**浙江强基联盟2023学年第一学期高三年级10月联考**

**英语试题**

**考生须知:**

**1.本试题卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，考试时间120分钟。**

**2.答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号。**

**3.所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效。**

**4.考试结束后，只需上交答题卷。**

**选择题部分**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. What will Mary do on October 1st?

A. Attend a wedding.

B. Go on a business trip.

C. Visit her family.

2. What does the woman hope the man can do for her?

A. Meet a client.

B. Translate a document.

C. Prepare meeting materials.

3. When would the man like to go shopping?

A. On Saturday. B. On Sunday. C. On Monday.

4. Why does the man talk to the woman?

A. To quit his job. B. To ask for leave. C. To ask about a position.

5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. An accident.

B. An impressive person.

C. A car advertisement.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。**

6. What does the man want to do?

A. Make a reservation.

B. Confirm a reservation.

C. Change a reservation.

7. How many people will go to dinner on Sunday?

A. 6. B. 10. C. 12.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. Which place did Julie visit in Australia?

A. The Sydney Opera House.

B. The Sydney Harbour Bridge.

C. The Great Barrier Reef.

9. How was the weather in Australia most of the time when Julie was there?

A. Hot. B. Wet. C. Cool.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至13题。**

10. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a cafe. B. At Paul’s house. C. At Betty’s house.

11. What will Paul do this weekend?

A. Go to a party. B. Go to the beach. C. Pay a visit to his friends.

12. What gift does Paul suggest Betty bring?

A. Flowers. B. A bottle of wine. C. A cake.

13. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. Joe prefer flowers to anything else.

B. Paul didn’t accept Joe’s invitation.

C. Betty can’t go to the party.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. Who is probably the man?

A. A designer. B. A jeweler. C. A host.

15. Where are the speakers?

A. In Montreal. B. In Nova Scotia. C. In Tokyo.

16. What major did Shirly take in her freshman year?

A. Art. B. English. C. Jewelry Design.

17. What does Shirly talk about at the end of the conversation?

A. Her jewelry designs.

B. Her sources of inspiration.

C. Her future plans.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. Where is Reader’s Digest now based?

A. In midtown Manhattan.

B. In New York.

C. In Washington.

19. How many readers does Global editions of Reader’s Digest attract?

A. 21 million. B. 40 million. C. 49 million.

20. What was the slogan of American edition Reader’s Digest in 2008?

A. “Life Well Shared.”

B. “America In Your Pocket.”

C. “Reader’s Digest Large Print.”

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

|  |
| --- |
| **1840’s Original KAZOO** |
| **What is a kazoo?** Kazoo (卡祖笛) is a very special wind instrument which hums through the human voice and enhances the sound, similar to the saxophone. Playing Kazoo doesn’t need to learn music theory, recite music scores, or even practice. Kazoo may sound like a saxophone and trumpet. It is often played when a guest is welcomed. |
| **Kazoo History** The Kazoo roots date back to Africa where they were originally used for sacred ceremonies, although the exact purpose is still a mystery to all. Later, the Kazoo was used to drive away enemies, not as a musical instrument. |
| **How to play?** Kazoo has a simple structure. The flute is big at one end and small at the other. When playing, you should hold the big head in your mouth without blowing, but hum a tune with your throat. The vibration of the vocal cord drives the vibration of the sound film on the flute to make a sound. For beginners, “doo-doo” is a perfect attempt. Remember DON’T BLOW-HUM. |
| **Maintenance** It is recommended to keep your Kazoo clean and dry. Excessive saliva (唾液) does not do the tin much good. Also food intake must be considered. Beer, garlic, chilli have a strange effect on the sound, but don’t be anxious. Some people even prefer these effects. From time to time the membrane (薄膜) may need replacing through excessive wear or dampness. When removing the old one, you shouldn’t use any mechanical tools or it would harm its further use. As for substitution, it is a piece of cake as you just need to cut a piece of waxed paper the size of the hole and screw back the cap. |

1. What can we infer about the Kazoo?

A. It shares a similar working principle with trumpet.

B. Professional training for the Kazoo is not necessarily required.

C. The Africans introduced it to the musical field.

D. Replacing the membrane frequently can improve its life.

2. Which of the following is suggested for Kazoo players according to the passage?

A. Blow a tune with your throat. B. Have garlic before your performance.

C. Store it in a basement. D. Avoid using scissors to remove the old membrane.

3. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To introduce a unique instrument.

B. To persuade us to buy our own Kazoo.

C. To explain the Kazoo’s cultural value.

D. To stress the importance of using Kazoo properly.

【答案】1. B 2. D 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇应用文，文章主要介绍了一种独特的乐器：卡祖笛。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Playing Kazoo doesn’t need to learn music theory, recite music scores, or even practice.(演奏卡祖笛不需要学习音乐理论、朗诵乐谱或者进行练习)”可知，演奏卡祖笛不需要学习音乐理论、朗诵乐谱或者进行练习，也就是不需要专业培训。故选 B。

【2题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“From time to time the membrane (薄膜) may need replacing through excessive wear or dampness. When removing the old one, you shouldn’t use any mechanical tools or it would harm its further use.(由于过度磨损或潮湿，薄膜可能需要偶尔更换，拆除旧的薄膜时，你不应该使用机械工具，否则会损坏卡祖笛。)”可知，更换薄膜时不应使用机械工具，否则会损坏卡祖笛。因此，应该避免使用剪刀更换薄膜，故选 D。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章每段的小标题“What is a kazoo?(什么是卡祖笛？)”“Kazoo History(卡祖笛历史)”“How to play?(如何演奏？)”“Maintenance(保养)”可知，文章的主要目的是对卡祖笛进行简要介绍，包括卡祖笛是什么样的，其历史、演奏方法和保养方法，故选A。

**B**

Tired of the busy and chaotic life in Las Vegas, Nevada for nearly ten years, my family and I decided to slow things down. We wanted to lead an environmental-friendly life.

None of us felt that this could be accomplished where we were living and we all agreed that a move to the country would be great for everyone.

Before long we set about looking for a home in Yucca, Arizona, a very small town of less than 1,000 people. When I called to inquire about the property, I was informed that there was no electricity available in the area. What? No electricity? I almost denied the idea immediately. But what better way is there to go green? After giving it a second thought, we decided to put in an offer and moved in on Thanksgiving Day.

When we first moved to the property, we did some remodeling (改造) and stayed in our motor home. We were confronted with real challenges at the time. But the frustrations just made us work harder. We slowly got things fixed and moved into the house after 38 days.

While living here for the past four months has been a big adjustment, there are many benefits to living off the grid (电线). I think one of the most educational lessons is teaching my kids the importance of conservation. They used to take water, power and gas for granted. We started taking quicker showers, doing only full loads of laundry, turning off the water while brushing our teeth. In addition, we are also trying to make other changes which include reducing the amount of trash we generate by recycling, growing our own organic vegetables and re-purposing things that we would normally throw.

Overall, going off the grid has been great for our family. I hope that once my kids move out of the house, they will keep the habits that they have learned by living off the grid.

4. Why did the family move to a remote town?

A. Financial debt forced them to save more money.

B. Having a new lifestyle has become a trend.

C. They reached an agreement to lead a green life.

D. They got a discount on a property accidentally.

5. How did the author feel when she knew the property was non-electricity?

A. Satisfied. B. Astonished. C. Relieved. D. Refreshed.

6. When the author’s kids looked back on the life off the grid, they would recall the lesson that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. saving resources makes a difference B. life is beyond our expectation

C. city chaos will disappear sooner or later D. repair the house before it rains

7. What is the text mainly about?

A. How urgent it was to lead an environmental-friendly life.

B. How a family of urban-residents switched to a simple life.

C How significant it was to better adapt to a new environment.

D. How a carbon-free lifestyle has been promoted to the country.

【答案】4 C 5. B 6. A 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了作者一家从繁忙喧嚣的拉斯维加斯搬到了亚利桑那州一个偏远小镇的经历。他们希望过一种更加自给自足的生活，体验绿色环保。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Tired of the busy and chaotic life in Las Vegas, Nevada for nearly ten years, my family and I decided to slow things down. We wanted to lead an environmental-friendly life.”（厌倦了近十年来在内华达州拉斯维加斯忙碌而混乱的生活，我和家人决定放慢节奏。我们想过一种环保的生活。）以及第二段“None of us felt that this could be accomplished where we were living and we all agreed that a move to the country would be great for everyone.”（我们都觉得在我们住的地方不可能做到这一点，我们都认为搬到乡下对每个人来说都是件好事。）可知，这家人搬到一个偏远的小镇是因为他们都一致同意过绿色生活。故选C项。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“When I called to inquire about the property, I was informed that there was no electricity available in the area. What? No electricity? I almost denied the idea immediately.”（当我打电话询问物业情况时，我被告知该地区没有电。怎么啦？没有电？我几乎马上就否认了这个想法。）可推知，当作者知道房子没有电的时候，她是感到惊讶的。故选B项。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Overall, going off the grid has been great for our family. I hope that once my kids move out of the house, they will keep the habits that they have learned by living off the grid.”（总的来说，离开电网对我们家来说是件好事。我希望，一旦我的孩子们搬出去，他们会保持他们在远离电网的生活中养成的习惯。）可知，作者教育孩子节约用水、电和气体的重要性，希望他们能保持这种习惯。因此，他们将回想起这个教训。故选A项。

【7题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及第一段“Tired of the busy and chaotic life in Las Vegas, Nevada for nearly ten years, my family and I decided to slow things down. We wanted to lead an environmental-friendly life.”（厌倦了近十年来在内华达州拉斯维加斯忙碌而混乱的生活，我和家人决定放慢节奏。我们想过一种环保的生活。）可知，整篇文章讲述了作者一家如何从城市搬到乡村，过一种自给自足、没有电线的生活，即一家城市居民家庭如何转向简单的生活。故选B项。

**C**

Including a joke in the title of a paper could pay off in terms of citations (引用), according to a study. The finding — which has not been proved by peers — suggests that researchers could gain citations by giving their papers amusing titles while some say the evidence is too weak to support the conclusion.

Jokes sometimes find their way into academic papers. “One place where we often see humor is in titles, but there’s a very small amount of literature about whether this is reasonable,” says lead author Stephen Heard, an evolutionary ecologist.

To investigate whether having a funny title could boost a paper’s readership and citations, Heard and his colleagues asked volunteers to score the titles of 2,439 papers according to how amusing they were. The scorers assessed humor on a seven-point scale, from zero (serious titles) to six (extremely funny). The researchers then looked for a link between papers’ humor scores and the number of citations they had received, including self-citations by their own authors.

Papers with funny titles were cited slightly less often than those with more serious or straightforward titles. However, papers with more amusing titles also tended to have fewer self-citations, which led Heard’s team to infer that scientists might give funnier titles to less important papers. “Our assumption is that authors don’t cite their own papers subsequently because they don’t think that those are their most important papers,” Heard says.

After controlling for self-citations as a measure of a paper’s importance, the researchers found that articles with funny titles are in fact cited more than those with serious titles. For example, papers with titles that got a score of six had nearly twice as many citations on average as those whose titles got a humor score of four. But some researchers argued that self-citations might not be a good criterion for a paper’s importance.

8. The finding of the study can be best described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to the first paragraph.

A. a widely accepted belief. B. something surprising.

C. a wholly resisted opinion. D. something still in debate.

9. How did the researchers carry out the first stage of the study?

A. By enquiring about volunteers’ attitudes toward funny titles.

B. By asking participants to divide those titles into seven ranks.

C. By matching the papers’ scores with the volunteers’ likes.

D. By digitalizing the citations into various scores of humor.

10. Which of the following statements will Heard most probably agree with?

A. Including a joke in an essay is by no means a good attempt.

B. Self-citations don’t serve as a good standard for the research.

C. Articles with fewer self-citations tend to be unimportant to the authors.

D. Scientists should stop their self-citations to guarantee academic fairness.

11. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. One Cites Himself: A Rise To Fame B. Funny Or Serious: It Serves Your Choice

C. Are You Joking: Funny Titles Are Good D. Joking Paper Titles: Fewer Citations Or More

【答案】8. D 9. B 10. C 11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要探讨了学术论文标题中包含笑话是否会增加引用次数的一项研究。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“The finding — which has not been proved by peers — suggests that researchers could gain citations by giving their papers amusing titles while some say the evidence is too weak to support the conclusion.(这一尚未得到同行证实的发现表明，研究人员可以通过给论文起有趣的标题来获得引用，而有些人则认为证据太弱，无法支持这一结论)”可知，这项研究的发现并未被同行证实，有些同行认为证据不足，因而研究成果还存在争议。故选D。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“To investigate whether having a funny title could boost a paper’s readership and citations, Heard and his colleagues asked volunteers to score the titles of 2,439 papers according to how amusing they were.(为了调查一个有趣的标题是否能提高论文的读者和引用率，赫德和他的同事们让志愿者们根据标题的有趣程度给2439篇论文的标题打分)”可知，研究者在研究的起始阶段让志愿者对论文标题的趣味性进行评分。故选B。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段“However, papers with more amusing titles also tended to have fewer self-citations, which led Heard’s team to infer that scientists might give funnier titles to less important papers.(然而，标题更有趣的论文往往也有更少的自我引用，这让赫德的团队推断，科学家可能会给不太重要的论文起更有趣的标题)”可知，Heard的团队推断，科学家可能会给不太重要的论文起更有趣的标题，因为这些论文的自我引用次数较少。由此推知，Heard可能会同意自我引用次数较少的文章对作者来说可能不太重要。故选C。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Including a joke in the title of a paper could pay off in terms of citations (引用), according to a study.(根据一项研究，在论文标题中加入一个笑话可以在引用方面获得回报)”及全文可知，文章主要讨论了一项研究，该研究发现，带有趣标题的论文在控制了自我引用次数后，实际上被引用的次数更多。由此可知，D 项“Joking Paper Titles: Fewer Citations Or More(戏谑的的论文标题：引用少还是多)”能概括文章的整体内容，适合作本文最佳标题。故选D。

**D**

Expecting the worst to avoid feeling bad later is known as “bracing”. It may help them prepare for emotionally challenging situations, particularly in the moments before these situations occur. People brace for the worst while waiting for potentially negative outcomes. Someone might also brace for the worst in anticipation of stressful events like giving a presentation at work.

Some psychological theories suggest that bracing should help. For example, “decision affect theory” proposes that how we feel about a situation is determined partly by comparing what actually happened with what could have happened. Based on this, people should be happy when an event goes beyond their expectations, and disappointed when an event falls behind. Therefore, by anticipating the worst, one can safeguard themselves against future disappointment, as any result is likely to surpass their expectations.

But other psychological theories **undermine** the idea that bracing will be helpful. It has been theorized and scientifically established – that expectations can powerfully influence reality. There are two key ways that expectations can shape reality.

First, people may behave in ways that fit with their expectations. If you expect to fail an upcoming test or interview, then you might not invest efforts in preparation, which in turn reduces your chances of doing well. Second, people may interpret a situation in line with their expectations. Imagine you believe you are insufficiently qualified for a job you’ve applied for. During the job interview, you’re likely to interpret blank expressions from the interviewer in line with this belief, which could negatively affect your performance. In fact, the interviewer did not want to give anything away.

Drawing together the scientific studies, it seems that expecting the worst is anything but a wise way to prepare for upcoming news or results. It might be better to hold positive expectations than to brace for the worst.

12. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The logic of preparing for the worst.

B. The theory of comparing past and future.

C. The conflict between people’s expectation and reality.

D. The emotions hidden behind anticipating the worst.

13. What does the underlined word “undermine” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Strengthen. B. Determine. C. Oppose. D. Justify.

14. How can negative expectations probably affect people’s performance in reality?

A. By resulting in unnecessary time waste.

B. By promoting people’s ambition and motivation.

C. By giving weight to people’s potential of excellence.

D. By causing less preparation and some misinterpretations.

15. What is the author’s attitude toward bracing for the worst?

A. Unclear. B. Objective. C. Negative. D. Approving.

【答案】12. A 13. C 14. D 15. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。主要介绍了人们对未来可能发生的负面情况进行预期的行为，即“做最坏打算”的心理学概念，探讨了相关的理论和研究，并认为持有积极的期望可能比预期最坏情况更加有益。

【12题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“Some psychological theories suggest that bracing should help. For example, “decision affect theory” proposes that how we feel about a situation is determined partly by comparing what actually happened with what could have happened. Based on this, people should be happy when an event goes beyond their expectations, and disappointed when an event falls behind. Therefore, by anticipating the worst, one can safeguard themselves against future disappointment, as any result is likely to surpass their expectations.”（一些心理学理论认为，支撑应该有所帮助。例如，“决策影响理论”提出，我们对一种情况的感受在一定程度上是由实际发生的事情与可能发生的事情的比较决定的。基于此，当一件事超出预期时，人们应该感到高兴，当一件事落后时，人们应该感到失望。因此，通过做最坏的打算，人们可以保护自己免受未来的失望，因为任何结果都可能超过他们的预期。）可知，第二段主要讲的是做最坏打算的逻辑。故选A项。

【13题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第二段中“Some psychological theories suggest that bracing should help.”（一些心理学理论认为，支撑应该有所帮助。）以及第三段“It has been theorized and scientifically established – that expectations can powerfully influence reality.”（期望能有力地影响现实，这已被理论化和科学地证实。）可推断出此处表示意思的转折，即其他心理学理论“颠覆”（反对）这种看法，故可猜测划线单词undermine为“反对”的意思，与C项Oppose“反对”意思一致。故选C项。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“If you expect to fail an upcoming test or interview, then you might not invest efforts in preparation, which in turn reduces your chances of doing well. Second, people may interpret a situation in line with their expectations. Imagine you believe you are insufficiently qualified for a job you’ve applied for. During the job interview, you’re likely to interpret blank expressions from the interviewer in line with this belief, which could negatively affect your performance.”（如果你认为自己在即将到来的考试或面试中会不及格，那么你可能就不会在准备工作上投入精力，这反过来又会降低你取得好成绩的机会。其次，人们可能会根据自己的期望来解释情况。假设你认为自己不足以胜任你所申请的工作。在求职面试中，你很可能会把面试官的茫然表情理解为与这种想法一致，这可能会对你的表现产生负面影响。）可知，消极预期通过减少准备和一些误解来影响人们在现实中的表现。故选D项。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Drawing together the scientific studies, it seems that expecting the worst is anything but a wise way to prepare for upcoming news or results. It might be better to hold positive expectations than to brace for the worst.”（综合这些科学研究，似乎做最坏的打算绝不是为即将到来的新闻或结果做准备的明智方式。与其做最坏的打算，不如保持积极的预期。）可推知，作者认为做最坏的打算，不如保持积极的预期，作者对做最坏的打算持有反对态度。故选C项。

**第二节（共5小题，每小题2.5分；满分12.5分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

Curiosity is part of human nature. Children are famous for wanting answers to tons of questions. Books and TV shows often rely on curiosity. People keep reading or watching because they want to find out what happens. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_

Many of history’s greatest discoveries were made by curious people. People wondered how processes worked or how certain tasks could be done more effectively. Thanks to their curiosity, people now know far more about the world and have useful technology to help them.

Even if you don’t plan to be an inventor or researcher, curiosity can still help you in the classroom. If you develop the joy of learning, class will be more fun. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ Even if you’re no longer a student, curiosity will make you better informed and thus a more capable worker.

What do you do if you’re not already curious? \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ If you act like you’re curious, you’ll quickly start to actually feel curious. Often, the more you learn about a topic the more interesting it becomes.

As you learn about a topic, gather information from as many sources as possible. Read a variety of books, watch or listen to lectures and ask questions. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ Instead, learn to appreciate facts that different people know and the different opinions that they express.

Don’t assume you already know what you need to know. Instead, search for alternate possibilities and points of view.

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ Remember, everyone knows something that you don’t. Find out what that is, and ask about it. This lets you learn something and makes the other person happy by letting them show off their knowledge. In the classroom or out of it, developing curiosity is sure to be worthwhile.

A. Ask a lot of questions.

B. But curiosity also provides many practical benefits.

C. Accept a variety of resources to feed your curiosity.

D. Fortunately, curiosity is a skill that can be improved.

E. Don’t always get your information from the same source.

F. Curiosity drives the process of discoveries and innovation.

G. And you’ll excel because you will be fully engaged in the process of learning.

【答案】16. B 17. G 18. D 19. E 20. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讨论了好奇心的好处以及提高好奇心的方法和策略。

【16题详解】

根据上文“People keep reading or watching because they want to find out what happens.(人们一直阅读或观看，因为他们想知道发生了什么)”以及下文讲述了好奇心的好处可知，此处与前文形成对比，并引出后文好奇心的好处，故B项“但是好奇心也会带来一些实际的好处。”能够承上启下，符合语境。故选B项。

【17题详解】

根据上文“Even if you don’t plan to be an inventor or researcher, curiosity can still help you in the classroom. If you develop the joy of learning, class will be more fun.(即使你不打算成为一个发明者和研究者，好奇心也能在课堂上帮助你。如果你培养了学习的乐趣，教室就会变得更加有趣)”可知，此处指出好奇心可以在课堂上帮助你，也解释了好奇心如何让学习更有趣和投入，此处在说明好奇心带来的实际好处，故G项“你会出类拔萃，因为你会全身心地投入到学习过程中。”能够承接上文，符合语境。故选G项。

【18题详解】

根据上文“What do you do if you’re not already curious?(如果你已经不再感到好奇了，应该怎么做呢？)”可知，此处提出了问题，且空后的内容介绍了一些提高好奇心的方法和策略，故D项“幸运地是，好奇心是一种可以培养的技能。”能够承上启下，符合语境。故选D项。

【19题详解】

根据下文“Instead, learn to appreciate facts that different people know and the different opinions that they express.(相反，学会去欣赏不同的人知道的事实，以及他们表达的不同的观点)”可知，此处与下文是对应关系，故E项“不要总是从相同的渠道获取资源”能够衔接下文，符合语境。故选E项。

【20题详解】

根据本段内容“Remember, everyone knows something that you don’t. Find out what that is, and ask about it.(记住，每个人都知道一些你不知道的事情，弄清楚它们是什么，并询问它们是什么)”可知，本段内容主要提出培养好奇心的另一个方法——问问题，故A项“问很多问题。”能够概括本段大意，适合作本段主旨句，符合语境。故选A项。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

At around 3 p.m. on Monday, Erin Wilson stopped at a picnic area along Highway 299. She began walking her two-year-old sheepdog, Eva, along a path when a mountain lion \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ and attacked Wilson, who screamed — catching the \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ of her 2-year-old Belgian Malinois, Eva, who had been wandering ahead, immediately returned to \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ her owner. The mountain lion then \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ the 55-pound dog and bit onto the bodyguard’s head. Wilson \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ without success to fight off the lion with stones, so she ran up to the road, frantically trying to flag someone down.

Sharon Houston, who was driving by, saw Wilson and \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. After learning about the mountain lion attack, without \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ Houston jumped out of her car with her pepper spray (喷雾剂) and also grabbed a stick. The two women \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ to the scene in the forest, where the struggle was going on, with the mountain lion still \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ to let go of the dog. They both started hitting it and yelling \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ it finally set loose the bleeding dog.

Eva eventually \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_. Houston pepper sprayed the mountain lion in the face, and it immediately turned away and \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_. Eva was gravely injured, and Wilson \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ drove Eva to a vet (兽医). After spending several days there, the dog was \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_. Now Eva, lying on her own bed with her favorite toys, is on the road to \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_. “My dog is my hero and I owe her my life,” Wilson said.

21. A. fed B. withdrew C. reacted D. approached

22. A. recreation B. attention C. acknowledgement D. recognition

23. A. welcome B. follow C. defend D. disturb

24. A. turned on B. turned down C. turned over D. turned into

25. A. managed B. attempted C. escaped D. tended

26. A. pulled out B. pulled down C. pulled up D. pulled on

27. A. hesitation B. permission C. confidence D. comparison

28. A. adapted B. responded C. hurried D. referred

29. A. insisting B. agreeing C. submitting D. refusing

30. A. as B. until C. when D. while

31. A. woke B. performed C. died D. escaped

32. A. showed interest B. restored power C. lost control D. took flight

33. A. peacefully B. patiently C. urgently D. secretly

34. A. released B. adopted C. restored D. infected

35. A. freedom B. recovery C. happiness D. safety

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了勇敢的小狗Eva不顾自身安危，勇于保护主人的故事。

【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她正带着她两岁的牧羊犬Eva沿着一条小路散步，突然一只美洲狮靠近并袭击了Wilson，Wilson尖叫起来，引起了她两岁的比利时玛利诺犬Eva的注意，它一直在前面徘徊，立即回来保护她的主人。A. fed喂养；B. withdrew撤回；C. reacted反应；D. approached靠近。根据下文“attacked Wilson”可知，一只美洲狮靠近了Wilson。故选D。

【22题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她正带着她两岁牧羊犬Eva沿着一条小路散步，突然一只美洲狮靠近并袭击了Wilson，Wilson尖叫起来，引起了她两岁的比利时玛利诺犬Eva的注意，它一直在前面徘徊，立即回来保护她的主人。A. recreation娱乐；B. attention注意力；C. acknowledgement承认；D. recognition认出。根据下文“who had been wandering ahead, immediately returned to \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ her owner.”可知，Wilson的尖叫声是引起了Eva的注意力，所以立即跑了回来。故选B。

【23题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她正带着她两岁的牧羊犬Eva沿着一条小路散步，突然一只美洲狮靠近并袭击了Wilson，Wilson尖叫起来，引起了她两岁的比利时玛利诺犬Eva的注意，它一直在前面徘徊，立即回来保护她的主人。A. welcome欢迎；B. follow追随；C. defend保护；D. disturb打扰。根据下文“The mountain lion then \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ the 55-pound dog and bit onto the bodyguard’s head.”可知，Eva是回头来保护自己的主人才被美洲狮攻击。故选C。

【24题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：然后，美洲狮开始攻击这只55磅重的狗，咬了它的头。A. turned on攻击；B. turned down拒绝；C. turned over滚动；D. turned into变成。根据下文“bit onto the bodyguard’s head”可知，美洲狮咬了Eva的头，由此可知，美洲狮开始攻击Eva。故选A。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Wilson试图用石头击退狮子，但没有成功，所以她跑到路上，疯狂地试图让别人停下来。A. managed设法；B. attempted尝试；C. escaped逃避；D. tended倾向于。根据下文“so she ran up to the road, frantically trying to flag someone down.”可知，Wilson试图击退狮子，但是没有成功才跑去求助。故选B。

【26题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：Sharon Houston开车经过时看到了Wilson，就把车停了下来。A. pulled out离开；B. pulled down拆毁；C. pulled up停下；D. pulled on用力拉、穿。根据下文“After learning about the mountain lion attack, without \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ Houston jumped out of her car with her pepper spray (喷雾剂) and also grabbed a stick.”可知，Houston看到了Wilson并停下了车。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在得知美洲狮袭击事件后，Houston毫不犹豫地从车里跳了出来，手里拿着胡椒喷雾，还拿了一根棍子。A. hesitation犹豫；B. permission许可；C. confidence自信；D. comparison比较。根据下文“The two women \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ to the scene in the forest, where the struggle was going on”可知，Houston毫不犹豫地选择帮助Wilson。故选A。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：两个女人急忙赶到森林里的现场，那里正在进行斗争，美洲狮仍然拒绝放开狗。A. adapted适应；B. responded回复；C. hurried匆忙；D. referred提及。根据上文内容可知，Wilson的小狗正在被美洲狮攻击，所以两个女人应该是急忙赶到森林。故选C。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：两个女人急忙赶到森林里的现场，那里正在进行斗争，美洲狮仍然拒绝放开狗。A. insisting坚持；B. agreeing同意；C. submitting递交；D. refusing拒绝。根据下文“They both started hitting it and yelling \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ it finally set loose the bleeding dog.”可知，两个女人开始攻击美洲狮，由此可推断，美洲狮拒绝放开小狗。故选D。

【30题详解】

考查连接词词义辨析。句意：她们俩都开始打它，大喊大叫，直到它终于放开了流血的狗。A. as随着；B. until直到；C. when当……时；D. while然而。考查时间状语从句的引导词，根据句意可知，空处指的是“直到”。意为，她们一直攻击美洲狮直到它放开狗。故选B。

【31题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Eva最终逃脱了。A. woke醒来；B. performed履行、表演；C. died死；D. escaped躲避、逃脱。根据下文“Houston pepper sprayed the mountain lion in the face, and it immediately turned away and \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_.”可知，Houston向美洲狮的脸上喷了胡椒喷雾，美洲狮立刻转身逃跑了，因此Eva最终逃脱了。故选D。

【32题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意： Houston向美洲狮的脸上喷了胡椒喷雾，美洲狮立刻转身逃跑了。A. showed interest对……有兴趣；B. restored power恢复供电；C. lost control失去控制；D. took flight逃走。根据上文“Houston pepper sprayed the mountain lion in the face, and it immediately turned away”可知，美洲狮被喷了胡椒喷雾，由此可知，美洲狮转身跑了。故选D。

【33题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：Eva受了重伤，Wilson紧急开车送Eva去看兽医。A. peacefully平和地；B. patiently有耐心地；C. urgently紧急地；D. secretly秘密地。根据上文“Eva was gravely injured”可，Eva受伤严重，由此可知，Wilson自然是紧急开车送Eva去看兽医。故选C。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在那里呆了几天后，狗被允许出院了。A. released使出院；B. adopted采用；C. restored恢复；D. infected感染。根据下文“Now Eva, lying on her own bed with her favorite toys”可知，Eva已经回到了家，所以Eva是出院了。故选A。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，Eva躺在自己的床上，带着她最喜欢的玩具，正在康复中。A. freedom自由；B. recovery康复；C. happiness幸福；D. safety安全。根据上文内容可知，Eva接受了手术，并且出院了，由此可知，Eva是正在康复中。故选B。

**第二节(共10小题：每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Ancient Chinese healing methods \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (spread) along the Silk Road for over two millennia, but the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has further boosted the internationalization of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM).

Currently celebrating its 10th anniversary, the BRI, \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ aims are to better connect the world and expand common prosperity, has brought the healing powers of TCM \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ more countries and regions, bridging different cultures and promoting international cooperation.

In Budapest, Traditional Chinese Medicine Center of Hungary (Qihuang Center) provides \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ ray of hope for patients seeking relief from various health issues. One such patient is Jozsef Frenyo, an 80-year-old \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (retire) teacher who suffers from hearing impairment due to an inflammation (发炎) of the middle ear five years ago. Since then, he had to use a hearing aid -- until he visited the Center two months ago when a “miracle” \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (occur).

After \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (give) more than 10 acupuncture treatments by TCM expert Zhang Haifang, from northwest China’s Gansu Province, Jozsef’s hearing improved \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (significant). He no longer needs the hearing aid.

The center has also helped Jozsef’s son, Csaba Frenyo, who has been struggling with obesity-related health \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (issue). A combination of acupuncture and herbal medicine treatments helped him lose nine kilograms within a month, \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (ease) his back and knee pains.

【答案】36. have spread##have been spreading

37. whose 38. to

39. a 40. retired

41. occurred

42. being given

43. significantly

44. issues 45. easing

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了中国古代的治疗方法已经沿着丝绸之路传播了两千多年，但“一带一路”倡议(BRI)进一步推动了中医药的国际化。

【36题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：中国古代的治疗方法已经沿着丝绸之路传播了两千多年，但“一带一路”倡议(BRI)进一步推动了中医药的国际化。分析句子可知，空处作谓语动词，由时间状语for over two millennia可知，此处应为现在完成时，或强调“传播”这一动作一直正在进行，使用现在完成进行时，主语Chinese healing methods为复数名词，所以谓语动词应用原形形式。故填have spread/have been spreading。

【37题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：今年是“一带一路”倡议提出10周年，“一带一路”倡议以连接世界、促进共同繁荣为宗旨，将中医药治病的力量带到更多国家和地区，弥合了不同文化的隔阂，促进了国际合作。分析句子可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，aims与先行词the BRI之间是所属关系，空处应用关系代词whose引导定语从句。故填whose。

【38题详解】

考查介词。句意：今年是“一带一路”倡议提出10周年，“一带一路”倡议以连接世界、促进共同繁荣为宗旨，将中医药治病的力量带到更多国家和地区，弥合了不同文化的隔阂，促进了国际合作。分析句子可知，此处为动词短语bring…to…“把……带到……”，满足句意要求，所以此处应填入介词to。故填to。

【39题详解】

考查冠词。句意：在布达佩斯，匈牙利中医中为那些因各种健康问题而寻求缓解的患者带来了一线希望。分析句子可知，此处为固定短语a ray of hope“一线希望”，ray是辅音音素开头的单词，前边应用不定冠词a。故填a。

【40题详解】

考查形容词。句意：一位80岁的退休教师约瑟夫·弗雷尼奥就是这样的一个病人，他五年前因为中耳发炎而听力受损。由空后teacher为名词可知，此处为形容词retired“退休的”作定语修饰该名词，满足句意要求。故填retired。

【41题详解】

考查动词。句意：从那以后，他不得不使用助听器——直到两个月前他来到中心，一个“奇迹”发生了。分析句子可知，空处作谓语动词，由句中动词visited可知，句子使用一般过去时，动词使用过去式形式。故填occurred。

【42题详解】

考查动名词的被动语态。句意：来自中国西北部甘肃省的中医专家张海芳给他做了10多次针灸治疗后，约瑟的听力有了明显改善。由空前介词After可知，空处应填动名词形式作宾语，give和逻辑主语Jozsef为被动关系，所以空处应填动名词的被动式。故填being given。

【43题详解】

考查副词。句意：来自中国西北部甘肃省的中医专家张海芳给他做了10多次针灸治疗后，约瑟的听力有了明显改善。由副词修饰动词可知，此处为副词significantly作状语修饰动词improved。故填significantly。

【44题详解】

考查名词复数形式。句意：约瑟夫的儿子Csaba Frenyo一直在与肥胖相关的健康问题作斗争，该中心也帮助了他。根据句意以及issue为可数名词可知，此处应为名词复数形式issues“问题”，表示泛指，满足句意要求。故填issues。

【45题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：针灸和草药治疗的结合帮助他在一个月内减掉了9公斤，减轻了背部和膝盖的疼痛。分析句子可知，此处为非谓语动词作状语，结合语意可知，他减掉9公斤，自然而然的结果是减轻背部和膝盖的疼痛，所以空处应用现在分词形式作结果状语。故填easing。

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

46. 为了迎接“世界问候日（World Hello Day）”的到来，你校将举办相关主题的英文演讲比赛。请你写一篇演讲稿参赛，内容包括：

1.节日意义；

2.发出呼吁。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Hello everyone,

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Thank you!

【答案】Hello everyone,

Today is World Hello Day, a day dedicated to promoting peace and understanding between nations through the act of greeting. It is a day to acknowledge the power of a simple hello to break down social barriers.

Saying hello is more than just a word; it serves as a gateway to establish connections with others. As students, we can make a difference by starting with our school.

Therefore let’s make an effort to greet each other with a friendly hello. By embracing World Hello Day, we can demonstrate to the world that a simple hello can go a long way.

Thank you!

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生对于为了迎接“世界问候日（World Hello Day）”的到来，你校将举办相关主题的英文演讲比赛这一情况，写一篇演讲稿参赛。

【详解】1.词汇积累

承认：acknowledge→ admit

建立：establish → build

证明：demonstrate→ prove

拥抱：embracing→ hugging

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Today is World Hello Day, a day dedicated to promoting peace and understanding between nations through the act of greeting.

拓展句：Today is World Hello Day, a day, which is dedicated to promoting peace and understanding between nations through the act of greeting.

【点睛】【高分句型1】It is a day to acknowledge the power of a simple hello to break down social barriers.（运用了It作形式主语，动词不定式to do作真正的主语）

【高分句型2】By embracing World Hello Day, we can demonstrate to the world that a simple hello can go a long way.（运用了介词+动名词作句子的状语以及从属连词that引导的宾语从句）

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段话，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Sally’s birthday was approaching, and the excitement that usually filled her heart was now replaced with disappointment and stress. Turning eleven was a big deal, and she had always celebrated it with a grand party surrounded by her friends. However, this year was different. The burden of excessive homework and her parents’ struggling business weighed heavily on her, forcing Sally to make the difficult decision of not having a birthday party, even though it was an event she enjoyed dearly every year.

One day, during break, her best friend, Jane, with a curious look in her eyes, approached. “Are you going to have a birthday party this year?” Jane asked, sensing Sally’s sadness.

“No,” Sally sighed and replied sadly, “There’s just too much going on and my parents are going through financial difficulties.”

She smiled weakly, trying to conceal her immense disappointment and stress, but Jane saw through her pretence (假装) easily. Jane nodded thoughtfully and did not say anything. After the break, Sally saw her talking to one of their classmates, Sarah, secretively. Curious, Sally went over to them, but as soon as Jane saw her, she quickly walked away. Sally was startled by Jane’s strange actions and turned towards Sarah.

“What did she say?” Sally asked.

However, Sarah simply shrugged and walked away with Jane, leaving Sally standing there, feeling left out and anxious.

What is happening? Sally wondered anxiously. Are they keeping something from me?

As Sally’s birthday drew nearer, Jane was often found chatting softly with her other classmates. Whenever Sally went over to them, they would just walk away or tell her that they were talking about a secret which Sally was not allowed to know. Jane has never kept secrets from me before, Sally thought. Her heart fell. Even her friends were distancing themselves from her! She swung between confusion and sadness with each passing moment, desperately trying to figure out what was happening. Why were her friends distancing themselves from her? And what were they hiding?

注意：

1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

On the day of Sally’s birthday, she went to school and found her classroom in total darkness.

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Tears sprang from Sally’s eyes and her face broke into a radiant smile.

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【答案】On the day of Sally’s birthday, she went to school and found her classroom in total darkness. A wave of confusion washed over her as she stepped hesitantly into the room, her heart pounding. She reached for the light switch, but before her hand could find it, a chorus of voices broke the silence. “Surprise!”, her classmates, led by Jane, jumped out from all sorts of hiding places. As the room flooded with light, Sally’s eyes widened in surprise and disbelief. The classroom was decorated with balloons and streamers, a beautiful cake sat on the teacher’s desk, and in the corner, a pile of presents waited to be unwrapped.

Tears sprang from Sally’s eyes and her face broke into a radiant smile. She turned towards Jane, who was grinning from ear to ear. “We knew you couldn’t have a party this year, so we decided to bring the party to you,” Jane said, her eyes twinkling with mischief. The cloud of confusion lifted from Sally’s mind as she realized that her friends hadn’t been distancing themselves from her, they were planning this surprise all along. The sadness that had been looming over her birthday disappeared, replaced with joy and gratitude. As she cut the cake and opened her presents, Sally realized that this was indeed a grand birthday party, just like the ones she used to have.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了Sally每年都会办生日派对，可是今年由于诸多原因，Sally不能办生日派对了，心理很难受。好朋友Jane得知后，为Sally举办了一个惊喜派对。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“Sally生日那天，她去学校，发现教室里一片漆黑。”以及第二段首句内容“泪水从Sally的眼中涌出，脸上绽出灿烂的笑容。”可知，第一段可描写Jane为Sally举办了一个惊喜派对。

②由第二段首句内容“泪水从Sally的眼中涌出，脸上绽出灿烂的笑容。”可知，第二段可描写Sally非常感动，度过了一个非常难忘的生日。

2.续写线索：Sally每年都举办生日派对——今年，由于家中经济困难，Sally无法办生日派对——好朋友Jane得知了这个消息，安慰了Sally——Sally发现同学们好像都在疏远她，心里更加难过——生日当天，当Sally来到教室时，发现了同学们为她举办了惊喜派对——Sally非常感动，也很感激Jane为自己准备的惊喜

3.词汇激活

行为类

①决定：decide/determine

②计划：plan/intend

③消失：disappear/fade

情绪类

①惊奇：surprise/amazement

②开心：joy/delight

【点睛】【高分句型1】A wave of confusion washed over her as she stepped hesitantly into the room, her heart pounding.（运用了as 状语从句以及独立主格形式）

【高分句型2】She turned towards Jane, who was grinning from ear to ear.（运用了who引导的非限定性定语从句）

听力：1—5. CBCAC 6—10. CBCAA 11—15. BCBCA 16—20. ABABA