**辽宁省实验中学25届高二上学期12月月考**

**英语科试卷**

**考试时间：120分钟 试题满分：150分**

**第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共5小题；每题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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How will the woman go to the town center?

A. By train. B. By bus. C. By taxi.

2. Whose book does Susie have?

A. Hannah’s. B. Her mother’s. C. Deborah’s.

3. Where are the two speakers talking?

A. In a shop. B. In a bank. C. In a cinema.

4. Why will Mr. Rogers be off work next week?

A. To make his holiday. B. To attend a wedding. C. To travel on business.

5. What will the boy probably do this weekend?

A. Learn about science. B. Have a picnic. C. Study math by himself.

**第二节（共15小题；每题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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where does the woman work?

A. In Tokyo. B. In London. C. In Oxford.

7. What are the speakers going to do together tomorrow?

A. Visit Jane. B. Have dinner. C. See customers.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. When does the conversation most probably take place?

A. On Monday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Saturday.

9. When will the music be over?

A. At 8. B. At 9. C. At 10.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. Where does the man want to rent an apartment?

A. Near the school. B. Near the park. C. Near the bus station.

11. What doesn’t the man like about the first apartment?

A. The traffic is not convenient.

B. The rent is a little bit high.

C. The living room is small.

12. What is the monthly rent for the second apartment?

A. $500. B. $600. C. $700.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. Why did the man quit his present job?

A. The salary was not reasonable.

B. He was offered another better one.

C. He couldn’t bear the pressure of the job.

14. What does the woman say about the man?

A He is quite good at drawing cartoons.

B. He should try his luck at the famous magazine.

C. He should quit his job in the publishing house.

15. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Give her personal information to him.

B. Invite the woman’s brother to his house.

C. Introduce him to the woman’s brother.

16. Where will the man be tonight?

A. In the woman’s house. B. In the publishing house. C. At the famous magazine.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. When will Answer That be on?

A. On Mondays. B. On Thursdays. C. On Saturdays.

18. What do we know about the questions asked in Answer That?

A. They are about films, music and TV.

B. They are neither easy nor difficult.

C They are similar to those in the adult quiz show.

19. What prize will the winners get this week?

A. A laptop. B. A TV set. C. A camera.

20. What is the speaker doing?

A Answering teenagers’ questions.

B. Advertising a new TV quiz show.

C. Explaining the rules of a new game.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题，每小题2. 5分，满分37. 5分）**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

There are dozens of movie recommendation engines on the Web. They’re all different, but some are definitely better than others.

**Rotten Tomatoes**

Instead of telling Rotten Tomatoes which films you like, you can tell it what kind of films you enjoy, which actors you want to see, and other standards to help it find the best movie for you. There’s a lot of variability in the quality of Rotten Tomatoes recommendations but it’s also a nice way to find the right film for any mood.

**Netflix**

Netflix asks you to rate (评级) movies to determine which films you’ll want to see next. And although it does make it easy to rate movies and it does return huge lists, the ideas it gives you aren’t all that strong. It’s easy to use, but it’s not the best way to get movie recommendations.

**Jinni**

Whether you want to search for films based on your mood, time available, or reviews, the site has it all. But Jinni’s most amazing feature is its semantic search. You can enter terms like, “movies that have gangsters” or “films that show Chris Farley yelling” and the site will return films that match your question. Go use Jinni. You won’t regret it!

**Criticker**

Instead of just allowing you to rank films, Criticker compares your ratings to those of other users and see how closely your tastes match those of other users. Once the service finds matches, you can view other users’ lists and see which movies they like.

1. What makes Criticker special?

A. Comparing users’ ratings. B. Ranking your favourite films.

C. Offering different standards. D. Finding films based on mood.

2. Which one does the author recommend most?

A. Netflix. B. Jinni C. Criticker. D. Rotten Tomatoes.

3. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To recommend the best movies online.

B. To show how to use movie search engines.

C. To introduce several movie search engines.

D. To explain how to find the best movies online.

**B**

With a satisfied smile, Keisha finished the last sentence of her English essay about one of her heroes, Rosa Parks, an important figure in the Civil Rights Movement.

“Keisha,” her mother shouted from downstairs. “It’s almost 4:15.”

“Don’t worry. I won’t be late.” Keisha pulled down a storybook from her bookshelf, as she always read to the nursing home’s residents. And on an impulse (一时心血来潮), she added her English notebook as well.

As Keisha came running in the door, the manager told her, “We have a new resident this week, Mrs. Ruby Watson. She’s still adjusting to her new surroundings. You’ll find her in Room 28. And by the way, Keisha, good luck.”

Keisha walked down the hallway at a quick pace. As she entered Room 28, she met two sharp brown eyes staring at her doubtfully.

“I’m Keisha Jackson, a volunteer,” Keisha explained. “I come here to help pass the time with residents, or read to them, or...” Keisha started stammering (结巴) as Mrs. Watson continued to stare at her.

“I didn’t request anyone to keep me company,” Mrs. Watson interrupted. “I’m alone most of the time, and that’s how I prefer it.”

“I’ve brought along some funny stories,” Keisha said hesitantly.

“I’m not in the mood for funny stories,” Mrs. Watson replied angrily, “What else do you have?”

Nervously, Keisha opened her notebook to her essay. She read the title aloud, “Rosa Parks: A Woman of Courage and Conviction (信念).” She glanced at Mrs. Watson to see how she might react, but to her surprise, Mrs. Watson’s face relaxed and her eyes shone. (*para. 10*)

“Read to me about Rosa,” Mrs. Watson said.

Keisha read how Rosa Parks’ refusal to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus in 1955 inspired the protest that became a turning point in the struggle for civil rights.

“I walked with Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King,” Mrs. Watson said with pride, “That was the greatest moment of my life because...” She paused.

“Because... you were a woman of courage and conviction too.”

Sitting up straighter, Mrs. Watson said, “Yes, I was and I still am. Thank you for reminding me, Keisha. Next Thursday, I will tell you my story.”

4. Why did the manager wish Keisha good luck before she visited Mrs. Watson?

A. Mrs. Watson could be difficult. B. Mrs. Watson was in poor health.

C. Keisha was feeling nervous. D. Keisha was a shy person.

5. Mrs. Watson’s eyes (Para. 10) suggested that she was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. amused B. puzzled C. annoyed D. interested

6. What effect did Keisha’s essay have on Mrs. Watson?

A. It aroused her curiosity in volunteer work.

B. It built up her expectation for more visitors.

C. It awoke her pride in her struggle for civil rights.

D. It changed her attitude to the Civil Rights Movement.

7. Readers may find the story inspiring because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a girl enjoys learning about her heroes.

B. a girl helps someone feel appreciated.

C. a woman overcomes hardship by herself.

D. a woman gathers the courage for life.

**C**

Philosophers have a bad reputation for expressing themselves in a dry and boring way. The ideals for most philosophical writing are precision, clarity, and the sort of conceptual analysis that leaves no hair un-split.

There is nothing wrong with clarity, precision, and the like — but this isn’t the only way to do philosophy. Outside academic journals, abstract philosophical ideas are often expressed through literature, cinema, and song. There’s nothing that grabs attention like a good story, and there are some great philosophical stories that delight and engage, rather than putting the reader to sleep.

One of the great things about this is that, unlike formal philosophy, which tries to be very clear, stories don’t wear their meanings on their sleeve — they require interpretation, and often express conflicting ideas for the reader to wrestle with.

Consider what philosophers call the metaphysics (形而上学) of race — an area of philosophy that explorers the question of whether or not race is real. There are three main positions that you can take on these questions. You might think that a person’s race is written in their genes (a position known as “biological realism”). Or you might think of race as socially real, like days of the week or currencies (“social constructionism”). Finally, you might think that races are unreal — that they’re more like leprechauns (一种魔法精灵) than they are like Thursdays or dollars (“anti-realism”).

A great example of a story with social constructionist taking on race is George Schuyler’s novel *Black No More*. In the book, a Black scientist named Crookman invents a procedure that makes Black people visually indistinguishable from Whites. Thousands of African Americans flock to Crookman’s *Black No More* clinics and pay him their hard-earned cash to undergo the procedure. White racists can no longer distinguish those people who are “really” White from those who merely appear to be White. In a final episode, Crookman discovers that new Whites are actually a whiter shade of pale than those who were born that way, which kicks off a trend of sunbathing to darken one’s skin-darkening it so as to look more While.

Philosophically rich stories like this bring more technical works to life. They are stories to think with.

8. What does the author think of philosophical stories?

A. The meaning behind is very obvious.

B. They am extremely precise and formal.

C. They often cause conflicts among readers.

D. They are engaging and inspire critical thinking.

9. Which category might “Christmas” fall into according to paragraph 4?

A. Social constructionism. B. Anti-realism.

C. Biological realism. D. Literary realism.

10. What is *Black No More* in paragraph 5 mainly about?

A. Racial issues caused by skin colors.

B. A society view on race and self-image.

C. Black people accepted by the white society.

D. The origin of sun bathing among white people.

11. What is the best title of the text?

A. Stories Made Easy B. Stories to Think with

C. Positions in Philosophy D. Nature of Philosophical Writing

**D**

When you hear “I have a dream...”, one of the most famous speeches in human history, you’ll never have the idea how the audience on the scene were fueled by emotional intelligence. When Martin Luther King. Jr. presented his dream, he chose language that would stir the hearts of his audience. Delivering this electrifying (震撼性的) message required emotional intelligence — the ability to recognize, understand, and manage emotions.

Emotional intelligence has been highly recommended by leaders, policymakers, and educators as the solution to a wide range of social problems. Emotional intelligence is important, but the uncontrolled enthusiasm has obscured (掩盖) a dark side. New evidence shows that when people sharpen their emotional skills, they become better at controlling others. When you’re good at controlling your own emotions, you can hide your true feelings. When you know what others are feeling, you can motivate them to act against their own best interests.

Social scientists have begun to document this dark side of emotional intelligence. In a research led by University of Toronto professor Jochen Menges, when a leader gave an inspiring speech filled with emotions, the audience were less likely to understand the message and remembered the content. Ironically, audience members were so moved by the speech that they claimed to recall more of it.

The authors call this the awestruck effect, but it might just as easily be described as the dumbstruck effect. One observer reflected that Hitler’s persuasive impact came from his ability to strategically express emotions — he would “tear open his heart” — and these emotions affected his followers to the point that they would “stop thinking critically and just emote.”

Leaders who master emotions can rob us of our abilities to reason. If their values are out of step with our own, the results can be destructive. New evidence suggests that when people have self-serving motives, emotional intelligence becomes a weapon for controlling others.

Throwing light on this dark side of emotional intelligence is one mission of a research team led by University College London professor Martin Kilduff. According to these experts, emotional intelligence helps people disguise (伪装) one set of emotions while expressing another for personal gain. Professor Kilduff’s team writes, “The strategic disguise of one’s own emotions and the controlling of others’ emotions for strategic ends are behaviors evident not only on Shakespeare’s stage but also in the offices and corridors where power and influence are traded.”

Of course, people aren’t always using emotional intelligence for nefarious ends. More often than not, high EQ is helpful in most aspects of our life. Emotional intelligence — like any skill — can be used for good or evil. So whether it is a gift or a curse lies in your hand.

12. Why does the author mention Martin Luther King, Jr?

A. To honor the great leader of his courage.

B. To recommend his speech to other leaders.

C. To introduce the major topic to readers.

D. To advocate a society with fewer problems.

13. What is the dumbstruck effect of Hitler’s emotional intelligence?

A. His followers would tear open their hearts to him.

B. His followers would express emotions strategically.

C. His followers would lose the ability to reason properly.

D. His followers would develop the self-serving motives.

14. How do people use their emotional intelligence for personal gain?

A. They disguise their true emotions and show another one.

B. They help their colleagues to build up confidence.

C. They present their strategic behaviors on the stage.

D. They lower their own dignity to gain popularity.

15. Which may mean the same as the underlined word in the last paragraph?

A. Immoral. B. Unimportant. C. Controversial. D. Uncontrollable.

**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。**

A year ago, I had one of the most important interviews of my life.\_\_\_16\_\_\_To this question I could say what I thought the members of the interview wanted to hear. I’m so good at multitasking that I would be able to shoulder the various responsibilities. That might be true, yet it seemed to be unreal. The more honest answer was that I knew it would be difficult, but I wanted to try anyway.\_\_\_17\_\_\_

This tough situation led me to hesitate during the interview. It also recalled my past experience of being interviewed when an interviewer asked me to give an example of a time when I had been caring. The answer that came to mind was that I volunteered at a nursing home and felt honored to sit with the patients and listen to their stories. But I didn’t think that was dramatic enough to impress the interviewers. So, instead I told them about when one of the residents threw up, I cleaned it up.\_\_\_18\_\_\_Obviously, that wasn’t caring and it suggested that my best quality was skillful at using mop (拖把).

Back to my most recent interview and the question about how to shoulder the multiple responsibilities of the role.\_\_\_19\_\_\_I had learned the significance of being true to myself. So I answered simply, “With difficulty.” To my relief, the review members nodded knowingly and smiled. This exam can test my honesty and I can come up with appropriate answers.

I’ve come to realize that interviews don’t have “right" or “wrong" answers. I still see them as exams, but they’re not testing my ability to copy somebody else’s answers. Actually, the exam is about something I am well familiar with: me.\_\_\_20\_\_\_

A. I hesitated but not for long.

B. I wasn’t sure which answer to give.

C. Never give the interviewers wrong answers.

D. It seemed the interviewers were quite satisfied.

E. I immediately felt embarrassed after saying that.

F. It’s not about “right” answers but about being yourself.

G. At the end, I was asked how to balance the different parts of the role.

**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。**

On a day of downpour, an old, wet dog walked to my house. The leather collar around his neck was \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ and faded. I could see the ribs (肋骨) sticking out of his sides and knew he hadn’t had a(n) \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ meal in many days. My heart \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_! I ran into my kitchen, \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ an old bowl, filled it with some food and went outside.

The old dog \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ me with alarm. I could see he didn’t completely trust strangers. I called him \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_, put the bowl down and \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ a few steps back. I knelt down in the wet grass and \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. Finally, the old boy smelt food and moved slowly forward. His own smell came before him. He hadn’t had a \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ in a long time either. I wondered if he was \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ or just lost. He bent down his head and rapidly ate the contents of the bowl \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_. Then for just a moment he gave me a(n) \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ little smile. I hurried inside, refilled the bowl, and went back but he was already gone. I had wanted to \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ him and give him a home. Instead we just shared a meal and a moment of love. I sent up a little \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ that his future would be better.

Every moment of love you create is a \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_. But caring doesn’t necessarily go the way we want it to.

21. A. worn B. tight C. rare D. delicate

22. A. superb B. full C. simple D. ordinary

23. A. raced B. failed C. ached D. danced

24. A. fetched B. noticed C. prepared D. grabbed

25. A. eyed B. kicked C. nosed D. attacked

26. A. jokingly B. cheerfully C. anxiously D. gently

27. A. skipped B. took C. followed D. tripped

28. A. waited B. trembled C. hesitated D. shouted

29. A. meal B. walk C. bath D. break

30. A. affected B. adopted C. cherished D. abandoned

31. A. skillfully B. attentively C. greedily D. leisurely

32. A. endangered B. curious C. familiar D. grateful

33. A. rescue B. release C. observe D. reward

34. A. belief B. prayer C. promise D. request

35. A. recreation B. treasure C. commitment D. comfort

**第二节 前二单元课文原句单词考查及语法填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

根据中英文、首字母或语境提示，用单词的适当形式填空。

I’ve also been taking driving lessons, and in fact I \_\_\_36\_\_\_(take) my driving test on the very day I turn 18. As an ambulance driver, my mum worries about me being \_\_\_37\_\_\_ the wheel. She’s seen a lot of car accidents \_\_\_38\_\_\_ (involve) teenagers and thinks the legal age for getting a driving l\_\_\_39\_\_\_(执照) should be 21.

40. I showed my masterpiece to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grown-up), and asked them whether the drawing frightened them. (所给词的适当形式填空)

41. My drawing was not a picture of a hat. It was a picture of a boa constrictor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (digest) an elephant. (所给词的适当形式填空)

42. They advised me to lay aside my drawings of boa constrictors, and devote myself instead to geography, history... That’s why, at the age of six, I gave up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might have been a magnificent career as a painter. (用适当的词填空)

43. In this course of this life, I have had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great many encounters with people who have been concerned with matters of c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (结果). (用适当的词填空) (根据首字母单词拼写)

44. The detox was more difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tolerate) than I had expected. But on reflection, I can see how much of my time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (occupy) with checking my phone. (所给词的适当形式填空)

45. I went around to my friend’s house. Without our phones, we had a proper conversation for over two hours, without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (distract) by messages from other people. (所给词的适当形式填空)

46. Inside the “Kare Bags” for the homeless people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (necessary) such as toothpaste, soap and socks, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) first with her pocket money and then through crowd funding. (所给词的适当形式填空)

47. The Investing jar not only represents a vision for the future, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives the opportunity to build for the future. (用适当的词填空)

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

48. 假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你获悉辽宁省博物馆正在招募在寒假期间做英文讲解的志愿者，向外国游客介绍中国文化。请你用英文给相关负责人写一封申请信，内容要点包括：

1. 个人优势；

2. 希望批准。

注意：

1 词数80左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir or Madam

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节（满分25分）**

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

It was the day of the big cross-country run. Students from seven different primary schools in and around the small town were warming up and walking the route(路线)through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally spotted David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence. He was small for ten years old. His usual big toothy smile was absent today. I walked over and asked him why he wasn’t with the other children. He hesitated and then said he had decided not to run.

What was wrong? He had worked so hard for this event!

I quickly searched the crowd for the school’s coach and asked him what had happened. “I was afraid that kids from other schools would laugh at him,” he explained uncomfortably. “I gave him the choice to run or not, and let him decide.”

I bit back my frustration(懊恼). I knew the coach meant well—he thought he was doing the right thing. After making sure that David could run if he wanted, I turned to find him coming towards me, his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward.

David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid. He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing. That was why none of the children thought it unusual that David had decided to join the cross-country team. It just took him longer—that’s all. David had not missed a single practice, and although he always finished his run long after the other children, he did always finish. As a special education teacher at the school, I was familiar with the challenges David faced and was proud of his strong determination.

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.

We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn’t look at me.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**辽宁省实验中学25届高二上学期12月月考**

**英语科试卷**

**考试时间：120分钟 试题满分：150分**

**第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共5小题；每题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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How will the woman go to the town center?

A. By train. B. By bus. C. By taxi.

2. Whose book does Susie have?

A. Hannah’s. B. Her mother’s. C. Deborah’s.

3. Where are the two speakers talking?

A. In a shop. B. In a bank. C. In a cinema.

4. Why will Mr. Rogers be off work next week?

A. To make his holiday. B. To attend a wedding. C. To travel on business.

5. What will the boy probably do this weekend?

A. Learn about science. B. Have a picnic. C. Study math by himself.

**第二节（共15小题；每题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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where does the woman work?

A. In Tokyo. B. In London. C. In Oxford.

7. What are the speakers going to do together tomorrow?

A. Visit Jane. B. Have dinner. C. See customers.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. When does the conversation most probably take place?

A. On Monday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Saturday.

9. When will the music be over?

A. At 8. B. At 9. C. At 10.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. Where does the man want to rent an apartment?

A. Near the school. B. Near the park. C. Near the bus station.

11. What doesn’t the man like about the first apartment?

A. The traffic is not convenient.

B. The rent is a little bit high.

C. The living room is small.

12. What is the monthly rent for the second apartment?

A. $500. B. $600. C. $700.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. Why did the man quit his present job?

A. The salary was not reasonable.

B. He was offered another better one.

C. He couldn’t bear the pressure of the job.

14. What does the woman say about the man?

A. He is quite good at drawing cartoons.

B. He should try his luck at the famous magazine.

C. He should quit his job in the publishing house.

15. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A Give her personal information to him.

B. Invite the woman’s brother to his house.

C. Introduce him to the woman’s brother.

16. Where will the man be tonight?

A. In the woman’s house. B. In the publishing house. C. At the famous magazine.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. When will Answer That be on?

A. On Mondays. B. On Thursdays. C. On Saturdays.

18. What do we know about the questions asked in Answer That?

A. They are about films, music and TV.

B. They are neither easy nor difficult.

C. They are similar to those in the adult quiz show.

19. What prize will the winners get this week?

A. A laptop. B. A TV set. C. A camera.

20. What is the speaker doing?

A. Answering teenagers’ questions.

B. Advertising a new TV quiz show.

C. Explaining the rules of a new game.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题，每小题2. 5分，满分37. 5分）**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

There are dozens of movie recommendation engines on the Web. They’re all different, but some are definitely better than others.

**Rotten Tomatoes**

Instead of telling Rotten Tomatoes which films you like, you can tell it what kind of films you enjoy, which actors you want to see, and other standards to help it find the best movie for you. There’s a lot of variability in the quality of Rotten Tomatoes recommendations but it’s also a nice way to find the right film for any mood.

**Netflix**

Netflix asks you to rate (评级) movies to determine which films you’ll want to see next. And although it does make it easy to rate movies and it does return huge lists, the ideas it gives you aren’t all that strong. It’s easy to use, but it’s not the best way to get movie recommendations.

**Jinni**

Whether you want to search for films based on your mood, time available, or reviews, the site has it all. But Jinni’s most amazing feature is its semantic search. You can enter terms like, “movies that have gangsters” or “films that show Chris Farley yelling” and the site will return films that match your question. Go use Jinni. You won’t regret it!

**Criticker**

Instead of just allowing you to rank films, Criticker compares your ratings to those of other users and see how closely your tastes match those of other users. Once the service finds matches, you can view other users’ lists and see which movies they like.

1. What makes Criticker special?

A. Comparing users’ ratings. B. Ranking your favourite films.

C. Offering different standards. D. Finding films based on mood.

2. Which one does the author recommend most?

A. Netflix. B. Jinni C. Criticker. D. Rotten Tomatoes.

3. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To recommend the best movies online.

B. To show how to use movie search engines.

C. To introduce several movie search engines.

D. To explain how to find the best movies online.

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了四个比较好的电影推荐引擎。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Instead of just allowing you to rank films, Criticker compares your ratings to those of other users and see how closely your tastes match those of other users. (Criticker不仅允许你给电影排名，它还会将你的评分与其他用户的评分进行比较，看看你的喜好与其他用户的喜好的匹配程度)”可知，Criticker的特别之处在于它能比较用户的评分。故选A。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据Jinni中的“Go to use Jinni. You won’t regret it!(去用Jinni吧。你不会后悔的!)”可知，作者认为用了Jinni不会后悔，由此推知作者最推荐Jinni。故选B。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“There are dozens of movie recommendation engines on the Web. They’re all different, but some are definitely better than others. (网络上有几十个电影推荐引擎。它们都是不同的，但有些肯定比其他的好)”可知，本文主要介绍了四个优质的电影推荐引擎。故选C。

**B**

With a satisfied smile, Keisha finished the last sentence of her English essay about one of her heroes, Rosa Parks, an important figure in the Civil Rights Movement.

“Keisha,” her mother shouted from downstairs. “It’s almost 4:15.”

“Don’t worry. I won’t be late.” Keisha pulled down a storybook from her bookshelf, as she always read to the nursing home’s residents. And on an impulse (一时心血来潮), she added her English notebook as well.

As Keisha came running in the door the manager told her, “We have a new resident this week, Mrs. Ruby Watson. She’s still adjusting to her new surroundings. You’ll find her in Room 28. And by the way, Keisha, good luck.”

Keisha walked down the hallway at a quick pace. As she entered Room 28, she met two sharp brown eyes staring at her doubtfully.

“I’m Keisha Jackson, a volunteer,” Keisha explained. “I come here to help pass the time with residents, or read to them, or...” Keisha started stammering (结巴) as Mrs. Watson continued to stare at her.

“I didn’t request anyone to keep me company,” Mrs. Watson interrupted. “I’m alone most of the time, and that’s how I prefer it.”

“I’ve brought along some funny stories,” Keisha said hesitantly.

“I’m not in the mood for funny stories,” Mrs. Watson replied angrily, “What else do you have?”

Nervously, Keisha opened her notebook to her essay. She read the title aloud, “Rosa Parks: A Woman of Courage and Conviction (信念).” She glanced at Mrs. Watson to see how she might react, but to her surprise, Mrs. Watson’s face relaxed and her eyes shone. (*para. 10*)

“Read to me about Rosa,” Mrs. Watson said.

Keisha read how Rosa Parks’ refusal to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus in 1955 inspired the protest that became a turning point in the struggle for civil rights.

“I walked with Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King,” Mrs. Watson said with pride, “That was the greatest moment of my life because...” She paused.

“Because... you were a woman of courage and conviction too.”

Sitting up straighter, Mrs. Watson said, “Yes, I was and I still am. Thank you for reminding me, Keisha. Next Thursday, I will tell you my story.”

4. Why did the manager wish Keisha good luck before she visited Mrs. Watson?

A. Mrs. Watson could be difficult. B. Mrs. Watson was in poor health.

C. Keisha was feeling nervous. D. Keisha was a shy person.

5. Mrs. Watson’s eyes (Para. 10) suggested that she was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. amused B. puzzled C. annoyed D. interested

6. What effect did Keisha’s essay have on Mrs. Watson?

A. It aroused her curiosity in volunteer work.

B. It built up her expectation for more visitors.

C. It awoke her pride in her struggle for civil rights.

D. It changed her attitude to the Civil Rights Movement.

7. Readers may find the story inspiring because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a girl enjoys learning about her heroes.

B. a girl helps someone feel appreciated.

C. a woman overcomes hardship by herself.

D. a woman gathers the courage for life.

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了Keisha前往养老院做志愿者，与养老院新人Ruby Watson相遇的故事。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中经理的话“She’s still adjusting to her new surroundings.(她还在适应新环境)”和第七段中““I didn’t request anyone to keep me company,” Mrs. Watson interrupted. “I’m alone most of the time, and that’s how I prefer it.”(“我并没有要求任何人陪伴我，”沃森太太打断了他的话。“我大部分时间都是一个人，我喜欢这样。”)”可推知，沃森太太刚来养老院，可能很难相处，所以经理在Keisha拜访沃森太太之前祝她好运。故选A项。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第十段中“She glanced at Mrs. Watson to see how she might react, but to her surprise, Mrs. Watson’s face relaxed and her eyes shone.(她瞥了沃森太太一眼，想看看她会作何反应，但令她吃惊的是，沃森太太的脸放松了，眼睛也放光了)”和第十一段中沃森太太的话“Read to me about Rosa (给我读一下罗莎的故事)”可推知，沃森太太的眼神表明她很感兴趣。故选D项。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据第十三段““I walked with Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King,” Mrs. Watson said with pride, “That was the greatest moment of my life because...” She paused.(“我与罗莎·帕克斯和马丁·路德·金博士一起散步，”沃森夫人自豪地说，“那是我一生中最伟大的时刻，因为……”她停顿了一下)”可知，听了Keisha的故事后，沃森太太回想起了她和罗莎·帕克斯与马丁·路德·金并肩战斗的时光，唤起她自己为争取公民权利而斗争的自豪感。故选C项。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，结合第十三段中““I walked with Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King,” Mrs. Watson said with pride, “That was the greatest moment of my life because...” She paused.(“我与罗莎·帕克斯和马丁·路德·金博士一起散步，”沃森夫人自豪地说，“那是我一生中最伟大的时刻，因为……”她停顿了一下)”可知，Keisha打动了很难相处的沃森夫人，唤起她自己为争取公民权利而斗争的自豪感。一个普通女孩通过自己和努力，让别人感到被重视和欣赏，这正是这个故事鼓舞人心的原因。故选B项。

**C**

Philosophers have a bad reputation for expressing themselves in a dry and boring way. The ideals for most philosophical writing are precision, clarity, and the sort of conceptual analysis that leaves no hair un-split.

There is nothing wrong with clarity, precision, and the like — but this isn’t the only way to do philosophy. Outside academic journals, abstract philosophical ideas are often expressed through literature, cinema, and song. There’s nothing that grabs attention like a good story, and there are some great philosophical stories that delight and engage, rather than putting the reader to sleep.

One of the great things about this is that, unlike formal philosophy, which tries to be very clear, stories don’t wear their meanings on their sleeve — they require interpretation, and often express conflicting ideas for the reader to wrestle with.

Consider what philosophers call the metaphysics (形而上学) of race — an area of philosophy that explorers the question of whether or not race is real. There are three main positions that you can take on these questions. You might think that a person’s race is written in their genes (a position known as “biological realism”). Or you might think of race as socially real, like days of the week or currencies (“social constructionism”). Finally, you might think that races are unreal — that they’re more like leprechauns (一种魔法精灵) than they are like Thursdays or dollars (“anti-realism”).

A great example of a story with social constructionist taking on race is George Schuyler’s novel *Black No More*. In the book, a Black scientist named Crookman invents a procedure that makes Black people visually indistinguishable from Whites. Thousands of African Americans flock to Crookman’s *Black No More* clinics and pay him their hard-earned cash to undergo the procedure. White racists can no longer distinguish those people who are “really” White from those who merely appear to be White. In a final episode, Crookman discovers that new Whites are actually a whiter shade of pale than those who were born that way, which kicks off a trend of sunbathing to darken one’s skin-darkening it so as to look more While.

Philosophically rich stories like this bring more technical works to life. They are stories to think with.

8. What does the author think of philosophical stories?

A. The meaning behind is very obvious.

B. They am extremely precise and formal.

C. They often cause conflicts among readers.

D. They are engaging and inspire critical thinking.

9. Which category might “Christmas” fall into according to paragraph 4?

A. Social constructionism. B. Anti-realism.

C. Biological realism. D. Literary realism.

10. What is *Black No More* in paragraph 5 mainly about?

A. Racial issues caused by skin colors.

B. A society view on race and self-image.

C. Black people accepted by the white society.

D. The origin of sun bathing among white people.

11. What is the best title of the text?

A. Stories Made Easy B. Stories to Think with

C. Positions in Philosophy D. Nature of Philosophical Writing

【答案】8. D 9. A 10. B 11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，文章主要介绍了哲学的抽象而复杂的理念往往是通过一个个有趣的小故事的形式体现的，它会启发读者思考。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“There’s nothing that grabs attention like a good story, and there are some great philosophical stories that delight and engage, rather than putting the reader to sleep.(没有什么能像一个好故事那样吸引人的注意力，有一些伟大的哲学故事会让读者感到愉悦和吸引人，而不是让读者昏昏欲睡)”以及第三段“One of the great things about this is that, unlike formal philosophy, which tries to be very clear, stories don’t wear their meanings on their sleeve — they require interpretation, and often express conflicting ideas for the reader to wrestle with.(这其中最重要的一点是，与形式哲学不同的是，故事并不会把自己的意思挂在明面上——它们需要解释，而且常常表达出相互矛盾的观点，让读者纠结)”可知，哲学故事可以使读者有参与感和激发批判性思维。故选D项。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段“Consider what philosophers call the metaphysics (形而上学) of race — an area of philosophy that explorers the question of whether or not race is real. There are three main positions that you can take on these questions. You might think that a person’s race is written in their genes (a position known as “biological realism”). Or you might think of race as socially real, like days of the week or currencies (“social constructionism”). Finally, you might think that races are unreal — that they’re more like leprechauns (一种魔法精灵) than they are like Thursdays or dollars (“anti-realism”).(让我们来考虑一下哲学家所称之为种族的形而上学——这是探究种族是否真实的哲学问题。关于这个问题，你可能持有三个主要观点。你可能认为一个人的种族写在他们的基因中(被称为“生物现实主义”)。或者，你可能认为种族是社会上真实存在的，就像星期几或货币一样(“社会建构主义”)。最后，你可能认为种族是虚幻的——它们更像一种魔法精灵而不是星期四或美元(“反现实主义”))”可知，Christmas为一个节日，是社会的共有认知，应属于“社会建构主义”。故选A项。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段“A great example of a story with social constructionist taking on race is George Schuyler’s novel *Black No More*. In the book, a Black scientist named Crookman invents a procedure that makes Black people visually indistinguishable from Whites. Thousands of African Americans flock to Crookman’s Black No More clinics and pay him their hard-earned cash to undergo the procedure. White racists can no longer distinguish those people who are “really” White from those who merely appear to be White. In a final episode, Crookman discovers that new Whites are actually a whiter shade of pale than those who were born that way, which kicks off a trend of sunbathing to darken one’s skin-darkening it so as to look more While.(一个以社会建构主义观点来探讨种族问题的精彩例子是乔治·斯库勒的小说《不再是黑人》。在这本书中，一位名叫克鲁克曼的黑人科学家发明了一种让黑人在外貌上无法与白人区分的程序。成千上万的非洲裔美国人蜂拥而至克鲁克曼的“黑不再”诊所，并付出辛苦赚来的钱去接受手术。白人种族主义者再也无法区分那些“真正”的白人和那些只是表面上看起来像白人的人。在最后的一集中，克鲁克曼发现新的白人实际上比天生如此的白人更白，从而引发了一个晒太阳变黑肤色的潮流，以使自己看起来更白皙)”可知，白人种族主义者再也无法区分那些“真正”是白人的人和那些只是看起来像白人的人。在最后一集中，克鲁克曼发现新的白人实际上比那些生来是白人的人更白，这开启了日光浴使皮肤变黑的趋势——使其变黑，以便看起来不那么白。这段是关于种族和自我形象的社会观。故选B项。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“Philosophers have a bad reputation for expressing themselves in a dry and boring way. The ideals for most philosophical writing are precision, clarity, and the sort of conceptual analysis that leaves no hair un-split.(哲学家以枯燥乏味的方式表达自己而臭名昭著。大多数哲学作品的理想是精确、清晰，以及那种不留痕迹的概念分析)”以及最后一段“Philosophically rich stories like this bring more technical works to life. They are stories to think with.(像这样富有哲理的故事给生活带来了更多的技术作品。它们是用来思考的故事)”以及纵观全文可知，文章主要介绍了哲学的抽象而复杂的理念往往是通过一个个有趣的小故事的形式体现的，它会启发读者思考，所以B项“Stories to Think with(可供思考的故事)”是本文最好的标题。故选B项。

**D**

When you hear “I have a dream...”, one of the most famous speeches in human history, you’ll never have the idea how the audience on the scene were fueled by emotional intelligence. When Martin Luther King. Jr. presented his dream, he chose language that would stir the hearts of his audience. Delivering this electrifying (震撼性的) message required emotional intelligence — the ability to recognize, understand, and manage emotions.

Emotional intelligence has been highly recommended by leaders, policymakers, and educators as the solution to a wide range of social problems. Emotional intelligence is important, but the uncontrolled enthusiasm has obscured (掩盖) a dark side. New evidence shows that when people sharpen their emotional skills, they become better at controlling others. When you’re good at controlling your own emotions, you can hide your true feelings. When you know what others are feeling, you can motivate them to act against their own best interests.

Social scientists have begun to document this dark side of emotional intelligence. In a research led by University of Toronto professor Jochen Menges, when a leader gave an inspiring speech filled with emotions, the audience were less likely to understand the message and remembered the content. Ironically, audience members were so moved by the speech that they claimed to recall more of it.

The authors call this the awestruck effect, but it might just as easily be described as the dumbstruck effect. One observer reflected that Hitler’s persuasive impact came from his ability to strategically express emotions — he would “tear open his heart” — and these emotions affected his followers to the point that they would “stop thinking critically and just emote.”

Leaders who master emotions can rob us of our abilities to reason. If their values are out of step with our own, the results can be destructive. New evidence suggests that when people have self-serving motives, emotional intelligence becomes a weapon for controlling others.

Throwing light on this dark side of emotional intelligence is one mission of a research team led by University College London professor Martin Kilduff. According to these experts, emotional intelligence helps people disguise (伪装) one set of emotions while expressing another for personal gain. Professor Kilduff’s team writes, “The strategic disguise of one’s own emotions and the controlling of others’ emotions for strategic ends are behaviors evident not only on Shakespeare’s stage but also in the offices and corridors where power and influence are traded.”

Of course, people aren’t always using emotional intelligence for nefarious ends. More often than not, high EQ is helpful in most aspects of our life. Emotional intelligence — like any skill — can be used for good or evil. So whether it is a gift or a curse lies in your hand.

12. Why does the author mention Martin Luther King, Jr?

A. To honor the great leader of his courage.

B. To recommend his speech to other leaders.

C. To introduce the major topic to readers.

D. To advocate a society with fewer problems.

13. What is the dumbstruck effect of Hitler’s emotional intelligence?

A. His followers would tear open their hearts to him.

B. His followers would express emotions strategically.

C. His followers would lose the ability to reason properly.

D. His followers would develop the self-serving motives.

14. How do people use their emotional intelligence for personal gain?

A. They disguise their true emotions and show another one.

B. They help their colleagues to build up confidence.

C. They present their strategic behaviors on the stage.

D. They lower their own dignity to gain popularity.

15. Which may mean the same as the underlined word in the last paragraph?

A. Immoral. B. Unimportant. C. Controversial. D. Uncontrollable.

【答案】12. C 13. C 14. A 15. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了情商的概念，举例论证了情商的阴暗面及其影响，告诫人们要正确使用情商。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“When Martin Luther King. Jr. presented his dream, he chose language that would stir the hearts of his audience. Delivering this electrifying (震撼性的) message required emotional intelligence — the ability to recognize, understand, and manage emotions. (当马丁·路德·金在讲述他的梦想时，他选择了能够触动听众心弦的语言。传递这种震撼性的信息需要情商——识别、理解和管理情绪的能力)”可知，作者主要突出了马丁·路德·金的演讲能够触动听众心弦主要在于情商的运用，后文围绕情商这一话题展开。由此推知，这里提到马丁·路德·金是为了引出主要的话题。故选C项。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“One observer reflected that Hitler’s persuasive impact came from his ability to strategically express emotions — he would “tear open his heart” — and these emotions affected his followers to the point that they would “stop thinking critically and just emote.” (一位观察者反映，希特勒的说服力来自于他策略性地表达情绪的能力——他会“撕开他的心”——这些情绪影响着他的追随者，以至于他们会“停止批判性思考，只是情绪化。”)”可知，希特勒的情商带来的让人目瞪口呆的效果是他的追随者失去理智，无法理性思考。故选C项。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“According to these experts, emotional intelligence helps people disguise (伪装) one set of emotions while expressing another for personal gain. (根据这些专家的说法，情商有助于人们为了个人利益而掩饰一种情绪，同时表达另一种情绪。)”可知，人们会利用情商来掩饰自己的真实情绪，并表现出另一种情绪，从而达到谋取个人利益的目的。故选A项。

【15题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词的上文“The strategic disguise of one’s own emotions and the controlling of others’ emotions for strategic ends are behaviors evident not only on Shakespeare’s stage but also in the offices and corridors where power and influence are traded. (有策略地掩饰自己的情绪，并为达到策略目的而控制他人的情绪，这些行为不仅出现在莎士比亚的舞台上，也出现在权力和影响力交易的办公室和走廊里。)”和下文“More often than not, high EQ is helpful in most aspects of our life. (通常情况下，高情商在我们生活的大多数方面都是有帮助的。)”可知，这里谈论情商的影响，既有负面的，也有正面的，画线词所在句是衔接上文的负面影响，过渡到下文的正面影响，意思应该是“人们并不总是利用情商来达到邪恶的目的”，nefarious意思应该是“邪恶的，不法的”，与immoral意思相近。故选A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。**

A year ago, I had one of the most important interviews of my life.\_\_\_16\_\_\_To this question I could say what I thought the members of the interview wanted to hear. I’m so good at multitasking that I would be able to shoulder the various responsibilities. That might be true, yet it seemed to be unreal. The more honest answer was that I knew it would be difficult, but I wanted to try anyway.\_\_\_17\_\_\_

This tough situation led me to hesitate during the interview. It also recalled my past experience of being interviewed when an interviewer asked me to give an example of a time when I had been caring. The answer that came to mind was that I volunteered at a nursing home and felt honored to sit with the patients and listen to their stories. But I didn’t think that was dramatic enough to impress the interviewers. So, instead I told them about when one of the residents threw up, I cleaned it up.\_\_\_18\_\_\_Obviously, that wasn’t caring and it suggested that my best quality was skillful at using mop (拖把).

Back to my most recent interview and the question about how to shoulder the multiple responsibilities of the role.\_\_\_19\_\_\_I had learned the significance of being true to myself. So I answered simply, “With difficulty.” To my relief, the review members nodded knowingly and smiled. This exam can test my honesty and I can come up with appropriate answers.

I’ve come to realize that interviews don’t have “right" or “wrong" answers. I still see them as exams, but they’re not testing my ability to copy somebody else’s answers. Actually, the exam is about something I am well familiar with: me.\_\_\_20\_\_\_

A. I hesitated but not for long.

B. I wasn’t sure which answer to give.

C. Never give the interviewers wrong answers.

D. It seemed the interviewers were quite satisfied.

E. I immediately felt embarrassed after saying that.

F. It’s not about “right” answers but about being yourself.

G. At the end, I was asked how to balance the different parts of the role.

【答案】16. G 17. B 18. E 19. A 20. F

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者回忆自己的一次面试经历，说明面试时要诚实，要做自己。

【16题详解】

由下文“To this question I could say what I thought the members of the interview wanted to hear”（针对这个问题我可以说出我认为面试人员想听的话），由此可知，空格处会提到“我”被问了一个问题，下文又说“I’m so good at multitasking that I would be able to shoulder the various responsibilities”（我很擅长同时处理多项任务，能够承担各种责任），G选项“At the end, I was asked how to balance the different parts of the role”中的“the different parts of the role”和“shoulder the various responsibilities”相互呼应，因此G选项切合题意。故选G项。

【17题详解】

空格后说“This tough situation led me to hesitate during the interviews”（这种艰难的局面让我在面试中犹豫不决），由此可知，作者不确定给什么答案，B选项“I wasn’t sure which answer to give”（我不确定该给出哪个答案）中的“wasn’t sure”和“hesitate”相一致，因此B选项切合题意。故选B项。

【18题详解】

空格前说“So, instead I told them about when one of the residents threw up, I cleaned it up”（我告诉他们，有个住院医生吐了，我就清理了），空格后说“Obviously, that wasn’t caring and it suggested that my best quality was skillful at using mop”（很明显这不是关心，这表明我最好的品质是熟练地使用拖把），因此E选项“I immediately felt embarrassed after saying that.”（回答后我立刻感到很尴尬）位于的空格处起着承上启下的作用，因此E选项切合题意。故选E项。

【19题详解】

根据空格后的“I had learned the significance of being true to myself. So I answered simply, With difficulty”（我明白了做真实的自己的意义。所以我简单地回答：“很难”），及第二段中的“This tough situation led me to hesitate during the interview”（这种艰难的局面让我在面试中犹豫不决），可知，作者在回答这个问题的时候虽然犹豫了但是最后还是回答了，因此A选项“I hesitated but not for long”（我犹豫了，但没多久）切合题意。故选A项。

【20题详解】

空格前说“Actually, the exam is about something I am well familiar with me”（其实，考试是关于我很熟悉的东西：我），F选项“It’s not about ‘right’ answers but about being yourself”（重要的不是“正确”的答案，而是做你自己）中的“being yourself”与上文的“me”相一致，因此F选项切合题意。故选F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。**

On a day of downpour, an old, wet dog walked to my house. The leather collar around his neck was \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ and faded. I could see the ribs (肋骨) sticking out of his sides and knew he hadn’t had a(n) \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ meal in many days. My heart \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_! I ran into my kitchen, \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ an old bowl, filled it with some food and went outside.

The old dog \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ me with alarm. I could see he didn’t completely trust strangers. I called him \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_, put the bowl down and \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ a few steps back. I knelt down in the wet grass and \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. Finally, the old boy smelt food and moved slowly forward. His own smell came before him. He hadn’t had a \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ in a long time either. I wondered if he was \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ or just lost. He bent down his head and rapidly ate the contents of the bowl \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_. Then for just a moment he gave me a(n) \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ little smile. I hurried inside, refilled the bowl, and went back but he was already gone. I had wanted to \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ him and give him a home. Instead we just shared a meal and a moment of love. I sent up a little \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ that his future would be better.

Every moment of love you create is a \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_. But caring doesn’t necessarily go the way we want it to.

21. A. worn B. tight C. rare D. delicate

22. A. superb B. full C. simple D. ordinary

23. A. raced B. failed C. ached D. danced

24. A. fetched B. noticed C. prepared D. grabbed

25. A. eyed B. kicked C. nosed D. attacked

26. A. jokingly B. cheerfully C. anxiously D. gently

27. A. skipped B. took C. followed D. tripped

28. A. waited B. trembled C. hesitated D. shouted

29. A. meal B. walk C. bath D. break

30. A. affected B. adopted C. cherished D. abandoned

31. A. skillfully B. attentively C. greedily D. leisurely

32. A. endangered B. curious C. familiar D. grateful

33. A. rescue B. release C. observe D. reward

34. A. belief B. prayer C. promise D. request

35. A. recreation B. treasure C. commitment D. comfort

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章作者叙述了自己曾经喂过一只可怜的流浪狗的故事。

【21题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他脖子上的皮项圈已经磨损褪色了。A. worn磨损的；B. tight牢固的；C. rare罕见的；D. delicate精致的。根据“... faded. I could see the ribs (肋骨) sticking out of his sides…”可知，这只狗脖子上的皮项圈褪色，肋骨从两侧伸出来，推知这是一只没有主人照顾的流浪狗，脖子上的皮项圈已经磨损坏了。故选A。

【22题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我可以看到他的肋骨从身体两侧伸出来，知道他已经好几天没有吃过一顿饱饭了。A. superb质量极好的，卓越的；B. full满的；C. simple简单的；D. ordinary普通的。根据上文“I could see the ribs (肋骨) sticking out of his sides”可知，这只狗已经骨瘦嶙峋了，推知它已经很久没有吃饱饭了。故选B。

【23题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的心都痛了！A. raced参加比赛；B. failed失败；C. ached疼痛；D. danced跳舞。根据上文“I could see the ribs (肋骨) sticking out of his sides”可知，这只狗已经骨瘦嶙峋了，非常可怜，作者对此很心痛。故选C。

【24题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我跑进厨房，抓起一个旧碗，装满了一些食物，然后走了出去。A. fetched取来；B. noticed注意到；C. prepared准备；D. grabbed抓起。根据“an old bowl”可知，此处表示抓起一个旧碗。故选D。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：那只老狗惊恐地看着我。A. eyed注视；B. kicked踢；C. nosed（用鼻子）嗅；D. attacked攻击。根据“I could see he didn’t completely trust strangers.”可知，这只狗并不完全信任陌生人，不敢靠近作者给他的食物，因此，惊恐地看着作者。故选A。

【26题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我轻轻地叫了他一声，放下碗，向后退了几步。A. jokingly开玩笑地；B. cheerfully愉快地；C. anxiously焦虑地；D. gently温柔地。根据“I could see he didn’t completely trust strangers.”可知，这只狗并不完全信任陌生人，不敢靠近作者给他的食物，因此，作者怕惊吓了狗，所以轻轻地叫他。故选D。

【27题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. skipped跳过；B. took拿走；C. followed跟着；D. tripped绊倒。根据“I could see he didn’t completely trust strangers.”可知，这只狗并不完全信任陌生人，作者就后退了几步，短语take a few steps back意为“后退了几步”。故选B。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我跪在潮湿的草地上等待着。A. waited等待；B. trembled颤抖；C. hesitated犹豫；D. shouted喊叫。根据“The old dog \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ me with alarm.”可知，这只狗很警觉，作者等待着这只狗放下戒备过来吃。故选A。

【29题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他也很久没洗澡了。A. meal一餐；B. walk散步；C. bath洗澡；D. break休息。根据“His own smell came before him.”可知，狗身上的气味很大，应该已经很久没有洗澡了。故选C。

【30题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我想知道他是被遗弃了还是迷路了。A. affected假装的；B. adopted收养的；C. cherished珍爱的；D. abandoned被遗弃的。根据“The leather collar around his neck was \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ and faded. I could see the ribs (肋骨) sticking out of his sides and knew he hadn’t had a(n) \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ meal in many days.”可知，这只狗已经很久没有人照顾，可能是被遗弃的狗。故选D。

【31题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他低下头，贪婪地迅速吃光了碗里的东西。A. skillfully巧妙地；B. attentively专心地；C. greedily贪婪地；D. leisurely悠闲地。根据上文“I could see the ribs (肋骨) sticking out of his sides and knew he hadn’t had a(n) \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ meal in many days”可知，狗的肋骨从两侧伸出来，已经好几天没吃过饱饭了，因此，放下戒备后，狗贪婪地吃作者给的食物。故选C。

【32题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然后他给了我一个感激的微笑。A. endangered濒临灭绝的；B. curious好奇的；C. familiar熟悉的；D. grateful感激的。根据“I ran into my kitchen, \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ an old bowl, filled it with some food and went outside.”可知，作者拿了食物给狗吃，狗吃完以后很感激，所以给了一个感激的微笑。故选D。

【33题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我曾想拯救他，给他一个家。A. rescue营救；B. release释放，发布；C. observe观察；D. reward奖励。根据“I wondered if he was \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ or just lost.”可知，这只狗被遗弃了或者迷路了，没有人照顾，作者想救下他并收养他。故选A。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我送上了一个小小的祈祷，希望他的未来会更好。A. belief信念；B. prayer祈祷；C. promise承诺；D. request要求。根据“that his future would be better.”可知，作者给了他一个祈祷。故选B。

35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：你创造每一刻爱都是一笔财富。A. recreation娱乐；B. treasure财富；C. commitment承诺；D. comfort安慰。此处指的是作者对这只流浪狗的帮助，所付出的爱心是一笔财富。故选B。

**第二节 前二单元课文原句单词考查及语法填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

根据中英文、首字母或语境提示，用单词的适当形式填空。

I’ve also been taking driving lessons, and in fact I \_\_\_36\_\_\_(take) my driving test on the very day I turn 18. As an ambulance driver, my mum worries about me being \_\_\_37\_\_\_ the wheel. She’s seen a lot of car accidents \_\_\_38\_\_\_ (involve) teenagers and thinks the legal age for getting a driving l\_\_\_39\_\_\_(执照) should be 21.

【答案】36. will be taking 37. behind

38. involving 39. license

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。作者介绍了自习学习驾照的一些情况。

【36题详解】

考查时态。句意：我也一直在上驾驶课，事实上，我将在我满18岁的那天参加驾驶考试。take是句中谓语动词，与主语I之间是主动关系，结合句意和时间状语on the very day I turn 18可知，描述将来某个时间正在发生的事情，用将来进行时。故填will be taking。

【37题详解】

考查介词。句意：作为一名救护车司机，我妈妈担心我开车。behind the wheel是固定短语，意为“开车”。故填behind。

【38题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：她见过很多涉及青少年的车祸，她认为获得驾驶执照的法定年龄应该是21岁。“(involve) teenagers”作后置定语修饰名词accidents，involve(vi.牵涉，涉及)是非谓语动词，与逻辑主语accidents之间是主动关系，用现在分词作后置定语。故填involving。

【39题详解】

考查名词。句意：她见过很多涉及青少年的车祸，她认为获得驾驶执照的法定年龄应该是21岁。根据中英文提示，用名词license构成词组driving license，意为“驾照”，结合冠词a可知，用单数形式。故填license。

40. I showed my masterpiece to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grown-up), and asked them whether the drawing frightened them. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】grown-ups

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：我把我的杰作拿给大人看，问他们这幅画是不是吓着他们了。空处需填名词作宾语，结合“them”可知，此处使用名词复数形式。故填grown-ups。

41. My drawing was not a picture of a hat. It was a picture of a boa constrictor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (digest) an elephant. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】digesting

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：我画的不是一顶帽子。这是一张蟒蛇正在消化大象的图片。分析句子结构可知，已有谓语动词was，空处需填非谓语动词作后置定语，修饰名词a boa constrictor，二者为逻辑上的主谓关系，需用现在分词形式。故填digesting。

42. They advised me to lay aside my drawings of boa constrictors, and devote myself instead to geography, history... That’s why, at the age of six, I gave up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might have been a magnificent career as a painter. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】what

【解析】

【详解】考查宾语从句。句意：他们劝我放下画大蟒蛇的画，专心研究地理、历史……这就是为什么在我六岁的时候，我放弃了作为一个画家的辉煌事业。分析句子可知，“ might have been a magnificent career as a painter.”是宾语从句，从句缺主语，用连接代词what引导该从句并充当主语，意为“(我放弃的)什么”。故填what。

43. In this course of this life, I have had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great many encounters with people who have been concerned with matters of c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (结果). (用适当的词填空) (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】 ①. a ②. consequence##onsequence

【解析】

【详解】考查冠词和名词。句意：在我的一生中，我遇到过很多关心重要事务的人。a great many是固定短语，意为“很多；许多”；第二空处，结合中英语提示，用名词consequence作宾语，句中表示“结果；重要性”，不可数名词。故填a；consequence。

44. The detox was more difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tolerate) than I had expected. But on reflection, I can see how much of my time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (occupy) with checking my phone. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】 ①. to tolerate ②. had been occupied

【解析】

【详解】考查动词不定式以及时态。句意：脱瘾比我预想的更难忍受。但仔细想想，我可以看出我有多少时间忙于看手机。第一个空考查固定句型“主语+be+adj.+to do”，所以第一个需要to tolerate；分析句子结构，第二个空为宾语从句的谓语动词。根据前一句“The detox was more difficult”可知，本段对话发生在过去，而宾语从句表示“在这之前已经被手机占用的时间（忙于看手机）”，所以宾语从句的的时态为过去完成时态，表示该动作发生在过去的过去。谓语动词和主语之间为被动关系。综上所述，宾语从句用过去完成时态的被动语态。故填①to tolerate②had been occupied。

45. I went around to my friend’s house. Without our phones, we had a proper conversation for over two hours, without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (distract) by messages from other people. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】being distracted

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：我去了朋友家。在没有手机情况下，我们进行了两个多小时的正常交谈，没有被其他人的信息分散注意力。介词without后跟动名词作宾语，动词distract意为“使分心，使转移注意力”，与其逻辑主语we之间是被动关系，用动名词的被动式being distracted。故填being distracted。

46. Inside the “Kare Bags” for the homeless people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (necessary) such as toothpaste, soap and socks, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) first with her pocket money and then through crowd funding. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】 ①. necessities ②. bought

【解析】

【详解】考查名词和非谓语动词。句意：在为无家可归的人准备的“Kare Bags”里装着牙膏、肥皂和袜子等必需品，这些东西最初是用她的零花钱买的，后来通过众筹获得。第一空需填名词作主语，necessity，意为“必需品”，是可数名词，结合“are”可知，此处使用名词复数形式necessities；句子已有谓语动词are，空处需填非谓语动词，toothpaste, soap and socks和buy之间为逻辑动宾关系，需用过去分词形式。故填①necessities；②bought。

47. The Investing jar not only represents a vision for the future, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives the opportunity to build for the future. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】but

【解析】

【详解】考查固定搭配。句意：投资罐不仅代表了对未来的愿景，而且提供了为未来建设的机会。not only...but (also)为固定搭配，意为“不仅……而且……”，在本句中连接并列谓语。故填but。

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

48. 假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你获悉辽宁省博物馆正在招募在寒假期间做英文讲解的志愿者，向外国游客介绍中国文化。请你用英文给相关负责人写一封申请信，内容要点包括：

1. 个人优势；

2. 希望批准。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Sir or Madam,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Sir or Madam,

I’m Li Hua, a senior 2 student in Hongxing Middle School. Learning that the Museum of Liaoning Province is recruiting volunteers to introduce traditional Chinese culture in English during summer vacation, I’m writing to apply for the position.

First of all, I have a good command of both spoken and written English, which enables me to communicate with foreigners fluently. Additionally, I’m outgoing and energetic, willing to help those in need. Most importantly, as a history lover, I’m firmly convinced that I can spread Chinese Culture to foreign friends effectively.

I’d appreciate it if you could take my application into consideration. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours ,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达是一篇应用文。要求考生用英文给辽宁省博物馆的相关负责人写一封申请信，申请在寒假期间做英文讲解的志愿者。

【详解】1.词汇积累

首先：first of all→to begin with

申请：apply for→put in for

帮助：help→assist

重要地：importantly→significantly

把…考虑到：take... into consideration→take... into account

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：I’m Li Hua, a senior 2 student in Hongxing Middle School.

拓展句：I’m Li Hua, who is a senior 2 student in Hongxing Middle School.

【点睛】[高分句型1]

First of all, I have a good command of both spoken and written English, which enables me to communicate with foreigners fluently.（运用了which引导非限制性定语从句）

[高分句型2]

Most importantly, as a history lover, I’m firmly convinced that I can spread Chinese Culture to foreign friends effectively.（运用了that引导的宾语从句）

**第二节（满分25分）**

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

It was the day of the big cross-country run. Students from seven different primary schools in and around the small town were warming up and walking the route(路线)through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally spotted David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence. He was small for ten years old. His usual big toothy smile was absent today. I walked over and asked him why he wasn’t with the other children. He hesitated and then said he had decided not to run.

What was wrong? He had worked so hard for this event!

I quickly searched the crowd for the school’s coach and asked him what had happened. “I was afraid that kids from other schools would laugh at him,” he explained uncomfortably. “I gave him the choice to run or not, and let him decide.”

I bit back my frustration(懊恼). I knew the coach meant well—he thought he was doing the right thing. After making sure that David could run if he wanted, I turned to find him coming towards me, his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward.

David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid. He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing. That was why none of the children thought it unusual that David had decided to join the cross-country team. It just took him longer—that’s all. David had not missed a single practice, and although he always finished his run long after the other children, he did always finish. As a special education teacher at the school, I was familiar with the challenges David faced and was proud of his strong determination.

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.

We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn’t look at me.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn’t look at me. I said gently and quietly, “No one can change your mind, except yourself. If you desire to challenge yourself, there is nothing to do with others’ thoughts.” He sat still with a deep breath. “You have a full preparation before this event, which is the most important reason why you show up here”, I added with a sincere tone. Hearing my words, David turned to me tremblingly with tears spilling out of his eyes and expressed he had made a firm determination to finish the cross-country run. His coach heard what David said and gave me a look—the kind that was more determined than anyone else’s.

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners. The race started. It seemed that the runway was extremely long for young children, not to mention a child with a brain disease. David insisted on running as if he had forgotten all his weaknesses, though he was tripped over within the a few kilometers. It didn’t take long before he picked himself up again and continued his mission. Classmates all appeared on the racing track, cheering for him. “Come on! You can make it! We are proud of you!” they shouted enthusiastically. To everyone’s joy, he reached the final line and ranked the 20th. It was no more important whether he won the first place or not. It was his brave heart and strong faith that could make something unusual happen finally.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者是一名特殊教育教师，在大型越野赛跑那天，发现患有大脑疾病的大卫独自站在一旁。作者问其原因，他说准备放弃比赛。从教练口中得知，因为担心同学们会嘲笑大卫，所以教练想让大卫自己去决定是否参加赛跑。作者让大卫追寻自己的内心，不理会别人的看法，大卫最终参赛，尽管遇到困难，他战胜了自己，这已经无关名次，而是他的勇敢和坚定让这一切成为可能。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“我们挨着坐着，但大卫不愿看我一眼。”可知，第一段可描写作者鼓励大卫继续完成比赛，大卫经过强烈的心理斗争，最终决定参加比赛。

②由第二段首句内容“我看着大卫和其他选手一起走到起跑线上。”可知，第二段可描写大卫开始参赛，虽然中途遇到困难，仍然坚持到最后，完成比赛。

2.续写线索：鼓励大卫——心理变化——决定参赛——克服困难——加油助威——完成比赛——感悟

3.词汇激活：

行动类：

①深呼吸：with a deep breath/breathe deeply

②坚持做：insisted on doing/be stick to doing

情绪类：

①热情：enthusiastically /with great passion

②骄傲：be proud of/take pride in

【点睛】[高分句型1]You have a full preparation before this event, which is the most important reason why you show up here. (由which引导的非限制性定语从句和why引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型2]Hearing my words, David turned to me tremblingly with tears spilling out of his eyes and expressed he had made a firm determination to finish the cross-country run. (现在分词作状语和省略that的宾语从句)

[高分句型3]It was his brave heart and strong faith that could make something unusual happen finally. (由It was...that结构引导的强调句型)