

2016~2017学年四川成都青羊区成都石室中学（北湖校区）高三上学期期中英语试卷(详解)

一、阅读理解

1. We may not be aware of it, but ordinary family homes in the U.S. and the rest of the world are not energy-efficient.

Most of their energy goes to heating and cooling, and a lot of it is wasted, as warm air and cool air escape through fireplace chimneys and thin or poorly fitting windows and doors. A passive house loses almost none."Imagine a thermos (保温瓶),"said housing developer Brendan O'Neill."You have insulation (隔绝) everywhere, and it's basically completely sealed. And so the idea is to build a house like a thermos. So the windows are sealed. There's insulation completely surrounding the building. We make it as sealed as possible."

A 147-square-meter passive house, presented by O'Neill Development Corp. as a demonstration unit just outside Washington, was brought to the site in two boxes. "Once it's set and put together, it takes about four weeks to complete the outside construction, to put down carpets," O'Neill said. "If everything is set in place, you put a house like this together in about four months." The total cost of building it was 325,000, or about 17 percent more than constructing an ordinary house. But its utility (公用事业) bill is only around \$20 monthly, or one-tenth the amount for the average house of the same size.

While passive houses have been around for a long time, the idea has never taken root in the U.S. There was no driving force to push it.

However, David Peabody, an architect who designs passive houses said, "I think climate change is now becoming a larger issue. And I think building standards are catching on to that. So people are becoming more aware of energy."Peabody said the cost of building passive houses could come down."What really makes sense for truly affordable housing," he said, "is to build multi-storey buildings."

(1) Why aren't ordinary family homes energy-efficient?

- A. Building them wastes much energy
- B. Their energy mainly goes to heating and cooling
- C. Their sealing performance is poor

D. They have no insulation around at all

(2) What is the feature of a passive house?

A. There're no windows or chimneys

B. There's little space to place furniture

C. Its building cost is relatively high

D. It takes about four weeks to build one

(3) What's David Peabody's attitude to the future of the passive house?

A. Cautious

B. Optimistic

C. Skeptical

D. Concerned

【答案】 (1) C

(2) C

(3) B

【解析】 (1) 推理判断题。根据第二段中的"a lot of it is wasted, as warm air and cool air escape through fireplace chimneys and thin or poorly fitting windows and doors"可知，普通住房的能源浪费较多，接着下面以保温瓶为例说明被动式节能屋的密封性好，由此可推知，普通房屋的密封性不好。故选C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第三段中的"The total cost of building it was \$325,000, or about 17 percent more than constructing an ordinary house"可知，被动式节能屋的建筑成本比普通房屋高大约17%，故选C。

(3) 推理判断题。根据最后一段段首的转折词"However"和后面的内容"I think climate change is now becoming a larger issue. And I think building standards are catching on to that. So people are becoming more aware of energy" "the cost of building passive houses could come down"可知，David Peabody认为气候变化现在正成为一个更大的问题，建筑标准正紧跟这一点。因此人们的节能意识在增强。此外，被动式节能屋的（建筑）成本可能会降低，这些都会促使被动式节能屋的盛行，故他对被动式节能屋的前景是乐观的。故选B。

2. Ever feel like you've been hit on the head after a bad night's sleep? According to scientists, the thought isn't as unbelievable as it seems.

A study found going without sleep for just one night causes changes in the brain similar to those that occur after a blow to the head. The researchers said the healthy young men examined in the study showed a sudden increase in the same chemicals which indicate brain damage. Professor Christian Benedict, of Uppsala University, Sweden, explained that the chemicals NSE and S-100B are biomarkers for brain damage, such as concussion (脑震荡) . He

said, "What we found was their levels in the blood rose in the group that went without sleep for a night. This was not to the extent that would happen after a head injury, for instance, but it was still significant. During sleep, the brain cleans poisonous substances off itself."

Benedict also said previous studies which linked a lack of sleep with increased risk of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and multiple sclerosis could applaud his study. The rise of the chemicals in the blood after sleep loss may suggest not getting enough sleep contributes to a loss of brain tissue, he explained. Benedict, whose study is published in the journal *Sleep*, added, "In conclusion, the findings of our experiment indicate a good night's sleep may be critical to maintaining brain health."

A third of the UK population suffer from sleep-related problems, while the average person now sleeps for only seven hours a night, compared with almost nine a few decades ago. Many scientists believe irregular sleeping patterns lead to illnesses ranging from aches and pains to heart disease, while less than eight hours' sleep a night can lower the IQ the next day.

(1) If you don't sleep for a night, what will happen?

- A. NSE and S-100B will increase.
- B. The brain damage will be like a head injury.
- C. You will suffer from concussion.
- D. The brain will get rid of poisonous substances.

(2) What do we know about previous studies?

- A. They found reasons for brain disorders.
- B. Their findings were published in *Sleep*.
- C. They were supported by Benedict's study.
- D. They focused on brain health.

(3) What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. UK people have the worst sleep.
- B. Man's intelligence is affected by sleep in a way.
- C. People were smarter in the past.
- D. A lack of sleep causes all brain-related problems.

(4) What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Eight hours' sleep is important.
- B. Regular sleeping patterns improve health.
- C. Sleep loss is close to a blow to the head.
- D. Human brains work during sleep.

【答案】(1) A

(2) C

(3) B

(4) C

【解析】(1) 细节理解题。根据文章第二段的 "What we found was their levels in the blood rose in the group that went without sleep for a night" 中的 their 指的就是前面提到的 "the chemicals NSE and S-100B", 由此可知, 一晚上不睡觉的话, 血液中的化学物质 NSE 和 S-100B 就会增加。故选 A。

(2) 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 "Benedict also said previous studies which linked a lack of sleep with increased risk of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and multiple sclerosis could applaud his study" 可知, Benedict 说以前的研究表明睡眠不足与阿尔茨海默氏症、帕金森和多发性硬化症的风险增加有关, 这可以为他的研究提供支持。接着 Benedict 解释了为什么先前的研究会赞成他的研究, 即 "The rise of the chemicals in the blood after sleep loss may suggest not getting enough sleep contributes to a loss of brain tissue" (睡眠不足后血液中化学物质的增加可能暗示睡眠不足导致大脑组织丢失)。综上可推知, Benedict 的研究支持了先前的研究。故选 C。

(3) 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中的 "less than eight hours' sleep a night can lower the IQ the next day" 可知, 睡眠少于八小时的人第二天智商会降低, 这暗示人的智力在某种程度上受睡眠的影响。故 B 项正确, 故选 B。

(4) 主旨要义题。根据文章内容, 尤其是第一段及第二段的首句可知, 本文主要围绕 "睡眠不足对大脑造成的损伤接近于头部遭重击" 这一主题展开。故 C 项最能概括文章的大意, 而其他选项都比较片面。故选 C。

3. It seems that the great desire among the young is to be popular. The desire to be popular can force you into looking and acting like everyone else. You can lose yourself in a sea of identical hairstyles and thinking styles.

I was forced to think about popularity not too long ago in a talk I had with my daughter. Margy had to change schools when my busy work schedule made it necessary for me to move houses. I suppose that, for a girl in her teens, entering a new school is like spending a season alone in the tropical jungles. At least that's how Margy found it at first. However, as the school

year drew to a close, one student after another came to her. I told Margy that I would have been more concerned if she had been an instant social success in her new school. Nobody can please everyone. If you try to do so, you will find values as lasting as soap bubbles blown into the air.

Some teenagers claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in a certain way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon into a larger cocoon.

I know that it has become harder for a young person to stand up against the popularity wave. Our way of life makes a young nonconformist stand out like a Martian. These days there's a great barrier for the young person who wants to find his or her own path. But the barrier is worth climbing over. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. Well, go to it. Be yourself. Popularity will come with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

(1) Why was the author worried about his daughter's popularity in her new school?

- A. She might find no true friends
- B. She would ignore her academic performance
- C. She had no idea of her own
- D. She might betray her true self

(2) What does the author think of most teenagers?

- A. They're afraid of getting lost in life
- B. They have difficulty understanding each other
- C. They lack the courage to be truly different
- D. They find it hard to gain popularity as expected

(3) What is the probable meaning of the underlined word "nonconformist" in Paragraph 4?

- A. Someone who cares about others' opinion
- B. Someone who desires popularity greatly
- C. Someone who behaves in his own way
- D. Someone who wants to please others

(4) What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To persuade readers to pursue valuable popularity
- B. To tell parents how to guide their children
- C. To criticize the present values and beliefs
- D. To suggest a good way to be popular

【答案】(1) D

(2) C

(3) C

(4) A

【解析】(1) 推理判断题。第一段提到为了受欢迎而一味迎合别人的人"can lose yourself in

a sea of identical hairstyles and thinking styles", 再由第二段中的"Nobody can please everyone. If you try to do so, you will find values as lasting as soap bubbles blown into the air"可推知, 作者认为如果他的女儿在新学校已取得人际交往上的即刻成功的话, 那作者认为女儿肯定是违背了真实的自我以取悦他人, 使自己变得受欢迎。因此, 答案选D。

(2) 推理判断题。由第三段的内容可知, 一些青少年想要随心所欲地穿衣搭配, 但却和大多数人穿得一样; 一些人在音乐方面想走不同的路, 但最终却还是和大多数人听一样的歌; 他们用某种方式思考或做事是因为大家都那样做。由此推断, 作者认为大多数青少年缺少真正变得与众不同的勇气。因此, 答案选C。

(3) 词义猜测题。由第四段中的"I know that it has become harder for a young person to stand up against the popularity wave"可知, 此处指想要变得与众不同, 走自己的路变得更难了。由此可推知画线词"nonconformist"指的应是"不遵循常规的人"。因此, 答案选C。

(4) 推理判断题。由全文内容可知, 作者从自己女儿换了新学校后迅速受到新同学欢迎的事实谈起, 批判了那些为迎合他人而放弃自我的行为方式, 并就"受欢迎"表达了自己的观点: 做真实的自己, 别人也会尊重你的本真。因此, 作者的写作目的在于劝诫读者追求有价值的"受欢迎", 而不要去一味地迎合他人。因此答案选A。

4. More than a decade ago, cognitive scientists John Bransford and Daniel Schwartz, both then at Vanderbilt University, found that knowledge was not the ability to retain facts or apply previous knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called "preparation for future learning." The researches asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (though the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas.

The researches decided to go deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues needed to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences. College students focused on critical issues. The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the foundation of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be more suitable to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people's scientific inquiry. We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit—asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results. Specially, their questions became more comprehensive at the new exhibit.

This type of learning is not limited to museums or institutional settings. Informal learning environment tolerate failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depend on them being able to make critical decisions about their own medical treatment, says, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

(1) What is traditional educators' understanding of the search outcome mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. Students are not able to apply prior knowledge to new problems.
- B. College students are no better than fifth graders in memorizing issues.
- C. Education has not paid enough attention to major environmental issues.
- D. Education has failed to lead students to think about major scientific ideas.

(2) In what way are college students different from children?

- A. They have learned to think critically.
- B. They are concerned about social issues.
- C. They are curious about specific features.
- D. They have learned to work independently.

(3) What is benefit of asking questions with no ready answers?

- A. It arouse students' interest in things around them.
- B. It cultivates students' ability to make scientific inquiries.

- C. It trains students' ability to design scientific experiments.
 - D. It helps students realize not every question has an answer.
- (4) What does the author seem to encourage educators to do at the end of the passage?
- A. Train students to think about global issues.
 - B. Design more interactive classroom activities.
 - C. Make full use of informal learning resources.
 - D. Include collaborative inquiry in the curriculum.

【答案】 (1) D

(2) A

(3) B

(4) C

【解析】 (1) 细节理解题。根据关键词回到第一段进行定位，定位到第一段的最后一句：

"From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas." 从传统教育者的角度来看，这个结果表明学校教育并没有让学生去思考生态系统和生物灭绝这样的重要的科学概念。故选D。

(2) 细节理解题。根据关键词定位到第二段的第二句 "On this task, they found large differences." 接下来找到两者的不同，大学生关注的是白头鹰和他们的栖息地之间的互相依赖的关键问题，而五年级的学生关注的是白头鹰的特征（它们有多大？他们吃什么？）可知，大学生具有了批判性思考的能力。故选A。

(3) 细节理解题。根据questions with no ready answers定位到第三段的第三句We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit—asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results., 该句表明 "这些问题可以让人更加具有疑问精神，比如问更多问题、进行更多实验等"，因此B选项最为匹配，故选B。

(4) 推理判断题。整个最后一段作者都是在说非正式学习的好处，尤其是最后一段的最后一句话，have a robust informal learning system...更能体现出C选项：Make full use of informal learning resources，故选C。

二、多选多

5. Every single human being on this planet has a path and purpose to fulfill, whether they realize it or not. 1 .

List what you love and connect the dots. 2 . It may not make sense at first, but all of the things you enjoy doing are part of your path in one form or another, so grab a pen and a piece of paper and start writing. Once you have your list, take a step back and see how all these brilliant pieces might connect to the work you are meant to do.

Identify what you do with ease. Often our passion and purpose are staring us right in the face, but it's so natural to us that we don't think anything about it. 3 . Just because they are easy for you doesn't mean that's the case for everyone else. By identifying what comes naturally to you, you have the ability to build on your strengths and help others in ways you never thought possible.

4 . Finding your passion is directly related to doing the things that light you up and set your soul on fire. If you love to teach, run, and host live events, then please, do them all! Who says your life purpose has to be just one thing? You are meant to experience life and all that it has offered.

Ask others to help. If you are still feeling stuck in finding your passion and purpose in life, it might be time to ask others for help. It can be difficult for you to see where you truly shine because you are simply too close to connecting the dots on your own. Friends, family members and professionals have a view that you don't 5 .

- A. Do what makes you happy.
- B. Find what you do with ease.
- C. Don't overlook the things that are easy for you.
- D. They can help you to see things within yourself.
- E. You cannot count on others to help you completely.
- F. Here are ways to find your passion and purpose from now on.
- G. Identifying the things you love is the best way to find your passion and purpose.

【答案】FGCAD

【解析】1：根据上下文可知,此处需要填一个承上启下的句子,故F项"以下是从现在开始找到你所钟爱的事情和目标的方法"符合语境。故选F。

2：根据本段的主题句及下文中的"It may not make sense at first, but all of the things you enjoy doing are part of your path..."可知G项Identifying the things you love is the best way to find your passion and purpose. 识别你爱做的事情就是找到你的激情和追求的最好方式。符合语境，故选G。

3：上文提到“这对我们来说太自然了以至于我们不把它当回事”，下文提到“只是因为它们对你来说很容易并不意味着它们对其他任何人也容易”，由此可知，C项“不要忽视对你来说很容易的事情”符合语境，故选C。

4：根据后文中的“Finding your passion is directly related to doing the things that light you up and set your soul on fire”可知A项Do what makes you happy.做使你高兴的事。符合语境，故选A。

5：根据本段的主题句及上文中的“Friends, family members and professionals have a view that you don't”可知D项They can help you to see things within yourself. 他们可以帮助你看到你内心深处的东西。符合语境，故选D。

三、完形填空

6. My first lesson is at a meeting. As we settle around the table I hear Meg, who is _____ a recent operation, talking to Judith, the manager of our project "Thank you so much for _____ my daughters to their dance lessons last week." "Don't mention it" Judith says, "It was nothing."

Knowing how _____ Judith's schedule is, with her work, kids and aging parents, I find her driving Meg's children to lessons unbelievably _____. I am about to say more about this when Donna, another colleague, enters the room _____. She apologizes for being late, saying she just hosted a lunch for her friends who are over seventy. "That is so nice of you," I say, _____ how busy she is, how she doesn't like to cook and clean. "Oh," she says, waving her hand, "It was nothing." _____, I can still tell the _____ in her voice. She did gain a sense of satisfaction from the entertainment offered to her friends.

Seeing their _____ to help others selflessly, I start thinking about the concept of "nothing", this peaceful and generous way of living--had it really been nothing or are they simply saying that? It _____ to me that once I spent a whole afternoon after work helping a friend _____ a speech she was going to deliver. I _____ her to rearrange the sequence of the stories in the lecture to make it sound more _____. After the fifth try, she finally _____ it. She hugged me with _____, saying thanks to me. I smiled and said it was nothing.

Suddenly, I realized that helping someone was really something to me. I learned that giving from the heart doesn't _____ mean sacrifice and hard work. The _____ is finding something we love to do and finding someone who _____ that something. Our generosity can benefit others _____ ourselves. Once you have a good _____ of it, it's nothing. And it's really something.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. recovering from | B. adapting to | C. going through | D. rejoicing in |
| 2. A. guiding | B. fetching | C. driving | D. dragging |
| 3. A. common | B. tight | C. strange | D. practical |
| 4. A. ridiculous | B. eccentric | C. tiresome | D. generous |
| 5. A. hastily | B. angrily | C. disappointedly | D. unexpectedly |
| 6. A. ignoring | B. knowing | C. forgetting | D. predicting |
| 7. A. Moreover | B. Therefore | C. Otherwise | D. Somehow |
| 8. A. pleasure | B. sadness | C. surprise | D. regret |
| 9. A. progress | B. ambition | C. promise | D. willingness |
| 10. A. refers | B. appears | C. occurs | D. seems |
| 11. A. prepare for | B. put up | C. give away | D. deal with |
| 12. A. begged | B. invited | C. recommended | D. sponsored |
| 13. A. confusing | B. sensible | C. sensitive | D. typical |
| 14. A. got | B. meant | C. caught | D. made |
| 15. A. concern | B. worry | C. gratitude | D. apology |
| 16. A. normally | B. accidentally | C. necessarily | D. possibly |
| 17. A. treat | B. trick | C. plot | D. plan |
| 18. A. needs | B. admires | C. loves | D. defends |
| 19. A. on account of | B. as well as | C. except for | D. regardless of |
| 20. A. order | B. glimpse | C. impression | D. command |

【答案】ACBDA BDADC ACBDC CBABD

【解析】1：考查动词词组。A. recovering from从---恢复健康；B. adapting to适应，改编；

C. going through经历；D. rejoicing in欣喜。根据空后a recent operation，可知是从最近的手术中恢复过来。故选A。

2：考查动词。A. guiding向导；B. fetching去取；C. driving驾驶；D. dragging拖

拉。根据第二段第一句中I find herdriving Meg's children to lessons可知上周Judith开车送Meg的女儿去上舞蹈课。故选C。

3：考查形容词。A. common 常见的；B. tight紧的；C. strange奇怪的；D. practical切合实际的。根据后面的with her work, kids and aging parents工作、孩子和年老的父母，可知Judith的时间安排是紧的。故选B。

4：考查形容词。A. ridiculous可笑的；B. eccentric 古怪的；C. tiresome烦人的；D. generous慷慨的。根据上文：Judith的时间安排很紧，但她开车送Meg的女儿去上舞蹈课，说明他很"慷慨"。故选D。

- 5：考查副词。A. hastily匆忙地；B. angrily 生气地；C. disappointedly感到失望地；D. unexpectedly未料到地。根据空前She apologizes for being late可知她既然因迟到而道歉，说明她是匆忙进入房间的。故选A。
- 6：考查动词。A. ignoring忽视；B. knowing知道；C. forgetting 忘记；D. predicting预测。根据上句That is so nice of you,再根据下文waving her hand, "It was nothing."可知"我知道她是多么忙，多么不喜欢做饭和打扫，但仍然帮助别人"。故选B。
- 7：考查副词。A. Moreover 而且；B. Therefore因此；C. Otherwise否则；D. Somehow不知怎么地。根据下句中a sense of satisfaction，可知上文在说：不知为什么，我仍然能从她的声音中听出她的快乐。故选D。
- 8：考查名词。A. pleasure快乐；B. sadness伤心；C. surprise惊奇；D. regret后悔。根据下句中a sense of satisfaction，可知上文在说：不知为什么，我仍然能从她的声音中听出她的快乐。故选A。
- 9：考查名词。A. progress进步；B. ambition雄心壮志；C. promise许诺；D. willingness愿意。作者在上文提到两个同事无私地愿意帮助别人。故选D。
- 10：考查动词。A. refers提到，参考；B. appears出现；C. occurs发生，突然想起；D. seems 似乎。固定句式：It occurs to sb. that---，某人突然想起---。故选C。
- 11：考查动词词组。A. prepare for为---做准备；B. put up举起，张贴；C. give away赠送，泄密；D. deal with处理。根据句意可知：帮助朋友准备一个演讲。故选A。
- 12：考查动词。A. begged乞求；B. invited邀请；C. recommended建议，推荐；D. sponsored赞助。我建议她重新安排演讲中的故事顺序。故选C。
- 13：考查形容词。A. confusing令人困惑的；B. sensible合乎情理的；C. sensitive敏感的；D. typical典型的。我建议她重新安排演讲中的故事顺序，使它听起来更合乎情理。故选B。
- 14：考查动词。A. got得到；B. meant意味着；C. caught抓住；D. made制造。她试了五次最后成功了。make it成功做成某事，故选D。
- 15：考查名词。A. concern关心；B. worry担忧；C. gratitude 感激；D. apology道歉。演讲稿修改好以后，她感激我，拥抱我。故选C。
- 16：考查副词。A. normally 正常地；B. accidentally 意外地；C. necessarily 必要地；D. possibly很可能地。发自内心的给予，并不一定意味着牺牲和艰苦工作。not necessarily不一定，故选C。
- 17：考查名词。A. treat 招待；B. trick 诡计，窍门；C. plot情节；D. plan计划。窍门就是找到喜欢做的事，找到需要帮助的人。故选B。
- 18：

考查动词。A. needs需要; B. admires 钦佩; C. loves爱; D. defends辩护。窍门就是找到喜欢做的事, 找到需要帮助的人。故选A。

19 : 考查词组。A. on account of 由于; B. as well as 还, 也; C. except for除---之外; D. regardless of不管。我们的慷慨有利于别人, 也有利于自己。故选B。

20 : 考查名词。A. order命令, 顺序; B. glimpse一瞥; C. impression 留下印象; D. command命令, 控制。have a good command of精通; 能驾御。故选D。

四、适当形式填空

7. In China, the history of people planting and using bamboo can date back to as far as 7000 years. As early as the Shang Dynasty, bamboo was being used in ancient people's daily lives. It was used for food, clothing, housing, transportation, ____1____ (music) instruments and even weapons.

The ____2____ (apply) of bamboo in science and technology is thrilling. In 251 BC, Li Bing, in Sichuan, ____3____ (lead) the local people in building the Dujiang Weirs (都江堰), the first irrigation network in the world, in which bamboo played ____4____ important role. The world's oldest water pipe was also ____5____ (make) of bamboo. During the Han Dynasty, the people in Sichuan ____6____ (success) sank a 1600-metre-deep well with thick bamboo ropes. This technology did not spread to Europe ____7____ the 19th century, and it was by using the technology ____8____ the Americans drilled the first oil well in Pennsylvania in 1859.

In Chinese culture, bamboo is well-known as ____9____ of the "four gentlemen" in plants. To many distinguished men, bamboo is a symbol of goodness and honesty. It is always closely related to people of positive spirits. Influenced by bamboo culture, many people are taught to hold on when ____10____ (face) tough situations.

【答案】musical ; application ; led ; an ; made ; successfully ; until ; that ; one ; facing

【解析】1 : 考查形容词。句意: 它被用作食物, 衣服, 房屋, 交通工具, 音乐器材甚至武器。此处修饰名词用形容词, 故填musical。

2 : 考查名词。句意: 竹子在科技方面的应用是令人惊奇的。此处作主语, 故用名词形式application。

3 : 考查动词的时态。在公元前251, 李冰带领人修建了都江堰。该动作发生在过去, 故用led。

4 : 考查冠词。played an important role "起着重要的作用", 是固定短语, 故用an。

5 :

考查固定短语。句意：世界上最古老的水管用竹子制成。be made of "由.....制成"，故用made。

6：考查副词。句意：在汉代，人们成功地打出了1600米深的水井。修饰动词用副词，故用successfully。

7：考查连词。句意：这项技术直到19世纪才传播到欧洲。not...until... "直到.....才....."，固定搭配。

8：考查强调句型。句意：正是这项技术才使美国在1859年在宾夕法尼亚打出了第一口油井。此句为强调句，故用that。

9：考查固定短语。one of... ".....之一"。句意：在中国，竹子作为四君子之一而闻名。故用one。

10：考查非谓语动词。句意：当面对困难时，竹子文化鼓励人们坚持。根据与主语people是主动关系，故此处用facing作状语。

五、改错

8. 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处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。错误仅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（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，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。

Last Sunday I witness a traffic accident on my way home. I was wandering down the sidewalk while there went a loud crash. Two taxis crashed into each other about ten meters far away. I went up and found the two drivers bad injured, bleeding and trap in the taxis. Luckily, they were rescued on time because people came to help them and called an ambulance. As was clear that the taxi drivers were so eager take more passengers that they drove too fast. It reflected their lack of concern for the safe of both others and them.

【答案】witness→witnessed；while→when；去掉far；bad→badly；trap→trapped；on→in；As→It；在eager后加to；safe→safety；them→themselves

【解析】考查时态。这里时间状语是Last Sunday，用过去时。

考查连词。这里用的是sb. was doing sth. when...意为 "某人正在做某事这时突然....."，这里when是并列连词，意为 "这时突然"。

考查固定表达。这里有明确的表示距离的词away，所以不能用far。

考查词性的正确运用。只有副词才能修饰形容词，形容词不能修饰形容词。

考查非谓语动词。这里表示 "两个司机被困在出租车里"，故用过去分词表被动。

考查介词搭配。on time意为 "按时"；in time意为 "及时"。这里表示及时被救出来，故on改为in。

考查从句。这里that引导的是主语从句，故用it作形式主语。As一般引导定语和状语从句。

考查固定搭配。be eager to do意为 "渴望做某事"。

句意：其他人和他们的安全。此处作宾语用名词形式，故把safe改为名词形式考查代词。这里指 "那些司机对他人及自己的安全缺乏考虑"，故用反身代词作宾语。

六、书面表达

9. 学校将于下周推广使用新学生卡。请你从学校的角度就相关事宜写一篇文章。要求如下：

1. 新卡主要优点：方便，快捷；校内支付功能；
2. 使用方法：下载安装应用程序；
3. 信息反馈、求助方式：致电87654321或咨询校财务办公室。

注意：

1. 词数100左右（开头不计入内）；
2. 可适当增加细节，使行文连贯；
3. 开头语已为你写好。

参考词汇：校财务办公室：the School Accounting Office

We'd like to make a brief introduction to _____

【答案】略

【解析】