

# 2018~2019学年10月四川成都锦江区七中嘉祥外国语学校 高二上学期月考英语试卷(详解)

## 一、阅读理解 (每题2分, 共30分)

1. Last Thursday, Michael and Linda stood behind large food trucks distributing meals to 4,000 homeless people for their wedding reception on the border town of Kilis. The couple had decided that instead of hosting their friends and family for a traditional feast reception, they would feed the victims from an earthquake—stricken area.

The idea came from the bridegroom's father, Ted, who volunteers for a Turkish relief organization. For the past few years, the organization has distributed daily meals to thousands of people who've suffered from natural disasters. He approached a representative of the organization and suggested that the family cover part of the costs of feeding them for the day.

Then he told his son, who was surprised by the suggestion, but soon won over. When he told that to the bride, she was really shocked but finally accepted because in southeastern Turkey there is a real culture of sharing with people in need. They love to share their food, their table and everything they have. And afterwards she was quite amazed about it. So, they arrived at the distribution center on Thursday to spend the day serving food and taking photographs with their grateful recipients (接受者).

On Tuesday evening, the newly married couple were still pleased with their decision to quit a personal celebration for one with a greater good. "It's like sharing a dinner with your friends and family who have this kind of thing on a daily basis—or sharing something with people who don't even have the most basic things," Michael said. "Hopefully, this will also give the start for other wedding dinners to be held here with our brothers and sisters in need."

- ( 1 ) Why did so many people crowd in Kilis?
- A. To attend Michael and Linda's wedding.
  - B. To support the organization.
  - C. To escape the damaging earthquake.
  - D. To help distribute free daily meals.



success in school, and children with fewer friends are more likely dropping out of school, becoming sad and other problems.

### Making and Keeping Friends Is More Than Child's Play

When 6-year-old Rachel returned to school on a recent Monday morning, her eyes immediately scanned the playground for her friend Abbie. Though they were only separated by a weekend, the girls "ran right into each other's arms and hugged," recalls Rachel's mother Kathryn Willis of Gilbert. "It was like a scene from a movie."

Most parents instinctively (本能地) know that having friends is good for their child. Experts agree that friendship is not simply child's play, but a powerful predictor of social adjustment throughout life.

### A Skill for Life

"Childhood friendships serve as a very important training ground for adulthood," says Dr. Robbie Adler—Tapia, psychologist with the Center for Children's Health & Life Development.

Researcher William Hartup states, "Peer relations contribute significantly to both social and cognitive (认知的) development." Hartup concludes that the single best childhood predictor of adult social adaptation is not school grades or classroom behavior, but rather, how well a child gets along with other children.

The work of Arizona State University professor of Developmental Psychology Gary Ladd proves that just as being able to make and keep friends is beneficial to kids while the lack of friend is detrimental.

### Good Friendships Don't Just Happen

Experts agree that it is basic for children to develop high-quality friendships. But, researchers warn, these friendships don't necessarily just happen. Often, a good friendship begins with involved parents.

Psychologist Dr. Lynne Kenney Markan believes kids should be taught social skills in much the same way they are taught math and reading.

### Bad Company

Many parents worry about the quality as well as the quantity of their child's friendships. "When she was in 1st grade, her supposed 'best friend' began calling her names and threatening to hurt her," says Mindy Miller. "My daughter wasn't allowed to talk to or even look at other girls in her class. It really crushed her spirit. I told my daughter she didn't need a 'friend' like that."

"I'll bend over backwards ( 拼命 ) to help my son get together with a friend I think is good for him," Adler—Tapia says. "I don't look at it as manipulation ( 操纵 ) , just positive parental involvement. "

- ( 1 ) The example of Rachel and Abbie is used to show that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. childhood friendship is of great benefit to their growth
  - B. a positive friendship helps children solve emotional and physical problems
  - C. it is a proven fact that peer friendship is the most rewarding experience throughout life
  - D. Rachel missed her friend Abbie very much because of their separation of one weekend
- ( 2 ) The underlined word "detrimental" could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. aggressive
  - B. disappointing
  - C. ridiculous
  - D. harmful
- ( 3 ) We can learn from the passage that high-quality friendship most probably results from \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. social skills and good study habits
  - B. school grades and classroom behaviors
  - C. academic success and social adaptation
  - D. positive parental involvement and social skills
- ( 4 ) From the last paragraph we can conclude that Dr. Robbie Adler—Tapia agrees that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. parents should regard making friends as something that just happens
  - B. it's wise for parents to support and encourage healthy peer relationships
  - C. parents only need to help their children to deal with difficult social situations
  - D. parents are supposed to encourage their children to make as many friends as they can

【答案】( 1 ) A

( 2 ) D

( 3 ) D

( 4 ) B

【解析】( 1 ) 推断题。根据原文上下文的逻辑关系，第一段科学研究提到儿童友谊是未来成功的暗示因素，接下来马上举了这两个小朋友一个周末不见得表现，由此这个例子要呈现的意思就暗示友谊对于小孩子来说的重要性。故此题选A。

- ( 2 ) 推断题。根据原文第六段中含有划线部分的内容来判断，交朋友和保持友谊是有益的，然而缺乏朋友是\_\_\_\_\_。根据前后表示转折关系可知，后面需要填beneficial的反义词，故用harmful最合适，故此题选D。
- ( 3 ) 推断题。根据原文第七段里边提到，好的友谊不时长发生，并且最后一句话提到通常由父母参与其中，故此题优质友谊的源自于父母的参与，故此题选D。
- ( 4 ) 推断题。根据原文最后一段提到，Adler在孩子交友方面参与度很高，并且都是给孩子找优质的朋友，由此可知此位母亲会同意和支持积极健康的友谊关系。故此题选B。

### 3. Ecotourism ( 生态旅游 ) : A Different Way to Travel

Are you attracted to obscure ( 偏远的 ) places? Do you prefer to vacation away from other tourists? Are you careful to take only memories and to leave only footprints? If you answered yes to more than one of these questions, you just might be an ecotourist.

Ecotourists are people who want to experience the unspoiled natural world and leave it that way when they return home. This trend started in the 1990s and ecotourism is now growing three times faster than the tourism industry at large. The Ecuador's remote Amazon Basin ( 盆地 ) is contributing to that expansion, and it gives a snapshot of what ecotourism looks like.

At the Ecolodge, a small group of cabins ( 小屋 ) sits Kapawi Ecolodge in the middle of the Achuar people's reserve ( 保护区 ) and is only reached by air. From here, visitors can explore parts of the Amazon rainforest seen by few outsiders. As they do local Achuar guides explain how the forest is like their supermarket, where they find food, clothing, medicine and tools. As a result, tourists learn to appreciate the local culture as well as the natural environment.

The owners of Kapawi pay monthly rent to the Achuar people, but they also train the community to run and manage the lodge. They have agreed on a plan to turn the operation over to the Achuar completely by 2011. The owners are working to make ecotourism benefit and empower the local people.

You probably won't start your own ecolodge, but you can be an ecotourist if you follow these guidelines: Protect the environment; Support local businesses; Respect the local customs and traditions.

The world is full of fascinating places to visit. As an ecotourist, you can enjoy them yourself and make sure that they remain beautiful for future generations as well.

- ( 1 ) According to the text, the ecotourists should be \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. those who like to experience the easily-remembered natural environment  
 B. those who like to go to their travelling places by hiking  
 C. those who prefer an undamaged natural world and remain what it used to be  
 D. hose who prefer unique natural environment of cultural relics
- ( 2 ) At the Kapawi ecolodge, visitors can't \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. explore the Amazon rainforest            B. reach there by air  
 C. live in the Achuar reserve                D. see many travelers from outside
- ( 3 ) Which of the words is closest In meaning to the word"snapshot" in the second paragraph?
- A. Idea.                            B. Aim.                            C. Adventure.                    D. Opportunity.
- ( 4 ) We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. the Kapawi Ecolodge will continue to run and manage the lodge after 2011  
 B. the Kapawi Ecolodge owners are the Achuar in favor of ecotourism  
 C. the Achuar people have benefited a lot by collecting money from ecotourists  
 D. the owners of Kapawi encourage tourists to appreciate the Achuar culture

- 【答案】( 1 ) C  
 ( 2 ) D  
 ( 3 ) A  
 ( 4 ) D

- 【解析】( 1 ) 推断题。根据原文第二段第一句话提到，生态游客即是体验未被开发的自然世界并且在离开这个地方的时候，没有留下一点破坏。由此可知此题选C。
- ( 2 ) 细节题。原文第三段中提到，游客只能坐飞机进入Kapawi，并且可以在这里体验到亚马逊未被外界所看到的一面。并且他们所去的小屋也是正坐落于保护区的正中心。由此可知他们不能做为看到在景区的外的许多游客。故此题选D。
- ( 3 ) 推断题。原文第三段最后一句话提到，亚马逊原生态盆地的膨胀也是导致原生态旅游普及的一个重要原因，这个现象给予描述生态旅游像什么样一个\_\_\_\_\_。根据前文描述，人们其实对于生态旅游的不了解，通过这个趋势的普及，使得亚马逊生态盆地游客的增加，把生态旅游这个理念呈现在人们面前，所以此处的snapshot指的是生态旅游这个基本概念，故此题选A。

( 4 ) 主旨题。根据原文第四段的内容可知，到2011年为止，Kapawai的拥有者打算把运行全权交给Achuar，由此可知A B错。最后一句话拥有者也会使生态旅游授权于当地人，由此可知，故此题选D。

4. Nowadays more and more people are talking about genetically modified foods ( GM foods ) . GM foods develop from genetically modified organisms ( 有机体 ) , which have had specific changes introduced into their DNA by genetic engineering techniques. These techniques are much more precise where an organism is exposed to chemicals to create a non—specific but stable change. For many people, the high—tech production raises all kinds of environmental, ethical, health and safety problems. Particularly in countries with long farming traditions, the idea seems against nature.

In fact, GM foods are already very much a part of our lives. They were first put on the market in 1996. A third of the corn and more than half the cotton grown in the U.S. last year was the product of biotechnology, according to the Department of Agriculture. More than 65 million acres of genetically modified crops will be planted in the U.S. this year. The genetic genie is out of the bottle.

However, like any new product entering the food chain, GM foods must be subjected to careful testing. In wealthy countries, the debate about biotech is not so fierce by the fact that they have a large number of foods to choose from, and a supply that goes beyond the needs. In developing countries desperate to feed fast—growing and underfed populations, the matter is simpler and much more urgent: do the benefits of biotech outweigh the risks?

The statistics on population growth and hunger are disturbing. Last year the world's population reached 6 billion. The U.N. states that nearly 800 million people around the world are unhealthy. About 400 million women of childbearing age don't have enough iron, which means their babies are exposed to various birth defeats. As many as 100 million children suffer from vitamin A deficiency, a leading cause of blindness.

How can biotech help? Genetic engineering is widely used to produce plants and animals with better nutritional values. Biotechnologists have developed genetically modified rice and they are working on other kinds of nutritionally improved crops. Biotech can also improve farming productivity in places where food shortages are caused by prop damage attributable to drought, poor soil and crop viruses.

( 1 ) The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the world's food problem                      B. the development in biotech  
C. the genetically modified foods              D. the way to solve food shortages

( 2 ) The underlined sentence "The genetic genie is out of the bottle" in Paragraph 2 probably means that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. GM foods are available everywhere  
B. the technology in producing GM foods is advanced  
C. genetic technology may have uncontrollable powers  
D. genetic technology has come out of laboratories into markets

( 3 ) What's the writer's attitude towards GM foods?

- A. Enthusiastic.      B. Cautious.      C. Disapproving.      D. Unbelievable.

【答案】( 1 ) C

( 2 ) D

( 3 ) B

【解析】( 1 ) 主旨题。通观第一段和最后一段的内容可知，本文主要是在介绍有机食品的由来，以及普及技术和当今有机食品的售卖等问题。由此可知，故此题选C。

( 2 ) 推断题。根据第二段内容描述，前文在描述GM食物在我们现今社会的一个普及，从一开始食物在市场的出现，到现在大面积的种植。此前的描述是为了，引出划线这句话，因此可知这个转基因食物跑到瓶子外面的含义是，从实验到实践，故此题选D。

( 3 ) 主旨题。根据文章内的描述可知，作者在整篇文章都在举例和描述一些客观事实，并没有出现含有表达主观看法的词汇，所以可知作者的整体态度是客观的，谨慎的，故此题选B。

## 二、选择性补全对话 ( 10分 )

5. With the summer holiday just around the corner, it seems like everybody is busy planning their vacations. Here are some tips that can help you enjoy your holiday without emptying your pocket:

Travel off—season

Go to your desired destination while the demand is low and take advantage of huge discounts. During the peak season, the hotel and flight prices increase quickly, and you'll likely spend more of your vacation time standing in line due to the rush of tourists.   1



2

Websites can help you find discount hotel rooms . Look for places that do not charge extra for children if they use the existing bedding. Stay with the locals. If you and your family are going to stay for a longer period , renting a small apartment is a good choice.

Eat like a local

Why eat at big chain restaurants when you can experience something new? \_\_\_3\_\_\_ During your family trip, try new food where the locals eat. This will not just save money, but also provide you with a new and different experience. For smaller meals and snacks, avoid restaurants and try street food or other takeout.

Don't hesitate to bargain

Tourist—heavy places are known for overcharging for just about everything. Clothes, travel goodies, souvenirs, etc. are very expensive at these places. \_\_\_4\_\_\_ Bargain hard to get the best price.

Choose local transportation

\_\_\_5\_\_\_ Instead, take buses, railways or subways, which are always cheaper. If you are planning to stay for a while, you can consider renting a car. Hiring a car is much easier than carrying your bags everywhere if you are moving around a lot.

- A. Save on hotels.
- B. Surf the Internet while traveling.
- C. Therefore , avoid buying anything there.
- D. So, it's best to find out when the off—season starts.
- E. Planning your meals is another way to reduce your travel costs.
- F. For this reason , you shouldn't feel ashamed to ask for bargains.
- G. As a tourist , avoid taking taxis whenever possible, since they are expensive.

【答案】 DAEFC

【解析】 1 : 细节题。根据本段小标题可知实在描述反季节的旅游的省钱方式，所以此空也是应该与此内容相关，根据选项D项描述此内容，故此题选D。

2 : 主旨题。根据每段小标题的特征，动词原形开头，并且所讲段落内容为与住宿相关，故此题选A。

3 : 细节题。根据段落内容可知，次段落所讲内容与饮食相关，故此题选E。

4 : 细节题。此段落描述买东西讲价的相关内容，所以当身处异地的时候试着去讲价也可以为自己旅行节约不少钱，故此题选F。

5 : 细节题。此段在探讨交通方式, 后面出现instead由此可知前面所讲内容与实际相反, 后面推荐的交通方式为公交地铁等, 因为便宜, 由此可知前面推荐的交通方式为相对较为贵的, 故此题选C。

### 三、完型填空 ( 30分 )

6. As a child, I started learning to play the piano, my favorite musical \_\_\_1\_\_\_, but I was forced to give up when I started my middle school \_\_\_2\_\_\_ I could concentrate more on my studies.

It's one of my biggest \_\_\_3\_\_\_ to stop practicing the piano when I recall sadly today. During the following years, I kept telling my piano teacher that I would \_\_\_4\_\_\_ . However, I didn't keep my promise because I was \_\_\_5\_\_\_ with my study. \_\_\_6\_\_\_ I lost touch with my teacher. Some years later, my teacher died. I was very sad because I lost such a good teacher. She was a very warm and gentle person. It hurts me to think she may have been \_\_\_7\_\_\_ that I never returned. I haven't taken lessons since then but to be honest, I \_\_\_8\_\_\_ to. Sitting at the piano, I couldn't help recalling many \_\_\_9\_\_\_ — time of my practising at home and playing before my teacher and one time my teacher \_\_\_10\_\_\_ me after I played an entire piece of music wrong in front of her colleagues. I was so \_\_\_11\_\_\_ that I could hardly say anything. But her \_\_\_12\_\_\_ helped ease my shame. These memories, \_\_\_13\_\_\_, good or bad, never caused my \_\_\_14\_\_\_ to play the piano again.

This thought then led me to think that \_\_\_15\_\_\_ is like music, and that we all try to play different \_\_\_16\_\_\_ in the instrument of our life. Sometimes the pitch (音高) is \_\_\_17\_\_\_ when we play it well, but sometimes we are out of tone. However, we all continue to create our own \_\_\_18\_\_\_ style of music. No matter what style our music is, it is \_\_\_19\_\_\_ that we sing the songs of joy, quietness and love. Though I may never make it back to piano lessons, it doesn't \_\_\_20\_\_\_ that I've stopped making music.

- |                  |                |                 |                |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. instrument | B. performance | C. room         | D. stage       |
| 2. A. in that    | B. so that     | C. now that     | D. except that |
| 3. A. successes  | B. regrets     | C. decisions    | D. hobbies     |
| 4. A. play       | B. graduate    | C. leave        | D. return      |
| 5. A. occupied   | B. angry       | C. satisfied    | D. patient     |
| 6. A. Actually   | B. Constantly  | C. Suddenly     | D. Gradually   |
| 7. A. astonished | B. glad        | C. disappointed | D. amazed      |

- |                   |                 |                |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 8. A. liked       | B. needed       | C. wanted      | D. decided   |
| 9. A. dreams      | B. expressions  | C. words       | D. memories  |
| 10. A. instructed | B. hurt         | C. punished    | D. respected |
| 11. A. frightened | B. moved        | C. embarrassed | D. excited   |
| 12. A. happiness  | B. satisfaction | C. comfort     | D. sigh      |
| 13. A. instead    | B. meanwhile    | C. therefore   | D. however   |
| 14. A. hope       | B. courage      | C. feeling     | D. effort    |
| 15. A. life       | B. learning     | C. attitude    | D. enjoyment |
| 16. A. cards      | B. sports       | C. roles       | D. games     |
| 17. A. hard       | B. wonderful    | C. surprising  | D. complex   |
| 18. A. unique     | B. boring       | C. common      | D. similar   |
| 19. A. necessary  | B. strange      | C. possible    | D. important |
| 20. A. matter     | B. mean         | C. report      | D. appear    |

【答案】 ABBDA DCCDA CCDBA CBADB

【解析】 1：根据前面一句话说当我还是一个小孩子的时候，我就开始学着弹钢琴，我最喜欢的\_\_\_\_\_。根据常识，钢琴是乐器，故此题选A。

2：但是我被迫放弃钢琴，当我开始上中学的时候，\_\_\_\_\_我能够集中注意力在学业上，前后之间为因果关系，后面为做此事的目的，故此题选B。

3：当我今天回顾起来的时候，我很悲伤，由此可知前文说我最大的\_\_\_\_\_之一就是停下来练琴。根据语境可知是，懊悔，故此题选B。

4：根据后文然后我并没有遵守我的诺言，47题处提到没有回去，由此推知前面我一直告诉老师我会回去练琴，故此题选D。

5：根据上题，我并没有实现承诺是因为我\_\_\_\_\_我的学业。我由于学业负担所以没有继续学钢琴，由此可知我在学习上很忙，故此题选A。

6：\_\_\_\_\_我和老师失去联系。这里应该指的是一个循序渐进的过程，后来我就逐渐没有和老师再联系了，故此题选D。

7：老师去世了之后，我再去回想这个事情，让我觉得很难过，也许老师已经对于我没有回去练琴这个事情\_\_\_\_\_。根据上文，从一开始给我联系让我回去练琴，到最后和老师断了联系，我也没有履行承诺这个事，老师的心情应该是逐渐对我失望，故此题选C。

8：我没有回去上课，但是老实说我内心是\_\_\_\_\_做这个事的。前后用but呈现，由此可知我心有余而力不足，指的是我想去做但是迫于学业没法实现，故此题选C。

9：

坐在钢琴前，我忍不住回想起许多在家和在老师面前练习的\_\_\_\_\_。此处是回想过去，那肯定指的是回忆，故此题选D。

10：有一次我在老师的同事面前弹完了一整首错误的曲子，老师\_\_\_\_\_我。A指导，B伤害，C惩罚，D尊重，根据后面我觉得很羞愧，老师不仅没生气反而来安慰我可知，老师有耐心的指导我，故此题选A。

11：根据后文help me ease my shame可知，我觉得弹错曲子这个事，对我来说很尴尬。

12：根据上一个空，他没有批评我反而安慰我，故此题选C。

13：这些好的和坏的记忆，从来没有使我不练琴。这个和前文所讲糟糕的经历形成对比，所以用表示转折的词，故此题选D。

14：不管记忆是好还是坏，对我来说也决不会让我再有\_\_\_\_\_去弹琴。根据前文的描述，我对于前文的老师的让我去弹钢琴感到后悔，现在老师已经去世了，而这个事情现在对于我来说已经是一个深深“烙印”，所以此处应该指的是没有勇气再去弹琴这个事。故此题选B。

15：根据这句话最后说，这是不同的乐器在我们的生活中，由此可知此处指的是生活像音乐。故此题选A。

16：我们都尽力去\_\_\_\_\_不同乐器，在我们的生活中。根据前文前文提到我们的生活就是不同的乐器，而不同乐器也可以产生不同的音乐，配合在一起就可以达到不同的效果，由此可知此处指的是不同乐器扮演的不同的作用，所以用play a role in，故此题选C。

17：根据当我们演奏的比较好的时候，这个音高就是\_\_\_\_\_。根据提示演奏的好，故此题选B。

18：然而，我们每个人都在创造我们自己\_\_\_\_\_的音乐。每个人是不同的个体，所以创造出来的音乐是独特，故此题选A。

19：不管你的音乐类型是什么，我们欢唱快乐、安宁和爱都是很\_\_\_\_\_。A必要的，B奇怪的，C可能的，D重要的，根据语境可知，音乐对于生活来说很重要，同样积极向上的音乐对我们来说也是很重要的，因为这样可以确保我们生活是一个向上的状态。故此题选D。

20：尽管我再也回不去弹钢琴了，但是这个并不\_\_\_\_\_我已经停止做音乐。A要紧，B意味着，C报道，D出现。根据选项可知，选意味着合适，故此题选B。

#### 四、语法填空（每题1.5分，共15分）

7. American popular music is played all over the world. People of all ages in all

countries enjoy \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ ( listen ) to it. The reasons for \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ popularity are its fast pace and rhythmic beat. The music has many origins in the United States. Country music \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ ( come ) from the rural areas in the southern United States is one source. Many people appreciate this music because of the emotions \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ ( express ) by country music songs.

A second origin of American popular music is the blues. It described mostly sad feelings \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ ( reflect ) the difficult lives of American blacks. It is usually played and sung by black musicians but it is popular with all Americans.

Rock music is a newer form of music. This music style was known \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ rock and roll in the 1950's. Since then there \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ ( be ) many forms of rock music hard rock soft rock punk rock disco music and others. Many \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ ( perform ) of popular rock music are young musicians.

People hear these songs \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ ( sing ) in their original English or sometimes translated to other languages. The words may differ \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ the enjoyment of the music is universal.

【答案】 listening ; its ; coming ; expressed ; reflecting ; as ; have been ; performers ; sung ; but

【解析】 1 : 根据enjoy后面接动词ing形式可知, 此处listen用ing形式。

2 : 分析前后句含义, \_\_\_\_\_流行的原因是它的节奏和节拍。此处名词popularity前需要填修饰词, 故考虑冠词和代词, 而根据下文说它的节拍, 由此可知此处填its。

3 : 分析此处含有谓语动词is, 故此处的come引导的短语是做定于修饰country music, 此处说的是乡村音乐来自于美国南方, 分析表示的含义是音乐自己来自于, 表示主动含义, 故用ing形式。

4 : 根据分析, 此处express做非谓语动词讲, 再由by "被" 可知, 此处需要用被动形式, 故用expressed。

5 : 根据分析此处reflect不作谓语动词讲, 句子含义为蓝调主要描述悲伤情感, 反应美国黑人困苦的生活。此处音乐反应对应情感, 用主动形式。

6 : 摇滚乐\_\_\_\_\_摇和滚而出名, 此处应该是指的是摇滚乐的形式具体形式, 所以用be famous as作为.....而出名。

7 : 根据句子里边出现since可知是考查完成时态, 并且be作谓语动词讲, 所以用have been。

8 :

此处后面说是年轻的音乐家，由此可知此处应该是指的是表演的人，并且后面谓语动词用are，所以用复数形式。

9：此处sing不作谓语动词，与他相关的逻辑主语是songs，所以可知sing用被动形式。

10：跟句子结构分析可知，空格前后都是句子，所以此处应该是填连词，并且用于表示转折关系，故此处填but。

## 五、单词填写（每题1分，共10题，10分）

8. The two countries reached an agreement on the e \_\_\_\_\_ of the natural resources on their border.

【答案】 exploitation

【解析】 根据A of B结构分析可知，此处填一个名词，再联系句子含义，这两个国家在边境自然资源的\_\_\_\_\_上达成一致。此处资源可以搭配的词有分配、开采等，并且以e开头，所以联想到exploitation。

9. Many students in the r \_\_\_\_\_ mountainous areas live in poor conditions and can't get access to a good education.

【答案】 rural

【解析】 许多在\_\_\_\_\_山区的学生，居住条件很差，甚至无法接受好的教育。句子分析此处用形容词，再联系句子含义可知，指的应该是偏远山区，所以用rural。

10. With luxurious decoration and first-rate service, the cruise ship lives up to its r \_\_\_\_\_ .

【答案】 reputation

【解析】 豪华的装饰和一流的服务，使得这艘邮轮不辜负它的\_\_\_\_\_。分析此处肯定需要填一个名词，并且根据语境可知，这艘舰的被所熟知的原因就在装饰和服务，所以这个地方指的是名望和声誉，所以用reputation。

11. Many living creatures are capable of \_\_\_\_\_（适应） themselves to the new environment when forced to do so.

【答案】 adjusting

【解析】 适应后面还跟了一个to，所以考虑用adjust...to...。

12. With the vacation approaching, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ (持续的) rise in the number of the visitors to this tourist attraction.

【答案】 steady

【解析】 持续的，用来修饰rise。

13. With the development of modern society, the young generation will face  
f \_\_\_\_\_ competition than their parents.

【答案】 further

【解析】 此处考虑用形容词，并且后面出现than所以考虑用比较级，随着科技的发展，年轻一代将会比他们的父母面临\_\_\_\_\_挑战。此处应该要表达更大或者更多的挑战，但是是抽象名词，所以考虑用further来修饰。

14. This is the most Interesting story I've heard of and it is beyond c \_\_\_\_\_ (无与伦比) .

【答案】 comparison

【解析】 无与伦比：beyond comparison固定短语。

15. The speech maker speaks with an a \_\_\_\_\_ which shows he is not one of the locals.

【答案】 accent

【解析】 这个演讲家的\_\_\_\_\_表明，他不是当地人。根据提示可知，口音表明他的身份，所以此处填accent。

16. The complex procedures are s \_\_\_\_\_ to make it easy for the beginners.

【答案】 supposed

【解析】复杂的程序\_\_\_\_\_初学者学习更简单。此处be \_\_\_\_\_ to构成一个短语，以s打头，所以用be supposed to表示应该。

17. In order to ensure security on public transport, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ (标准) practice that passengers' luggage is searched before they get aboard.

【答案】standard

【解析】标准，既可作形容词也可作名词。

## 六、短文改错 (10分)

18. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处错误,每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。(请不要在此处作答,否则不给分)

Have you ever had a headache during a test? Have you ever been too worried about something that you have a headache or even can't sleep at night? If so, then you know that stress is.

Not all stress is bad for you. Some kinds of stress can help you get things do better, like when you are running towards the finishing line or when you are being asked to give speech to your class. Stress sometimes can help push you to make full preparation for a test. However, too much stress can result in anger, depression and other related problems, which we need to take serious.

There are many things in our life what might cause stress—having too much homework, taking a difficult test, and having economic problems.

It's impossible to live a' life completely free of stress, so you should learn to deal with stress. The best way educe stress is to have a balance life. If you get enough sleep, eat properly take more exercise and have enough fun time, you'll probably feel less stressed.



- 【答案】
1. 第一排too改成so ;
  2. 第二排something改成anything ;
  3. 第二排第二个that改成what ;
  4. 第四排do改成done ;
  5. 第五排finishing改成finished ;
  6. 第七排depression加s ;
  7. 第八排serious改成seriously ;
  8. 第九排what改成which ;
  9. 第十排and改成or ;
  10. 第十二排way后面加to。

- 【解析】
1. 因为后面用that引导从句，too...to...后面只能用to do ;
  2. 疑问句用anything ;
  3. 宾语从句缺少句子成分 ;
  4. 非谓语事情和做之前的关系为被动 ;
  5. 终点线指的是完成的线，表完成用分词形式 ;
  6. 可数名词 ;
  7. 固定短语take...seriously认真对待 ;
  8. 因为which是给出选择范围，what没有范围 ;
  9. 此处表示选择关系 ;
  10. 后面是非谓语作定语。

## 七、书面表达 ( 25分 )

19. 今年暑假,气温高,同学们难以忍受,主要原因是全球气候变暖(厄尔尼诺现象)。请你根据以下提示写一篇英语短文,为"节能减排"献计献策。

背景	温室气体的排放导致大气层中二氧化碳的含量越来越高,温度升高。
后果	海平面急剧上升,自然灾害频繁等。
措施/建议	1.节约能源 2.绿化环境 3.提高公众意识 ( awareness )

注意：

1. 不要逐句翻译 ( 尤其是措施部分要具体 )
2. 词数：120左右

提示：温室气体的排放 the emission of greenhouse gases ; 二氧化碳 carbon dioxide;

大气层 atmosphere

With the rapid development of the economy, pollution has become one of the most serious problems nowadays.

【答案】略。

【解析】略。