文段表达（10 分）

从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

39. 北京是一座蕴含着丰富传统文化的城市，也是一座现代化的城市，它在发生着日新月异的变化。

假如你是李华，你校英语社团正在开展线上国际交流活动，其公众号计划做关于北京的变化的一系列推送，现就“Changes in Beijing”这一话题在校内收集素材。请你用英语给公众号留言，推荐一个你眼中北京最大的变化，对其作简要介绍，并说明推荐理由。

提示词语：transport（交通），convenient, shared bikes, environment

提示问题：● What is the biggest change that happened in Beijing? Please describe it.

● Why do you think it can be the biggest change?

<p style="margin: 0;">In my opinion, there are a lot of changes in Beijing.</p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>
<p style="margin: 0;">I hope my ideas can be taken. Thanks!</p>

【答案】参考范文

In my opinion, there are a lot of changes in Beijing. I think the biggest one is transport. Now transport has become more and more convenient. We can take the bus, taxi, or underground. We can also ride shared bikes.

So for many people, life is a lot easier today because of the change in transport. Besides, people’s choices for transport have also changed. More and more people would like to take the public transport, because it’s good for our environment. That’s why I think transport can be the biggest change in Beijing.

I hope my ideas can be taken. Thanks!

【解析】

【详解】1. 题干解读：题目要求根据提示要点，介绍北京的交通方面的变化，以及这种变化给人们带来的好处等，可以适当的发挥，写作时要运用正确的英语表达，要选用恰当的词汇和短语。

2. 写作指导：写作时要与已给出的开头和结尾融合起来，本文应该用第三人称来介绍内容；时态采用一般现在时；在介绍内容时，力求语言准确，内容完整，保证行文连贯，条理清晰。



40. 互联网无处不在。网络文明，人人有责。

某英文网站正在开展以“我与互联网”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你在互联网上经常做什么，这样做的原因及你有什么收获。

提示词语：read, easy, improve, colorful

提示问题：● What do you usually do on Internet?

- Why do you do so?
- What benefits have you got?

The Internet plays an important role in our daily life.

【答案】 参考范文

The Internet plays an important role in our daily life. I usually read books on line. Because it is easier and cheaper than reading offline. In order to improve my learning ability, I also have some different classes on the Internet. It's very convenient.

All in all, the Internet not only makes me learn more effectively but also makes my life more convenient and colorful.

【解析】

- 【详解】** 1. 题干解读：本文是一篇材料作文。介绍自己通过互联网做的活动，内容要包含提示问题中所给的要点。
2. 写作指导：本文采用一般现在时，人称以第一人称和第三人称为主。分别介绍在互联网上经常做什么，这样做的原因以及自己的收获。写作时保持主谓一致性，做到无语法和标点错误。