

2018-2019 南京市高一英语期末统考

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

21. When you go _____ honey, you must expect to be hunt by bees.

- A. in search of B. in face of C. in place of D. in need of

22. _____ the suggestions offered above, and you will look and feel much better in no time at all!

- A. Following B. Followed C. To follow D. Follow

23. Below the mountains, the sunshine reflects on the many lakes, _____ makes them shine like diamonds against the rich countryside.

- A. as B. that C. which D. what

24. Nothing happened _____ they got the photo developed. When they looked at the photo, they saw something hanging from the tree.

- A. since B. until C. when D. unless

25. Our headteacher _____ for months to make sure that we understand the importance of concentration.

- A. tried B. was trying C. has been trying D. is trying

26. --- Are you going to Australia for the coming winter holiday?

--- Yes. I am making the bookings. It is exciting to think about that I _____ a sun-bath on the beach soon.

- A. am enjoying B. will be enjoying C. have enjoyed D. will have enjoyed

27. There is really no obvious _____ that Justin was taken by aliens.

- A. defense B. evidence C. effort D. arrangement

28. In that case, no one and nothing can _____ you, and you have the peace and joy that is forever,

- A. judge B. invite C. guide D. disturb

29. She seldom smiles; _____, I have seen her smile only once or twice since I came.

- A. indeed B. instead C. however D. anyhow

30. A healthy friendship is one _____ you share your true feelings without fearing the end of the relationship.

- A. that B. who C. where D. when

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to others. “While we teach, we ___31___.” said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient ___32___ up-to-date. They’re ___33___ why teaching is such a fruitful way to learn.

Researchers have found that students who teach others work harder to ___34___ the material, and apply it more ___35___. Student teachers score higher on tests than pupils who’re learning only for themselves. But how can children, ___36___ learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can teach younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more ___37___ than their later-born siblings (兄弟姐妹). This ___38___ their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings.

Now educators are experimenting with ways to ___39___ this model to schoolwork. They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who then ___40___ instruct middle school students on the ___41___. But the most cutting-edge tool is the “teachable agent” --- a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world ___42___. Computer scientists have ___43___ an animated (动画的) figure called Betty’s Brain, who has been “taught” about science by middle school students. Student teachers are motivated to help Betty ___44___ certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and ___45___ their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own ___46___.

Feedback from the teachable agents ___47___ improves the teachers’ learning. The agents’ questions drive student teachers to think and explain the materials in different ___48___, and watching the agent solve problems allows them to see their knowledge put into action ___49___, it’s the





emotions one experiences in teaching that help learning. Student teachers feel ___ 50 ___ when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these pupils succeed as they gain pride and satisfaction from someone else's achievement.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 31. A. learn | B. doubt | C. grow | D. practice |
| 32. A. tale | B. lesson | C. wisdom | D. riddle |
| 33. A. valuing | B. proving | C. questioning | D. assuming |
| 34. A. prepare | B. preserve | C. exchange | D. understand |
| 35. A. officially | B. effectively | C. fluently | D. carefully |
| 36. A. still | B. even | C. though | D. once |
| 37. A. curious | B. energetic | C. independent | D. academic |
| 38. A. approves | B. witness | C. suggests | D. reviews |
| 39. A. add | B. apply | C. offer | D. show |
| 40. A. as well | B. at once | C. in turn | D. of course |
| 41. A. topic | B. event | C. schedule | D. experiment |
| 42. A. teacher | B. parent | C. sibling | D. pupil |
| 43. A. created | B. tended | C. invited | D. reserved |
| 44. A. arrange | B. mark | C. master | D. link |
| 45. A. keep | B. improve | C. drop | D. reach |
| 46. A. thinking | B. reading | C. inspiration | D. guidance |
| 47. A. shortly | B. hardly | C. rather | D. further |
| 48. A. ways | B. cases | C. places | D. orders |
| 49. A. In all | B. After all | C. Above all | D. For all |
| 50. A. satisfied | B. sick | C. pleased | D. upset |

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节；满分 35 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

| | | |
|--|---|---|
|  | | |
| <p>MAIN LINKS</p> <p><u>Home</u></p> <p><u>Vacation Planner</u></p> <p><u>Book Travel Now</u></p> <p><u>55% Off Theme Parks</u></p> <p><u>Best Travel Deals</u></p> <p><u>Road Trips</u></p> <p><u>Cheap Vacations</u></p> <p><u>Luxury Travel Deals</u></p> <p><u>Vacation Destinations</u></p> <p><u>U.S.A. Destinations</u></p> <p><u>New Mexico</u></p> <p><u>Los Angeles: Places Most Tourists Don't Know About</u></p> <p><u>Disneyland: My Five Favorite Rides</u></p> <p><u>Favorite Attractions</u></p> <p><u>Int'l Destinations</u></p> <p><u>China</u></p> <p><u>Britain</u></p> |  |  |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Checklist for Traveling Abroad</p> <p>International travel is both fun and exciting but it can easily become stressful if you forget or lose important documents. This checklist will help ensure that you have everything you need for a smooth journey.</p> <p>1. \$100 worth of local currency.</p> <p>At least \$100 worth of local currency---calculate the cab fare from the airport to your destination and carry more than that amount with you. Remember to bring some home country money as well, just in case you need it on the trip home.</p> <p>2. Passports.</p> <p>Don't forget passports. Be sure to check expiration dates well in advance. It pays to check the destination country regulations as some countries require the passport to be in effect for one month or more after the trip dates.</p> <p>3. One copy of each passport.</p> <p>Bring at least one copy of every passport packed separately from other travel documents. Consider including copies in a checked bag and then storing them in the hotel safe at your destination.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">FOLLOW ME </p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Save Up to 55% on Theme Parks</p>  <p>Admission fees to theme parks and local tourist attractions can really add up and max out your vacation budget, but you can save up to 55% on theme parks with Go city Cards. I've used these for several vacations and saved hundreds of dollars. Just one of my many best travel deals tips you'll find on this website.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">---Marianne Schwab</p> |

51. Who are the possible readers of the website?
- A. Tourists. B. Guides. C. Hotel managers. D. TV show producers.
52. Where can Jenny find related information if she's planning her travel to New Mexico?
- A. On the top of the website.
B. In the center area of the website.
C. On the left side of the website.
D. On the right side of the website.
53. Which of the following is **RIGHT** according to the website?
- A. Carry as much local currency as you can.
B. Make sure your passport can still be used.
C. Keep your passport in the hotel safe.
D. Go City Cards adds to your expenses.

B

When I was in the third grade, we had a hunt at school. We gathered up chalk, pencils, stones, and so on, rapidly filling our checklists. It was a very close race. I was out of breath when I reached the clover (三叶草) patch in search of the last, most hard-to-find item: a four-leaf clover.



I was pretty sure that I was going to win. I have always been able to find four-leaf clovers. I just see them.

I spent my childhood collecting and pressing four-leaf clovers into books at my mother's house. I started with big cloth- and leather-bound books. When I ran out of romantically bound volumes, I began to put my treasures into anything I could find: fiction paperbacks, cookbooks. The same is true in my house today. Shake a book, and a papery treasure just might fall into your hand.

A few years ago, in Nova Scotia, my husband and I pulled off the road for a picnic. The ground was thick with clover. Some shoots had four, five, even six leaves. I lined them up on the picnic table to admire as my husband, never yet having found one four-leaf clover, looked on with awe. To me, it was simple. The differences in their shapes popped out, breaking the pretty pattern of the conventional clovers with their three perfect leaves.

Two summers back, while waiting for an airport shuttle in Munich, I found a tiny four-leaf clover

in a traffic circle and put it into my passport. On the way home, my husband and I were upgraded to business class. Friends attributed our good luck to the clover. I think it's more likely that we were upgraded because a kind customer service officer took pity on us.

People disagree about whether the luck lies in the finding or in the possession of a clover. Some believe that the luck is lost if the four-leaf clover is even shown to somebody else, while others think the luck doubles if it is given away. I believe that positivity is increased by sharing. I feel lucky to find the clovers so often, but I don't think they influence my life any more than it does to share anything a little special --- that momentary closeness between you and a friend or a stranger, as you all lean in to wonder at a rare find.

54. Why can the author notice four-leaf clovers so easily?

- A. She always has good luck.
- B. She has a special gift for plants.
- C. She practiced a lot in her childhood.
- D. She can tell the pattern differences.

55. How does the author deal with her four-leaf clovers?

- A. She often gives them away.
- B. She leaves them everywhere.
- C. She treats them with special love.
- D. She admires them with her husband.

56. How does the author understand luck and clovers?

- A. Closeness brought by clovers really counts.
- B. Clovers will influence one's good luck a lot.
- C. Good luck means finding or owning a clover.
- D. Good luck may double if you give clovers away.

57. What may be the best title for the passage?

- A. Hunting clovers
- B. Sharing clovers
- C. Not for luck
- D. Just for luck

C

“Helicopter parent” may not sound pleasant, but given the chance, most parents would probably prefer a vehicle to zoom (快速移动) little ones between school, football practice and piano lessons. Getting children where they need to go is a huge task and expense, especially in homes where both parents work. Hailing rides (专车服务) through firms like Uber and Lyft has made life more convenient for adults. But drivers are not supposed to pick up kids who travels without an adult aside (although some are known to bend the rules).

Children represent **a fresh-faced opportunity**. Ride-hailing for kids could be a market worth at least \$50bn in America, hopes Ritu Narayan, the founder of Zum, one of the startups in want of the prize. These services are similar to Uber’s, except they allow parents to schedule rides for their children in advance. Children are given a code word to ensure they find the right driver, and parents receive warnings about the pick-up and ride, including the car’s speed. These services promise more careful background checks, finger printing and training than typical ride-hailing companies.

Annette Yolas, who works in sales at AT&T, says that she spends around \$200 a month on Hop Skip Drive, a service that operates in several markets in California, for her three kids to get to the school bus on time and to ballet practice. She says it has been a “life-saver” by allowing her to work longer hours. Meanwhile, kids avoid the embarrassment of a relative pulling up at school. But ride-hailing firms for kids may end up like the children in Neverland, and never fully grown. They face several challenges. One is finding enough drivers. All users need rides during the same limited set of hours: before and after school, which makes it hard to offer drivers enough work. It can also be challenging to persuade parents, who have drilled it into children never to get in a stranger’s car.

And while ride-sharing companies can annoy adult passengers by cancelling or being late, such behaviour can be a disaster. Shuddle, an early entrant in the taxis-for-kids business, which shut down in 2016, had only two out of five stars on Yelp (点评网站) for that reason, and lots of negative reviews from parents. It had made money on rides mainly by raising prices ever higher.

Shuddle’s failure has not discouraged Uber itself, which is expected soon to launch a pilot programme for teenagers under 18. Parents may be happier to use services they are familiar with. But Uber’s entrance is likely to add to the struggle of child-focused ride-hailing businesses as they compete

for customers and new funds.

58. What does the underlined phrase “**a fresh-faced opportunity**” refer to?

- A. A new market.
- B. A new company.
- C. A new service.
- D. A new challenge.

59. What is the purpose of the example of Annette Yolas?

- A. To show the need of the working parents.
- B. To show the benefits of the ride-hailing service.
- C. To persuade more drivers into business.
- D. To persuade more parents to avoid the service.

60. What can be learned from the passage?

- A. Drivers have to work all day long to meet parents’ needs.
- B. Some parents are not willing to put their kids into strangers’ cars.
- C. Small firms are not qualified enough to operate the service for kids.
- D. Typical ride-hailing companies seldom check the background of their drivers.

61. What may be the future of those small ride-hailing firms?

- A. They may make a fortune.
- B. They may easily get more funds.
- C. They may struggle to survive.
- D. They may get better reviews.

D

New Zealand’s chief conservation (环保) officer, Lou Sanson, caused an argument in October by suggesting that it should be time to start charging tourists for entering national parks. New Zealanders are keen fans of these parks. Many would be annoyed at having to pay. But many also worry about the incoming foreign tourists who have been seeking the same fun.

In 2016 New Zealand hosted 3.5m tourists from overseas; by 2022 more than 4.5m are expected every year --- about the same as the country’s population. Tourism has become the biggest export. The national parks, which make up about one-third of the country, are a huge **draw**. About half of the foreign tourists visit one. They are keen to experience the natural beauty promised by the country’s

“100% Pure New Zealand” advertising campaign (and shown off in the film adaptations of “The Lord of the Rings” and “The Hobbit”, which were shot in New Zealand’s breath-taking wilderness).

But for every happy foreign couple posting for a selfie next to a tuatara (楔齿蜥) there is a New Zealander who remembers the way things used to be --- when you could walk the tracks without running into crowds at every clearing. Many locals now wonder why their taxes, as they see it, are paying for someone else’s holiday. Mr. Sanson would seem to agree. Entry fees could be used to upgrade facilities such as car parks and trails. A charge could also help reduce numbers at some of the popular locations by making it cheaper to use lesser-known, but no less beautiful, trails far away from home.

Some are not so sure it would work. Hugh Logan, a former chief of conservation for the government who now runs a mountain climbing club, worries it would cost too much to employ staff to take money from hikers at entrances. It would also be difficult to prevent tourists from entering the parks without paying.

Some argue that it would be easier to charge visitors a “conservation tax” when they enter the country. The Green Party, the third-largest in parliament (议会), says that adding around NZ\$18 (\$12.50) is still acceptable to foreign tourists. But some travel companies don’t quite agree with the idea. They note that tourists already contribute around NZ\$1.1bn through the country’s 15% sales tax. Better, such firms say, to use foreign tourists’ contribution to this tax for the protection of the parks.

Among the fiercest critics of a charge are those who point out that free access to wilderness areas is an important principle for New Zealanders. It is documented in a National Parks Act (法案) which inspires almost constitution-like devotion among the country’s nature-lovers. Mr. Sanson has a rocky path ahead.

62. Why do some people support charging tourists visiting national parks?

- A. Breath-taking wilderness deserves higher charge.
- B. Locations become more popular because of movies.
- C. Tourists have disturbed the peace of the locals.
- D. The government needs more money to upgrade facilities.

63. What does the underlined word **draw** in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Shelter. B. Attraction C. Business D. Puzzle.

64. Which of the following may Hugh Logan agree with?

- A. It may not be easy to collect the entry fee in some cases.
- B. It would be more practical to charge at the border of the country.
- C. It would be more acceptable if only foreign visitors are charged.
- D. It may not be reasonable to charge as tourists have already paid taxes.

65. What type of writing is this passage?

- A. A social documentary. B. A news report.
- C. A scientific paper. D. A travel leaflet.

第二节 七选五（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并将答案写在答题纸上相应题号的横线处。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Every week for the past thirty years, I have hosted a Sunday dinner in my home. People, including total strangers, call or e-mail to book a spot. I hold the salon in my studio. The first fifty people who call may come --- twice that many when the weather is nice and we can overflow into the garden.

___ 66 ___. Last week it was a philosophy student from Lisbon, and next week a dear friend from London will cook.

People from all corners of the world come to break bread together, to meet to talk, and often to become friends. All ages, nationalities, races, and professions gather here, and since there is no organized seating, the opportunity for connecting couldn't be better. I love the randomness (随意).

I have a good memory, so each week I make a point to remember everyone's name on the guest list and where they're from so I can introduce them to one another. If I had my way, I would introduce everyone in the whole world to one another.

___ 67 ___. Many travelers go to see things like the Tower of London, the Statue of Liberty, the Eiffel Tower, and so on. I travel to see friends, even --- or especially --- those I've never met.

In the late 1980s, I edited a series of guidebooks to different countries. ___ 68 ___. Instead, each book contained about a thousand biographies of people who would be willing to welcome travelers in

their cities. Hundreds of friendships evolved from these encounters, including marriages and babies.

The same can be said for my salon. At a recent dinner a six-year-old girl from Bosnia spent the entire evening glued to an eight-year-old boy from Estonia. Their parents were surprised, and pleased, by this immediate friendship.

____ 69 ____ . Most of them speak English, at least as a second language. Recently a dinner featured a typical mix: a beautiful painter from Norway, a truck driver from Arizona, a newspaper editor from Sydney and students from all over.

It is unnecessary to understand others; one must, at the very least, simply tolerate others. ____ 70 ____ . No one can ever really understand anyone else, but you can love them or at least accept them.

I am a world citizen. All human history is mine. My roots cover the earth.

We should know each other. Okay, now come and dine.

- A. I believe in introducing people to people.
- B. People are the most important thing in my life.
- C. There were no sights to see, no shops or museums to visit.
- D. Tolerance can lead to respect and, finally, to love.
- E. After all, our lives are all connected.
- F. Every Sunday a different friend prepares a feast.
- G. There is always a collection of people throughout the world.

第四部分 语篇填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请根据上下文线索及所给提示填空，使短文语义连贯、语法正确，并把该词的完整形式写在答题纸上相应题号横线处。

Teenagers have long been told that being active and (71) _____ (take) part in sports is good for their health. But new research suggests that too much sport for teenagers could negatively affect their well-being just as much as too (72) l_____ sport.

The US Department of Health and Human Services suggests that young people (73) _____

(age) between 6 and 17 work (74) _____ at least 60 minutes a day, 7 hours a week. But researchers from Switzerland say their study suggests that 14 hours of physical activity a week is best for promoting good health in teenagers. However, more than 14 hours (75) _____ (appear) to be harmful to their health. To reach their findings, they had 1,245 teenagers (76) _____ (survey) in their research.

All participants (参与者) were required to answer questions about height and weight, sports practice, sports (77) _____ (injure) and well-being. Their well-being was measured using the World Health Organization (WHO) Well-being Index, (78) _____ provides scores between 0 and 25. Of the participants, 50.4% were male. Almost 9% of these males were overweight. The overall (79) _____ well-being score for all participants was 17.

The researchers divided sports participants into low, average, (80) _____, and very high. The researchers found that participation in the low and very high activity groups were more likely (81) _____ (have) well-being scores below 13, compared with participants in the average group. The researchers found that the highest well-being scores were (82) a _____ by participants who carried out around 14 hours of physical activity a week, but beyond 14 hours resulted (83) _____ lower well-being scores.

The researchers suggest that doctors (84) _____ care for teenagers should check their level of sports practice. Teenagers (85) _____ (probable) need a supportive and closer follow-up of their health and well-being.

第五部分 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

86. 下面反映的是某班课堂上的一幕。请根据图示并按照要求用英语写一篇 120 词的文章。



【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个词简要描述图片内容；
2. 简要分析问题出现的原因并给 David 提出建议（至少两点）。

【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用图中语句；
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；
3. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

2018-2019 南京市高一英语期末统考答案解析

总评:

2018-2019 南京市高一英语期末统考试卷整体难度中等偏上, 满分 120。与去年相比难度有所下降, 出现的全国卷新题型(七选五、语法填空)是同学们失分较多的模块, 平时可有意识地训练新题型。单选、完形难度适中, 考察基础知识; 难度主要集中在阅读部分。试题中出现的语料来自大学四级真题、经济学人(两篇)、国外短篇随笔及医学类报告, 因此学生们平时应多阅读原版教材、报刊, 拓宽知识面, 提升语感。

答案与解析:

第一部分 听力(略)

1-5 BAACC 6-10 BCCBC 11-15 ABBCA 16-20 BABAC

第一部分 英语知识运用

一 单选:

21-25 ADCBC 26-30 BBDAC

21. A 本题考察介词短语辨析: in search of 寻找, 搜寻; in face of 面对; in place of 代替; in need of 需要。
22. D 本题考察祈使句, 并非考察非谓语, 做题时要注意中间的连词 and。
23. C 本题考察非限制性定语从句, 先行词是 lakes, 指物所以应该选 which。
24. B 本题考察时间状语从句, 句意: 直到他们把照片冲洗出来, 他们才意识到发生了什么。当他们看着照片才发现树上挂着东西。
25. C 本题考察时态, 题中时间标志词 for months 表明应用现在完成进行时。
26. B 本题考察时态, 题干中 the coming winter holiday 表明应用将来时, 回答中“不久我将在沙滩上享受日光浴, 想想都激动”可知应用将来进行时, 所以选 B。
27. B 本题考察名词词义辨析: defense 辩护; evidence 证据; effort 努力; arrangement 安排。
28. D 本题考察动词词义辨析: judge 评判; invite 邀请; guide 指导; disturb 打扰。
29. A 本题考察连词词义辨析: indeed 事实上; instead 相反; however 然而; anyhow 总之, 无论如何。

30. C 本题考察定语从句，先行词 one 是模糊地点先行词，因此应用 where 来引导从句。

二 完形填空：

31-35 ACBDB 36-40 ADCBC 41-45 ADACB 46-50 ADACD

本篇完形改编自 2018 年 6 月英语四级考试真题，虽然体裁有所改变，由记叙文变为了说明文，主要阐述“教”（知识输出）对学的促进作用。完形整体难度不大，动词辨析题居多，两遍做题法仔细阅读，注重联系上下文即可。

31. A 动词辨析题。根据全文内容及后一句话中的“teaching is such a fruitful way to learn”可知选 A。

32. C 名词辨析题。A. tale 传说；B. lesson 课程，教训；C. wisdom 智慧；D. riddle 谜语。“现在科学家们正在将古人的智慧与时俱进”。

33. B 动词辨析题。A. value 评价，重视；B. prove 证明；C. question 质疑；D. assume 假设，猜想。根据下文描述可知，科学家们所做的都是在证明这一说法。

34. D 动词辨析题。A. prepare 准备；B. preserve 保存；C. exchange 交换；D. understand 理解。这里学生们是要理解材料。

35. B 副词辨析题。A. officially 官方地；B. effectively 有效地；C. fluently 流利地；D. carefully 仔细地。根据上下文可知教能促进学习，因此会帮助学生更加有效地应用材料。

36. A 连词辨析题。根据此句含义：“学生怎么能又自己学，又教授他人呢？”可知这里应选带有“又，还”的词。A. still 还，仍然；B. even 甚至；C. though 虽然 D. once 一旦。

37. D 形容词辨析。A. curious 好奇的；B. energetic 精力充沛的；C. independent 独立的；D. academic 学术的。根据全文含义及上下文，家里长子通常更加更加聪明，学习更好。

38. C 动词辨析题。A. approve 证明；B. witness 目击，见证；C. suggest 建议，暗示，显示；D. review 复习。前文所说长子成绩更好是暗示了接下来的结论，选 A 太过绝对。

39. B 词组搭配题。注意后面的介词 to，A. add to 加入，加到；B. apply to 应用；C. offer to 主动提供；D. show to 向某人展示…。这里句意“教育家们正进行实验，将这一模式应用到家庭作业中。”因此选 B。

40. C 词组搭配题。A. as well 也，同样地；B. at once 立刻；C. in turn 轮流，依次，转而；D. of course 当然。这句话“大学生教高中生电脑技术，高中生转而教授中学生这一方面

的知识。” A 选项虽然表示“也”，但无法体现出高中生从学习者变为教授者的变化。

41. A 名词辨析题。A. topic 话题，主题；B. event 活动；C. schedule 时间表，计划表；D. experiment 实验。根据上一题的翻译可知这里选 A。
42. D 名词辨析题。C. sibling 兄弟姊妹；D. pupil 学生。这句话中电脑人物能够学习、犯错、提问，就像一个真实世界中的学生。因此选 D。
43. A 动词辨析题。A. create 创造；B. tend 照料；C. invite 邀请；D. reserve 预留；储备。电脑科学家已经“创造”出一个动画角色，因此选 A。
44. C 动词辨析题。A. arrange 安排；B. mark 标记；C. master 控制，精通（语言），掌握；D. link 连接。“学生老师”们受到鼓舞帮助 Betty 掌握特定的材料。因此选 C。
45. B 动词辨析题。“在准备教授的同时，学生们组织自己的知识，也加深了自己的理解。”
46. A 名词辨析题。A. thinking 思考，见解；B. reading 阅读；C. inspiration 灵感；D. guidance 指引。句意“并且在学生们向它解释信息的时候，他们也通过自己的思考发现了问题。”
47. D 副词辨析题。A. shortly 立刻；B. hardly 几乎不；C. rather 宁可，相当；D. further 进一步地。句意“来自可教代理人的反馈又进一步促进了教师的学习”，因此选 D。
48. A 名词辨析题。句意“代理人的提问能促使学生老师用不同的方式思考和解释材料。”
49. C 连词辨析题。A. In all 总共，合计；B. After all 毕竟；C. Above all 首先，尤其；D. For all 对所有人来说。句意“人们在教的过程中所体会到的情绪尤其能帮助学习。”根据句意应选 C 选项。对于逻辑连词的考察一定要将词组代入整句话，不能光靠字面含义。
50. D 形容词辨析。A. satisfied 满意的；B. sick 生病的，恶心的；C. pleased 愉快的；D. upset 沮丧的，失望的。形容次好坏一直，首先应判断这里应填一个消极意义的单词，排除 AC，根据句意，当代理人失败的时候，学生会感到沮丧。因此选 D。

第三部分 阅读理解

A 篇 51-53 ACB

本篇阅读为图片信息提取类，难度不高，做题时细心即可。

【解析】

51. A 从全文看，本文主要是关于出国旅行的一些小提示，如目的地、需检查的清单、如何

省钱，可以推测出该网站的目标读者应该是游客，所以选 A。

52. C 纵观该网页，网页左侧列出了出行目的地，其中包括新墨西哥，如果想获得新墨西哥的相关信息，可点击网页左侧的 New Mexico。

53. B 细节题，根据 checklist 中第 2 点 passport 中 “be sure to check expiration dates well in advance” 可知 B 选项是正确的，expiration dates 到期日期。

B 篇 54-57 DCAC

本篇阅读为故事类阅读，一般描述的是某一具体事情的发生发展或结局，有人物、时间、地点和事件。命题往往从故事的情节、人物或事件之间的关系、作者的态度及意图、故事前因和后果的推测等方面着手，考查学生对细节的辨认能力以及推理判断能力。

【解析】

54. D 细节题，从第 4 段倒数第 2 行 “To me, it is simple. The differences in their shapes popped out, breaking the pretty pattern of the conventional clovers with their three perfect leaves.” 可知作者能辨别三叶草和四叶草的纹路的区别，因此选 D。

55. C 推断题，从第三段可以看出作者非常乐于收集四叶草，即使相册装满了，也要放到其他书里；第五段中，作者在机场看见一片小的四叶草也夹在护照里；在作者眼中，四叶草是她的 “treasure” 并乐于向丈夫、朋友分享。由此可以得出作者对四叶草有着特别的爱。

56. A 细节题，最后一段中 “I don’ t think they influence my life any more than it does to share anything a little special---that momentary closeness between you and a friend or a stranger, as you all lean in to wonder at a rare find.” 可以看出作者认为四叶草带来的亲密才最为重要。

57. C 全文主旨题，本题为需要为文章选择一个恰当的题目，必须概况全文主旨，可以推断 C 选项最为合适。A 选项 “寻找四叶草” 只概括了文章现象，没有对主旨进行升华；B 选项 “分享四叶草” 和文章中所指出的 “幸运” 没有关系；D 选项和主旨相反，文章主要写了四叶草并不只是能带来幸运，找到四叶草并和别人分享的那种亲密才是最重要的。

C 篇 58-61 ABBC

本篇阅读为社会现象类阅读，改编自 2017.01.12 的经济学人文章，讲述了 “专车服务” 接送服务带来的社会影响。

【解析】

58. A 细节题。根据第二段画线的后一句 “Ride-hailing for kids could be a market worth at least \$50bn in America, hopes Ritu Narayan, the founder of Zum, one of the startups in want of the prize.” 可知专车服务对于小孩来说是一个新的市场。故选 A。

59. B 细节主旨题。首先找到 Annette Yolas 定位到原文第三段第一行，根据文中 “for her three kids to get to the school bus on time and to ballet practice” “She says it has been a “life-saver” by allowing her to work longer hours. Meanwhile, kids avoid the embarrassment of a relative pulling up at school” 可知这个人应用了专车服务让她的三个孩子准时坐公交上学，练习芭蕾舞，这样让她有更多的时间工作，同时还能避免尴尬。文中主要在说明专车服务的好处，故选 B，而不是在说工作父母的需求，本题易误选 A。

60. B 细节题。A 选项为了满足家长的需求司机需整日工作，文中原文第三段是 “All users need rides during the same limited set of hours: before and after school” 父母要求司机在放学后和放学后工作，并不是一整天；B 选项一些父母不愿意把孩子放在陌生人的车里，原文中在第三段 “It can also be challenging to persuade parents, who have drilled it into children never to get in a stranger’s car.” 意思和选项符合；C 选项一些小公司没有足够的资格来服务孩子，文中未提及；D 选项典型的专车服务公司很少检查司机的背景，文章第二段原文是 “These services promise more careful background checks, finger printing and training than typical ride-hailing companies.” 这些服务保证了比典型的专车服务公司更仔细的背景核查，指纹录入和训练，并不能得出典型的公司很少检查司机背景，只能知道它们没那么仔细检查。

61. C 推断题。定位到原文最后一句 “But Uber’s entrance is likely to add to the struggle of child-focused ride-hailing businesses as they compete for customers and new funds.” 优步的加入很有可能增加面向孩子的这些专车服务行业发展的困难，故选 C 它们会挣扎着生存下去。

D 篇 62-65 CBAB

本篇阅读为社会现象类阅读，改编自 2017.01.05 的经济学人文章，讲述了新西兰政府决定为国家公园收费所引发的争议。

【解析】

62. C 推断题，从第三段中 “But for every happy foreign couple posing for a selfie next to a

tuatara there is a New Zealander who remembers the way things used to be---when you could walk the tracks without running into crowds at every clearing. Many locals now wonder why their taxes, as they see it, are paying for someone else's holiday.” 和 “A charge could also help reduce numbers at some of the popular locations by making it cheaper to use lesser-known, but no less beautiful, trails far away from home.” 可以得出游客打扰了当地人的清静。

63. B 词义猜测题，由下文 “about half of the foreign tourists visit one. They are keen to experience the natural beauty promised by the country's...” 可以得出 “draw” 是 “使人感兴趣的事物” 的意思，所以选 B。

64. A 推断题，Hugh Logan 可定位到第四段， “...worries it would cost too much to employ staff to take money from hikers at entrances. It would also be difficult to prevent tourists from entering the parks without paying” 可以得知收入场费并不是很容易。

65. B 文章出处题，通读全文，文章的写作方式及语言更符合新闻报道。A：社会记录；C：科学论文；D：旅游小册子。

66-70 FBCGD

本篇七选五改编自 JIM HAYNES 的一篇随笔，描述了作者根据自身经历对于人际关系的理解。七选五做题时要先看选项再看文章，划出关键词（代词 数词 重复出现的名词/动词）。重点看空前空后两句话，把握文章结构。

【解析】

- A. 我信任人与人之间的介绍与连接。
- B. 人类是我生命中最重要的一部分。
- C. 没有风景可看，没有商店可入，也没有博物馆可以去游玩。
- D. 退一步海阔天空，容忍会带来别人的尊敬甚至是爱戴。
- E. 总之，我们的命运都是紧紧相连的。
- F. 每个周日，都有不同的朋友准备盛宴。
- G. 遍布整个世界，总是能遇到各种各样的人。

66. 段首挖空题。看段后，下一句分别介绍了两位不同的客人，对应选项 F 中的 “每周日都有不同的朋友准备大餐”。

67. 段首挖空题。看段后，后文说到许多旅行者出去看名胜景点，而“我”旅游是为了结识各种各样的人 — 甚至陌生人。因此对应选项 B “人类是我生命中最重要的一部分”。
68. 段中挖空题。看挖空前两句，讲述了“我”在 1980 后期编辑了很多指导书；相反的，每本书都包含了很多人物传记。因此选择能承接这两句话的转折选项 C “没有风景可看，没有商店可入，也没有博物馆可以去游玩”。
69. 段首挖空题。看段后，断后出现的关键词“mix”与 G 选项中的“collection”相对应。
70. 段中挖空题。看挖空前两句，主要讲述人与人之间不一定要相互理解，而是要学会容忍。找出关键词“tolerant”，对应选项 D 中的“tolerance”。

第四部分 语篇填空

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 71. taking | 72. little | 73. aged | 74. out | 75. appears |
| 76. surveyed | 77. injury / injuries | 78. which | 79. average | 80. high |
| 81. to have | 82. achieved | 83. in | 84. who/that | 85. probably |

【解析】

71. and 为并列连词，根据前文的 being，后面 take 也用 doing 的形式。
72. 根据语义，新的研究表明和不运动的效果一样，青少年运动太多也会对他们的健康产生消极影响，填 little，sport 为不可数名词。
73. 过去分词作形容词，这里做定语修饰 people。
74. 考察词组搭配，work out 表示外出锻炼的意思。
75. 14 hours 是一个整体，谓语动词是单数。
76. 这些青少年是被调查，考察被动。
77. 根据逗号和 and 并列可知，都是相同的词性，为名词，injure 的名词形式为 injury/injuries。
78. 考察非限制性定语从句，指代前文的 WTO Well-being Index 的数据，用 which。
79. 根据前文的提示，50.4%的人是男人，且其中 9%的人超重了。平均健康分数是在 17，缺的单词为 average。
80. 根据前文的 low/average/very high，可知中间是高，填 high。

81. 考察词组搭配, be more likely to do, 很有可能做某事。
82. 研究表明最高的健康值达到, 表示达到用 achieve, 并且是被动, achieved。
83. 考察词组搭配, result in 导致的意思。
84. 考察定从, 后面从句缺主语, 先行词为 doctors, 指人, 可以用 who/that。
85. need 为动词, 副词修饰动词, 填 probably。

第五部分 书面表达

One possible version:

Due to illness, David didn't finish his homework. His teacher scolded him without finding out the hidden truth, which makes David feel upset and at a loss what to do.

Nobody wants to be misunderstood. However, our pride sometimes makes the situation worse by refusing to explain the reason. What we need to do first is to find a chance to talk to our teachers in person and tell them the truth. Another suggestion is that next time when we come across a similar situation, try to find a practical solution actively instead of letting our negative feelings take control of our mind.

Remember our failure to solve the problem might affect our mood and our teachers' as well.

(119 words)