2019 浙江高考真题

英　　语

选择题部分

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

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

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1.Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a classroom.　　B. In a hospital.　　C. In a museum.

2.What does Jack want to do?

A. Take fitness classes.

B. Buy a pair of gym shoes.

C. Change his work schedule.

3.What are the speakers talking about?

A. What to drink.　　B. Where to meet.　　C. When to leave.

4.What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleges.　　B. Classmates.　　C. Strangers.

5.Why is Emily mentioned in the conversation?

A. She might want a ticket.

B. She is looking for the man.

C. She has an extra ticket.

第二节(共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

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

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. How long did James run his business？

A. 10 years.　　B. 13years.　　C. 15 years.

7. How does the woman feel about James' situation？

A. Embarrassed.　　B. Concerned.　　C. Disappointed.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What has Kate's mother decided to do？

A. Return to school.　　B. Change her job.　　C. Retire from work.

9. What did Kate's mother study at college?

A. Oil painting. B. Art history. C. Business administration.

10. What is Kate's attitude toward her mother's decision?

A. Disapproving. B. Ambiguous. C. Understanding.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What is the man doing?

A. Chairing a meeting.

B. Hosting a radio program.

C. Conducting a job interview.

12. What benefits Mary most in her job?

A. Her wide reading. B. Her leaders' guidance. C. Her friends' help

13. Who will Mary talk about next?

A. Her teacher. B. Her father C. Her mother.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. Why does the man seldom do exercise?

A. He lacks motivation.

B. He has a heart problem.

C. He works all the time.

15. What does Jacob Sattelmair probably do?

A. He's an athlete. B. He's a researcher. C. He's a journalist.

16. Why does the woman speak of a study?

A. To encourage the man.

B. To recommend an exercise.

C. To support her findings.

17. How much time will the man probably spend exercising weekly?

A. 300 minutes. B. 150 minute. C. 75 minutes.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. What did the scientists do to the road?

A. They repaired it. B. They painted it. C. They blocked it

19. Why are young birds drawn to the road surface?

A. It's warm. B. It's brown. C. It's smooth.

20. What is the purpose of the scientists' experiment?

A. To keep the birds there for a whole year.

B. To help students study the birds well.

C. To prevent the birds from being killed.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节(共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Zachariah Fike has an unusual hobby. He finds old military(军队的)medals for sale in antique stores and on the Internet.But unlike most collectors, Zac tracks down the medals' rightful owners, and returns them.

His effort to reunite families with lost medals began with a Christmas gift from his mother, a Purple Heart with the name Corrado A. G. Piccoli, found in an antique shop. Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart-he earned one himself in a war as a soldier. So when his mother gave him the medal, he knew right away what he had to do.

Through the Internet, Zac tracked down Corrado's sister Adeline Rockko. But when he finally reached her, the woman flooded him with questions: "Who are you？ What antique shop？ " However, when she hung up, she regretted the way she had handled the call. So she called Zac back and apologized. Soon she drove to meet Zac in Watertown, N.Y. "At that point, I knew she meant business, " Zac says. "To drive eight hours to come to see me."

The Piccolis grew up the children of Italian immigrants in Watertown. Corrado, a translator for the Army during WWII, was killed in action in Europe.

Before hearing from Zac, Adeline hadn't realized the medal was missing. Like many military medals, the one Zac's mother had found was a family treasure." This medal was very precious to my parents. Only on special occasions(场合)would they take it out and let us hold it in our hands," Adeline says.

As a child, Adeline couldn't understand why the medal was so significant. "But as I grew older," Adeline says, "and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left." Corrado Piccoli's Purple Heart medal now hangs at the Italian American Civic Association in Watertown.

Zac recently returned another lost medal to a family in Alabama. Since he first reunited Corrado's medal, Zac says his record is now 5 for 5.

21. Where did Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself?

A. In the army.

B. In an antique shop.

C. From his mother.

D. From Adeline Rockko.

22. What did Zac realize when Adeline drove to meet him？

A. She was very impolite.

B. She was serious about the medal.

C. She suspected his honesty.

D. She came from a wealthy family.

23. What made Adeline treasure the Purple Heart?

A. Her parents' advice.

B. Her knowledge of antiques.

C. Her childhood dream.

D. Her memory of her brother.

B

Money with no strings attached. It's not something you see every day. But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month, a board went up with dollar bills attached to it with pins and a sign that read, "Give What You Can, Take What You Need."

People quickly caught on. And while many took dollars, many others pinned their own cash to the board. "People of all ages, races, and socio-economic(社会经济的)backgrounds gave and took, "said Tyler Bridges of The Toolbox, which created the project. "We even had a bride in her wedding dress come up to the board and take a few dollars." Most of the bills

on the board were singles, but a few people left fives, tens and even twenties. The video clip(片段)shows one man who had found a $ 20 bill pinning it to the board.

"What I can say for the folks that gave the most, is that they were full of smiles," Bridges said. "There's a certain feeling that giving can do for you and that was apparent in those that gave the most." Most people who took dollars took only a few, but Bridges said a very small number took as much as they could.

While the clip might look like part of a new ad campaign, Bridges said the only goal was to show generosity and sympathy. He added that he hopes people in other cities might try similar projects and post their own videos on the Internet.

"After all, everyone has bad days and good days," he said. "Some days you need a helping hand and some days you can be the one giving the helping hand."

24. What does the expression "money with no strings attached" in paragraph 1 mean?

A. Money spent without hesitation.

B. Money not legally made.

C. Money offered without conditions.

D. Money not tied together.

25. What did Bridges want to show by mentioning the bride?

A. Women tended to be more sociable.

B. The activity attracted various people.

C. Economic problems were getting worse.

D. Young couples needed financial assistance.

26. Why did Bridges carry out the project?

A. To do a test on people's morals.

B. To raise money for his company.

C. To earn himself a good reputation.

D. To promote kindness and sympathy.

C

California has lost half its big trees since the 1930s, according to a study to be published Tuesday and climate change seems to be a major factor(因素).

The number of trees larger than two feet across has declined by 50 percent on more than 46, 000 square miles of California forests, the new study finds. No area was spared or unaffected, from the foggy northern coast to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the San Gabriels above Los Angeles. In the Sierra high country, the number of big trees has fallen by more than 55 percent; in parts of southern California the decline was nearly 75 percent.

Many factors contributed to the decline, said Patrick Mclntyre, an ecologist who was the lead author of the study. Woodcutters targeted big trees. Housing development pushed into the woods. Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources(资源).

But in comparing a study of California forests done in the 1920s and 1930s with another one between 2001 and 2010, Mclntyre and his colleagues documented a widespread death of big trees that was evident even in wildlands protected from woodcutting or development.

The loss of big trees was greatest in areas where trees had suffered the greatest water shortage. The researchers figured out water stress with a computer model that calculated how much water trees were getting in comparison with how much they needed, taking into account such things as rainfall, air temperature, dampness of soil, and the timing of snowmelt(融雪).

Since the 1930s, Mclntyre said, the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, which cause trees to lose more water to the air, and earlier snowmelt, which reduces the water supply available to trees during the dry season.

27. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The seriousness of big-tree loss in California.

B. The increasing variety of California big trees.

C. The distribution of big trees in California forests.

D. The influence of farming on big trees in California.

28. Which of the following is well-intentioned but may be bad for big trees?

A. Ecological studies of forests.

B. Banning woodcutting.

C. Limiting housing development.

D. Fire control measures.

29. What is a major cause of the water shortage according to Mclntyre?

A. Inadequate snowmelt.

B. A longer dry season.

C. A warmer climate.

D. Dampness of the air.

30. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. California's Forests: Where Have All the Big Trees Gone?

B. Cutting of Big Trees to Be Prohibited in California Soon

C. Why Are the Big Trees Important to California Forests?

D. Patrick Mclntyre: Grow More Big Trees in California

第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Rock music consists of many different styles. Even though there is a common spirit among all music groups, they make very different music. ___31___ At that time the Beatles entered the world of music from Liverpool.

After they were given an invitation to appear live on BBC, the Beatles quickly became famous in Britain with nationwide tours. By mid-1963, the Beatles had been extremely popular in England. ___32___ They held large concerts and performed at clubs. They became the hottest thing on the pop music scene in England. They began as a modestly successful musician group and ended the year as show business legends(传说). John Lennon and Paul McCartney were named composers of the year.

___33___ They were not sure how the Americans would react to the new type of music. Beatlemania hit New York on February 7, 1964. Hundreds of fans jammed the airport to greet them. ___34___ The concert was broadcast live and attracted the largest one night audience in the history of television up to that time. The Beatles were described as a British invasion(入侵)by local and nationwide newspapers at that time. Their victory in America was still remembered as a major turning point in the history of rock and roll. Thanks to the Beatles, a lot of opportunities were opened up to new faces on the market.

___35___

A. They decided on a tour to the United States in 1964.

B. Even their hairstyles became major trends at that time.

C. Rock music developed in the 1950s and the early 1960s.

D. However, their songs changed the lives of generations to come.

E. Many rock bands were able to follow in the footsteps of the Beatles.

F. They appeared in the films *A Hard Day's Night*(1964)and *Help*！(1965).

G. They performed their first concert in America at CBS television's 53rd street studio.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

There are lots of ways to raise awareness for a cause. Usually, the ___36___ the idea is, the more it gets noticed. And that's precisely why one ___37___ Frenchman has caught our attention.

Baptiste Dubanchet is biking across Europe，surviving ___38___ on discarded(丢弃)food. The three-month, 1 900-mile journey from Paris to Warsaw is Dubanchet's ___39___ of raising awareness of food waste in Europe and throughout the world.

As you can ___40___, the trip is no piece of cake. While restaurants ___41___ tons of food each year, much of it remains inaccessible because of ___42___ garbage containers, health regulations, or business policies. Only about one in ten places ___43___ him food that would otherwise be discarded.

For legal ___44___, most restaurants have a policy against ___45___ food waste. "Some people have even ___46___ their jobs by giving me food," Dubanchet said.

What's ___47___ interesting is the attitude various cities have toward Dubanchet's cause. Berlin has been the ___48___ while the most difficult was the Czech town of Pilsen. There, he had to ___49___ at some different stores or restaurants before finding food. The __50__ is all the more serious when you consider the ___51___ exercise required to bike from France to Poland.

"I have to get food ___52___ because after all the biking I am tired and I need the ___53___,"

Dubanchet explained. "Is my ___54___ full or empty? That is the most important thing, not what I am eating."

He aims to ___55___ his journey by mid-July. With any luck, he'll turn a few more heads in the process.

36. A. cleverer	B. older	C. stranger	D. simpler
37. A. garbage-eating	B. sports-loving	C. food-wasting	D. law-breaking
38. A. secretly	B. finally	C. entirely	D. probably
39. A. purpose	B. way	C. opinion	D. dream
40. A. observe	B. imagine	C. suggest	D. remember
41. A. store	B. cook	C. shop for	D. throw away
42. A. locked	B. damaged	C. connected	D. abandoned
43. A. bought	B. offered	C. ordered	D. sold
44. A. reasons	B. rights	C. fees	D. aids
45. A. begging for	B. giving away	C. hiding	D. causing
46. A. did	B. kept	C. accepted	D. risked
47. A. hardly	B. usually	C. particularly	D. merely
48. A. easiest	B. nearest	C. biggest	D. richest
49. A. work	B. shout	C. ask	D. jump
50. A. competition	B. conversation	C. conflict	D. challenge
51. A. adequate	B. rewarding	C. demanding	D. suitable
52. A. again	B. alone	C. later	D. fast

53. A. spirit　　B. energy　　C. time　　D. effort

54. A. stomach　　B. hand　　C. pocket　　D. basket

55. A. arrange　　B. restart　　C. report　　D. finish

非选择题部分

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第二节(共 10 小题:每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

There are several reasons why school uniforms are good idea. First of all, uniforms help the school look smart. The students feel that they belong to a particular group. When every pupil in the school wears the uniform, nobody ___56___ (have) to worry about fashion(时尚). Everybody wears___57___ same style of clothes. Uniforms can be useful in unexpected ways, A school in Ireland has introduced an interesting new uniform. On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth ___58___gives off light in the dark. When the children are walking or ___59___ (cycle) to school on dark mornings, car drivers can ___60___ (easy) see them.

But can uniforms help improve school standards? The answer ___61___ this question is not clear. One study in America found that students' grades ___62___ (improve) a little after the school introduced uniforms. But some students didn't want ___63___ (wear) the uniform. Other American studies showed no ___64___(connect) between uniforms and school performance.

School uniforms are ___65___ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them. Some very good schools don't have a uniform policy. However, uniforms are still popular. Pupils at about 90 percent of British secondary schools wear uniforms.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

66.假定你是李华，经常帮助你学习英语的朋友 Alex 即将返回自己的国家。请给他写一封邮件，内容包括:

1.表示感谢；

2.回顾 Alex 对你的帮助；

3.临别祝愿。

注意:

1.词数 80 左右；

2 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

67.阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Parents everywhere praise their kids. Jenn Berman, author of The A to Z Guide to Raising Happy and Confident Kids, says, "We've gone to the opposite extreme of a few decades ago when parents tended to be more strict." By giving kids a lot of praise, parents think they're building their children's confidence, when, in fact, it may be just the opposite. Too much

praise can backfire and, when given in a way that's insincere, make kids afraid to try new things or take a risk for fear of not being able to stay on top where their parents' praise has put them.

Still, don't go too far in the other direction. Not giving enough praise can be just as damaging gas giving too much. Kids will feel like they're not good enough or that you don't care and, as a result, may see no point in trying hard for their accomplishments.

So what is the right amount of praise? Experts say that the quality of praise is more important than the quantity. If praise is sincere and focused on the effort not the outcome, you can give it as often as your child does something that deserves a verbal reward." We should especially recognize our children's efforts to push themselves and work hard to achieve a goal, "says Donahue, author of Parenting Without Fear: Letting Go of Worry and Focusing on What Really Matters. "One thing to remember is that it's the process not the end product that matters."

Your son may not be the best basketball player on his team. But if he's out there every day and playing hard, you should praise his effort regardless of whether his team wins or loses. Praising the effort and not the outcome can also mean recognizing your child when she has worked hard to clean the yard, cook dinner, or finish a book report. But whatever it is, praise should be given on a case-by-case basis and be proportionate(相称的)to the amount of effort your child has put into it.

参考答案

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例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1.Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a classroom. B. In a hospital. C. In a museum.

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】W: Excuse me, sir, visiting hours are over now. Your wife must get some rest.

M: Oh, I'm sorry, doctor. I didn't hear the bell, or I would've left earlier.

2.What does Jack want to do?

A. Take fitness classes.

B. Buy a pair of gym shoes.

C. Change his work schedule.

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】M: Hello, my name is Jack. I need to get in shape. How do I register for the classes?

W: We'll need you to join the gym, and then you can find out which classes fit your schedule the best.

3.What are the speakers talking about?

A. What to drink. B. Where to meet. C. When to leave.

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】W: I'll see you at the theatre.

M: Better still, let's meet in the Red Lion bar to have a little nice talk.

W: Good idea, and I'd love to have a drink there.

4.What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleges. B. Classmates. C. Strangers.

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】M: Hello, my name is John Arber. And I'm calling to ask about the position advertised in Friday's *Dailymail*.

W: Yes, the position is still open. You could come over and have a talk with us.

5.Why is Emily mentioned in the conversation?

A. She might want a ticket.

B. She is looking for the man.

C. She has an extra ticket.

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】M: I have an extra ticket to the concert tonight. Would you like to join me?

W: Thanks, but I already have one. You can ask Emily. She might be interested.

第二节(共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

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听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. How long did James run his business？

A. 10 years.　　B. 13years.　　C. 15 years.

7. How does the woman feel about James' situation？

A. Embarrassed.　　B. Concerned.　　C. Disappointed.

【答案】6. C　7. B

【解析】

W: Did you know James went out of business?

M: Really? When was that?

W: Last month.

M: That’s too bad! He had owned that business for 15 years. What happened?

W: I don’t know. But life must be pretty tough for his family now. His sons are still so young. One is 13 and the other is 10.

M: Well, maybe things are not as bad as they seem to be.

W: I hope so.

【6 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【7 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What has Kate's mother decided to do？

A. Return to school.　　B. Change her job.　　C. Retire from work.

9. What did Kate's mother study at college？

A. Oil painting.　　B. Art history.　　C. Business administration.

10. What is Kate's attitude toward her mother's decision?

A. Disapproving. B. Ambiguous. C. Understanding.

【答案】8. A 9. C 10. C

【解析】

W: Guess what? My mother’s decided to go back to school.

M: Why?

W: Well, she always loved art, but learned business admistration at college, because her parents thought it was difficult for an artist to find a job.

M: So she wants to study art now?

W: Yeah, oil paining. It’s been her dream for a long time.

M: It’s nice to return to learn what she loves. But, Kate, I still think old age should be about peace and relaxation. Hurrying to school every day and having to pass exams sounds a bit too much for her.

W: You know, she retired last year and I’m leaving for the university soon. She needs to find something interesting to do.

M: Well, maybe, if it’s what she wants.

【8 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【9 题详解】

此为 听力题，解析略。

【10 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What is the man doing?

A. Chairing a meeting.

B. Hosting a radio program.

C. Conducting a job interview.

12. What benefits Mary most in her job?

A. Her wide reading. B. Her leaders' guidance. C. Her friends' help

13. Who will Mary talk about next?

A. Her teacher. B. Her father C. Her mother.

【答案】11. B 12. A 13. C

【解析】

M: Dear listeners, for today’s show, I have with me, my colleague, Mary Lenny. She has been a radio and TV reporter for many years. Mary, welcome to our show!

W: It’s a pleasure to be here.

M: Would you please tell our listeners who most influenced your decision to become a reporter?

Both my parents had a great influence on my choice of work, instead of trying to pick out a job for me, they helped me learn those things that led me to it.

M: How did they do that?

W: My father always told me that an education was one of the greatest advantages I could have, one that would always stay

with me. He used to tell me that readers were leaders, and encouraged me to read all I could. As a result, I've always kept up with the newspapers, faithfully read magazines and learned to really enjoy books, all of which have been a valuable help to me in radio and television reporting.

M: What about your mother?

W: Well, my mother helped me in a much different way.

【11 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【12 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【13 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. Why does the man seldom do exercise?

A. He lacks motivation.

B. He has a heart problem.

C. He works all the time.

15. What does Jacob Sattelmair probably do?

A. He's an athlete. B. He's a researcher. C. He's a journalist.

16. Why does the woman speak of a study?

A. To encourage the man.

B. To recommend an exercise.

C. To support her findings.

17. How much time will the man probably spend exercising weekly?

A. 300 minutes. B. 150 minute. C. 75 minutes.

【答案】14. A 15. B 16. A 17. C

【解析】

M: We all know that exercise is good for us, but sometimes it seems too hard to leave the sofa.

W: I can see that. You seldom do exercise.

M: Plus, having the doctor tell us to get two and a half hours' exercise a week doesn't really help our motivation much.

W: Don't be discouraged. Now a new study suggests getting benefits from exercise doesn't have to be that demanding. Jacob Sattelmair from Harvard University has done a study into how much exercise is needed to lower the risk of heart attacks.

M: Mmm…, interesting!

W: The study showed that people who put in 300 minutes a week of exercise had a 20% lower risk of death due to heart disease. Still, the people who exercise 115 minutes a week did pretty well, too, lowering their death risk by 14 %.

M: And what about the people who exercise half as much as that, like what I probably do? Does that help?

W: Of course, even 15 minutes would help.

【14 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【15 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【16 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【17 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. What did the scientists do to the road?

A. They repaired it.　　B. They painted it.　　C. They blocked it

19. Why are young birds drawn to the road surface?

A. It's warm.　　B. It's brown.　　C. It's smooth.

20. What is the purpose of the scientists' experiment?

A. To keep the birds there for a whole year.

B. To help students study the birds well.

C. To prevent the birds from being killed.

【答案】18. B　19. A　20. C

【解析】

Here is a piece of news for bird lovers. Scientists have painted a long road, red, yellow and white. They help to discourage the sea birds from wandering onto the highway. The area is home to large crowds of birds that come to stay for the season. Young birds are often attracted to the warm roads' surface and get killed by the traffic. Biology student, Hannah tells the broadcaster. The youngster's feathers are brown in color. The dark-colored road surface makes the youngster hard to be noticed. As the number of tourists has grown, so has the amount of traffic on the roads. Biologist Christen says the plan is to see how the birds respond to the multi-colored road this summer, and if it works, the idea could spread to other parts of the country.

【18 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【19 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

【20 题详解】

此为听力题，解析略。

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节(共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Zachariah Fike has an unusual hobby. He finds old military(军队的)medals for sale in antique stores and on the Internet.But unlike most collectors, Zac tracks down the medals' rightful owners, and returns them.

His effort to reunite families with lost medals began with a Christmas gift from his mother, a Purple Heart with the name Corrado A. G. Piccoli, found in an antique shop. Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart-he earned one himself in a

war as a soldier. So when his mother gave him the medal, he knew right away what he had to do.

Through the Internet, Zac tracked down Corrado's sister Adeline Rockko. But when he finally reached her, the woman flooded him with questions: "Who are you？What antique shop？" However, when she hung up, she regretted the way she had handled the call. So she called Zac back and apologized. Soon she drove to meet Zac in Watertown, N.Y. "At that point, I knew she meant business, " Zac says. "To drive eight hours to come to see me."

The Piccolis grew up the children of Italian immigrants in Watertown. Corrado, a translator for the Army during WWII, was killed in action in Europe.

Before hearing from Zac, Adeline hadn't realized the medal was missing. Like many military medals, the one Zac's mother had found was a family treasure." This medal was very precious to my parents. Only on special occasions(场合)would they take it out and let us hold it in our hands," Adeline says.

As a child, Adeline couldn't understand why the medal was so significant. "But as I grew older," Adeline says, "and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left." Corrado Piccoli's Purple Heart medal now hangs at the Italian American Civic Association in Watertown.

Zac recently returned another lost medal to a family in Alabama. Since he first reunited Corrado's medal, Zac says his record is now 5 for 5.

21. Where did Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself?

A. In the army.

B. In an antique shop.

C. From his mother.

D. From Adeline Rockko.

22. What did Zac realize when Adeline drove to meet him？

A. She was very impolite.

B. She was serious about the medal.

C. She suspected his honesty.

D. She came from a wealthy family.

23. What made Adeline treasure the Purple Heart?

A. Her parents' advice.

B. Her knowledge of antiques.

C. Her childhood dream.

D. Her memory of her brother.

【答案】21. A　22. B　23. D

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。Zachariah Fike 有一个不同寻常的业余爱好：他在网上和古董店里寻找旧的军队勋章，然后将这些勋章归还它们的合法主人。文章主要叙述了他这一爱好的起源。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的"Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart—he earned one himself in a war as a soldier"可知，当 Zac 还是一名士兵的时候，在一次战争中他获得了一枚 Purple Heart。故 A 选项正确。

【22 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中的"To drive eight hours to come to see me"可以推知，Adeline 为了那枚 Purple Heart 开车八个小时来见 Zac，由此可知，她对于这件事是认真地。因此，At that point, I knew she meant business 应该指的是 Zac

意识到 Adeline 对这枚勋章是认真的。故 B 选项正确。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Corrado, a translator…was killed in action in Europe”和倒数第三段中的“as I grew older…and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left ”这枚勋章寄托了 Adeline 对于去世的哥哥 Corrado 的回忆和思念，这是他们家留下的唯一关于哥哥的东西了。因此她很珍惜这枚勋章。故 D 选项正确。

B

Money with no strings attached. It’s not something you see every day. But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month, a board went up with dollar bills attached to it with pins and a sign that read, "Give What You Can, Take What You Need."

People quickly caught on. And while many took dollars, many others pinned their own cash to the board. “People of all ages, races, and socio-economic(社会经济的)backgrounds gave and took, ”said Tyler Bridges of The Toolbox, which created the project. "We even had a bride in her wedding dress come up to the board and take a few dollars." Most of the bills on the board were singles, but a few people left fives, tens and even twenties. The video clip(片段)shows one man who had found a $ 20 bill pinning it to the board.

“What I can say for the folks that gave the most, is that they were full of smiles,” Bridges said. “There’s a certain feeling that giving can do for you and that was apparent in those that gave the most." Most people who took dollars took only a few, but Bridges said a very small number took as much as they could.

While the clip might look like part of a new ad campaign, Bridges said the only goal was to show generosity and sympathy. He added that he hopes people in other cities might try similar projects and post their own videos on the Internet.

“After all, everyone has bad days and good days," he said. “Some days you need a helping hand and some days you can be the one giving the helping hand.”

24. What does the expression "money with no strings attached" in paragraph 1 mean?

A. Money spent without hesitation.

B. Money not legally made.

C. Money offered without conditions.

D. Money not tied together.

25. What did Bridges want to show by mentioning the bride?

A. Women tended to be more sociable.

B. The activity attracted various people.

C. Economic problems were getting worse.

D. Young couples needed financial assistance.

26. Why did Bridges carry out the project?

A. To do a test on people’s morals.

B. To raise money for his company.

C. To earn himself a good reputation.

D. To promote kindness and sympathy.

【答案】24. C　25. B　26. D

【解析】

这是一篇新闻报道。短文报道了上个月在洛杉矶的联合车站,一块牌子上别针别满了美元，上面写着“给予你所能给

与的，拿走你所需要的”。这样的活动吸引了各种各样的人，组织者希望通过这样的活动来提倡仁慈和同情。

【24 题详解】

词义猜测题。由第一段“But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month, a board went up with dollar bills attached to it with pins and a sign that read, "Give What You Can, Take What You Need.”可知，但是上个月在洛杉矶的联合车站，一块牌子上别针别满了美元，上面写着“给予你所能给与的，拿走你所需要的”。所以通过下文的语境，判断出第 1 段中的 money with no strings attached 是“无条件提供的钱”的意思。故 B 选项正确。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段““People of all ages, races, and socio-economic（社会经济的）backgrounds gave and took, ”said Tyler Bridges of The Toolbox, which created the project. "We even had a bride in her wedding dress come up to the board and take a few dollars.”可知，发起该项活动的泰勒·布里奇斯说:“所有年龄、种族和社会经济背景的人都会付出和索取。”甚至有一位穿着婚纱的新娘来到了牌子前，拿走了一些钱。所以通过泰勒·布里奇斯所说的，可以判断出，他提到新娘就是想说明这项活动吸引了各种各样的人。故 B 选项正确。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。由倒数第二段“While the clip might look like part of a new ad campaign, Bridges said the only goal was to show generosity and sympathy”可知，尽管这段视频看起来像是一项新的广告活动的一部分，但是布里奇斯说这次活动唯一的目标是表现出慷慨和同情。所以布里奇斯实施这个活动是为了提倡仁慈和同情。故 D 选项正确。

C

California has lost half its big trees since the 1930s, according to a study to be published Tuesday and climate change seems to be a major factor(因素).

The number of trees larger than two feet across has declined by 50 percent on more than 46, 000 square miles of California forests, the new study finds. No area was spared or unaffected, from the foggy northern coast to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the San Gabriels above Los Angeles. In the Sierra high country, the number of big trees has fallen by more than 55 percent; in parts of southern California the decline was nearly 75 percent.

Many factors contributed to the decline, said Patrick Mclntyre, an ecologist who was the lead author of the study. Woodcutters targeted big trees. Housing development pushed into the woods. Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources(资源).

But in comparing a study of California forests done in the 1920s and 1930s with another one between 2001 and 2010, Mclntyre and his colleagues documented a widespread death of big trees that was evident even in wildlands protected from woodcutting or development.

The loss of big trees was greatest in areas where trees had suffered the greatest water shortage. The researchers figured out water stress with a computer model that calculated how much water trees were getting in comparison with how much they needed, taking into account such things as rainfall, air temperature, dampness of soil, and the timing of snowmelt(融雪).

Since the 1930s, Mclntyre said, the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, which cause trees to lose more water to the air, and earlier snowmelt, which reduces the water supply available to trees during the dry season.

27. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The seriousness of big-tree loss in California.

B. The increasing variety of California big trees.

C. The distribution of big trees in California forests.

D. The influence of farming on big trees in California.

28. Which of the following is well-intentioned but may be bad for big trees?

A. Ecological studies of forests.

B. Banning woodcutting.

C. Limiting housing development.

D. Fire control measures.

29. What is a major cause of the water shortage according to Mclntyre?

A. Inadequate snowmelt.　　B. A longer dry season.

C. A warmer climate.　　D. Dampness of the air.

30. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. California's Forests: Where Have All the Big Trees Gone?

B. Cutting of Big Trees to Be Prohibited in California Soon

C. Why Are the Big Trees Important to California Forests?

D. Patrick Mclntyre: Grow More Big Trees in California

【答案】27. A　28. D　29. C　30. A

【解析】

本文为说明文，根据一项研究表明，自 20 世纪 30 年代以来，加州已经失去了一半的大树，气候变化似乎是其主要因素。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。在第二段中，作者用具体数据说明了大树损失在各个地区的严重程度，没有任何地区幸免或不受影响，故选 A。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句 Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources（资源）.可知，野火控制在控制了森林大火的同时，使得加利福尼亚的森林里挤满了小树，它们与大树争夺资源，这对大树产生了不利的影响，故选 D。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 the biggest factors driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, …, and earlier snowmelt, …可知，造成加州水资源短缺的最大因素是气温的上升，以及较早的融雪，故选 C。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，自 20 世纪 30 年代以来，加州已经失去了一半的大树，文章分析了引起该现象的几个主要因素。全文围绕“加州森林的大树都去哪儿了”话题展开，故选项 A 符合题意。

第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Rock music consists of many different styles. Even though there is a common spirit among all music groups, they make very different music. ___31___ At that time the Beatles entered the world of music from Liverpool.

After they were given an invitation to appear live on BBC, the Beatles quickly became famous in Britain with nationwide tours. By mid-1963, the Beatles had been extremely popular in England. ___32___ They held large concerts and

performed at clubs. They became the hottest thing on the pop music scene in England. They began as a modestly successful musician group and ended the year as show business legends(传说). John Lennon and Paul McCartney were named composers of the year.

___33___ They were not sure how the Americans would react to the new type of music. Beatlemania hit New York on February 7, 1964. Hundreds of fans jammed the airport to greet them. ___34___ The concert was broadcast live and attracted the largest one night audience in the history of television up to that time. The Beatles were described as a British invasion(入侵)by local and nationwide newspapers at that time. Their victory in America was still remembered as a major turning point in the history of rock and roll. Thanks to the Beatles, a lot of opportunities were opened up to new faces on the market. ___35___

A. They decided on a tour to the United States in 1964.

B. Even their hairstyles became major trends at that time.

C. Rock music developed in the 1950s and the early 1960s.

D. However, their songs changed the lives of generations to come.

E. Many rock bands were able to follow in the footsteps of the Beatles.

F. They appeared in the films *A Hard Day's Night*(1964)and *Help*！(1965).

G. They performed their first concert in America at CBS television's 53rd street studio.

【答案】31. C　32. B

33. A　34. G

35. E

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文中讲述了披头士的发展和影响，引领了一种潮流趋势。

【31 题详解】

第一段讲述摇滚音乐，根据空后的 at that time 可知前句提到了时间，而且与 rock music 有关，选项中只有 C 项讲的是摇滚音乐，并且讲述了其发展的时间，故选 C。

【32 题详解】

空前后都是讲述披头士的出名程度，根据空前 extremely popular in England, 以及后文的 they became the hottest thing 可知此处描述了他们的影响，选项 B （甚至他们的发型在那时也成为了一种潮流）符合文意，且关键词 even 是一个提示，故选 B。

【33 题详解】

根据空后 They were not sure how the Americans would react to the new type of music.（他们不确定美国人怎样反应），可知他们首次来美国演出，所以 A 项（决定首次到美国开巡回演出）符合文意，故选 A。

【34 题详解】

根据空后 The concert was broadcast live…可知前句中应该出现 concert，选项 G 中的关键词 their first concert 前后呼应。故选 G。

【35 题详解】

根据空前（由于披头士，市场上出现了很多机会），E 项（很多新乐队（新面孔）都是模仿披头士），符合逻辑。故选 E。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

There are lots of ways to raise awareness for a cause. Usually, the ___36___ the idea is, the more it gets noticed. And that's precisely why one ___37___ Frenchman has caught our attention.

Baptiste Dubanchet is biking across Europe，surviving ___38___ on discarded(丢弃)food. The three-month, 1 900-mile journey from Paris to Warsaw is Dubanchet's ___39___ of raising awareness of food waste in Europe and throughout the world.

As you can ___40___, the trip is no piece of cake. While restaurants ___41___ tons of food each year, much of it remains inaccessible because of ___42___ garbage containers, health regulations, or business policies. Only about one in ten places ___43___ him food that would otherwise be discarded.

For legal ___44___, most restaurants have a policy against ___45___ food waste. "Some people have even ___46___ their jobs by giving me food," Dubanchet said.

What's ___47___ interesting is the attitude various cities have toward Dubanchet's cause. Berlin has been the ___48___ while the most difficult was the Czech town of Pilsen. There, he had to ___49___ at some 50 different stores or restaurants before finding food. The ___50___is all the more serious when you consider the ___51___ exercise required to bike from France to Poland.

"I have to get food ___52___ because after all the biking I am tired and I need the ___53___,"

Dubanchet explained. "Is my ___54___ full or empty? That is the most important thing, not what I am eating."

He aims to ___55___ his journey by mid-July. With any luck, he'll turn a few more heads in the process.

36. A. cleverer	B. older	C. stranger	D. simpler
37. A. garbage-eating	B. sports-loving	C. food-wasting	D. law-breaking
38. A. secretly	B. finally	C. entirely	D. probably
39. A. purpose	B. way	C. opinion	D. dream
40. A. observe	B. imagine	C. suggest	D. remember
41. A. store	B. cook	C. shop for	D. throw away
42. A. locked	B. damaged	C. connected	D. abandoned
43. A. bought	B. offered	C. ordered	D. sold
44. A. reasons	B. rights	C. fees	D. aids
45. A. begging for	B. giving away	C. hiding	D. causing
46. A. did	B. kept	C. accepted	D. risked
47. A. hardly	B. usually	C. particularly	D. merely
48. A. easiest	B. nearest	C. biggest	D. richest
49. A. work	B. shout	C. ask	D. jump
50. A. competition	B. conversation	C. conflict	D. challenge
51. A. adequate	B. rewarding	C. demanding	D. suitable
52. A. again	B. alone	C. later	D. fast
53. A. spirit	B. energy	C. time	D. effort
54. A. stomach	B. hand	C. pocket	D. basket
55. A. arrange	B. restart	C. report	D. finish

【答案】36. C　37. A　38. C　39. B　40. B　41. D　42. A　43. B　44. A　45. B　46. D　47. C　48. A　49. C　50. D　51. C　52. D　53. B　54. A　55. D

【解析】

这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。文章主要讲了一个吃垃圾的法国人引起了我们的注意，Baptiste Dubanchet 骑着自行车穿越欧洲，完全靠丢弃的食物生存。

【36 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据 Usually, the 36 the idea is, the more it gets noticed.可知这里意思是通常，这个观点越奇怪，它就会越受到关注。A. cleverer 更聪明的；B. older 更老的；C. stranger 更奇怪；D. simpler 更简单的，故选 C。

【37 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据 Baptiste Dubanchet is biking across Europe, surviving 38 on discarded(丢弃) food.可知这里意思是那就是为什么一个吃垃圾的法国人引起了我们的注意。A. garbage-eating 吃垃圾的；B. sports-loving 爱好体育的；C. food-wasting 浪费食物的； D. law-breaking 破坏法律的，故选 A。

【38 题详解】

考查副词辨析。句意：Baptiste Dubanchet 骑着自行车穿越欧洲，完全靠丢弃的食物生存。A.secretly 秘密地；B. finally 最后；C. entirely 完全地；D. probably 很可能，故选 C。

【39 题详解】

考查名词辨析。句意：从巴黎到华沙历时三个月、1900 英里的旅程，是 Dubanchet 引起欧洲和全世界对食物残羹注意的道路。A.purpose 目的；B.way 道路；C.opinion 意见；D. dream 梦想，故选 B。

【40 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：你可以想象，这次旅行不是小菜一碟。A. observe 观察；B. imagine 想象；C. suggest 建议；D. remember 记得，故选 B。

【41 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：虽然餐馆每年扔掉大量的食物，但由于垃圾容器上锁、卫生规定或商业政策，很多食物仍然难以接近。A . store 存储；B.cook 做饭；C. shop for 购买某物；D. throw away 扔掉，故选 D。

【42 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据 it remains inaccessible 可知这里意思是垃圾容器上锁。A.locked 上锁的；B . damaged 被损坏的；C.connected 连接的；D. abandoned 被抛弃的，故选 A。

【43 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：只有大约十分之一的地方给他提供了食物，否则就会被丢弃。A.bought 买；B. offered 提供；C . ordered 命令；D. sold 销售，故选 B。

【44 题详解】

考查名词辨析。句意：由于法律原因，大多数餐馆都有禁止浪费食物的政策。A.reasons 原因；B. rights 权利；C.fees 费用；D. aids 援助，故选 A。

【45 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：由于法律原因，大多数餐馆都有禁止分发食物残渣的政策。A. begging for 乞求； B. giving away 分发；C . hiding 隐藏；D. causing 造成，故选 B。

【46 题详解】

考查动词辨析。上文说由于法律原因，大多数餐馆都有禁止分发食物残渣的政策。可知这里意思是有些人甚至冒着失业的危险给我食物。A.did 做；B. kept 保持；C.accepted 接受；

D. risked 冒…的危险，故选 D。

【47 题详解】

考查副词辨析。句意：特别有趣的是各个城市对 Dubanchet 事件的态度。A.hardly 几乎不；

B. usually 通常；C . particularly 特别是；D . merely 仅仅，故选 C。

【48 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。根据 while the most difficult was the Czech town of Pilsen.可知这里意思是柏林是最容易的。

A.easiest 最容易的；B . nearest 最近的；C . biggest 最大的；D. richest 最富有的，故选 A。

【49 题详解】

考查动词辨析。句意：在那里，他必须在大约 50 家不同的商店或餐馆询问，才能找到食物。A.work 工作；B. shout 呼喊；C.ask 询问；D. jump 跳跃，故选 C。

【50 题详解】

考查名词辨析。句意：当你考虑到从法国骑自行车到波兰所需要的高强度运动时，挑战就更加严峻了。A. competition 竞赛；B. conversation 会话；C. conflict 冲突；D. challenge 挑战，故选 D。

【51 题详解】

考查形容词辨析。句意：当你考虑到从法国骑自行车到波兰所需要的高强度运动时，挑战就更加严峻了。A. adequate 充足的；B. rewarding 有益的；C. demanding 要求高的；D. suitable 适当的，故选 C。

【52 题详解】

考查副词辨析。句意：我必须快点吃东西，因为骑了那么多自行车，我累了，我需要能量。A.again 再一次；B. alone 独自地；C . later 后来；D. fast 迅速地，故选 D。

【53 题详解】

考查名词辨析。根据 because after all the biking I am tired 可知我需要能量。A.spirit 精神；

B . energy 能量；C.time 时间；D. effort 努力，故选 B。

【54 题详解】

考查名词辨析。根据 That is the most important thing, not what I am eating.可知这里意思是我的胃是满的还是空的。A. stomach 胃；B. hand 手；C. pocket 口袋；D. basket 篮子，故选 A。

【55 题详解】

考查动词辨析。根据 With any luck, he'll tum a few more heads in the process.可知这里意思是他计划在七月中旬结束他的旅行。A.arrange 安排；B . restart 重新开始；C. report 报告；

D. finish 结束，故选 D。

非选择题部分

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第二节(共 10 小题:每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

There are several reasons why school uniforms are good idea. First of all, uniforms help the school look smart. The

students feel that they belong to a particular group. When every pupil in the school wears the uniform, nobody ___56___ (have) to worry about fashion(时尚). Everybody wears___57___ same style of clothes. Uniforms can be useful in unexpected ways, A school in Ireland has introduced an interesting new uniform. On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth ___58___gives off light in the dark. When the children are walking or ___59___ (cycle) to school on dark mornings, car drivers can ___60___ (easy) see them.

But can uniforms help improve school standards? The answer ___61___ this question is not clear. One study in America found that students' grades ___62___ (improve) a little after the school introduced uniforms. But some students didn't want ___63___ (wear) the uniform. Other American studies showed no ___64___(connect) between uniforms and school performance.

School uniforms are ___65___ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them. Some very good schools don't have a uniform policy. However, uniforms are still popular. Pupils at about 90 percent of British secondary schools wear uniforms.

【答案】56. has/will have

57. the 58. that/which

59. cycling

60. easily 61. to

62. improved

63. to wear

64. connection/connections

65. traditional

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了学生穿校服的几个好处。

【56 题详解】

考查时态。句意：当每个学生在校穿校服时，没有人会担心时尚问题。本句是 when 引导的时间状语从句，遵循主将从现原则，因此，主句可以使用将来时 will do；根据语境可知，本文叙述的是客观事实，因此，本句亦可用一般现在时，主语是 nobody，谓语用 has。故填 will have/has。

【57 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：每个人都穿相同风格的衣服。same 是形容词，意思是“相同的”，常与 the 连用修饰名词。故填 the。

【58 题详解】

考查定语从句。这是个限制性定语从句，先行词是 cloth，指物，从句中缺少主语，因此，可以用 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

【59 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：当孩子们在黑暗的早晨步行或骑车上学时，汽车司机很容易看到它们。or 连接两个并列成分，根据 or 前的 walking 可知，此处要用 cycling。故填 cycling。

【60 题详解】

考查副词。分析句式可知，设空处所给词是修饰动词 see，修饰动词要用副词，因此，用 easy 的副词形式。故填 easily。

【61 题详解】

考查介词。句意：这个问题的答案不清楚。the key/answer to ...这是固定搭配，“……的答案是……”。故填 to。

【62 题详解】

考查时态。句意：美国的一项研究发现，在学校引入校服后，学生的成绩有所提高。本句是 after 引导的时间状语从句，前后时态保持一致，从句使用了一般过去式，主句用一般过去式。故填 improved。

【63 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：但是，有一些学生不想穿学生服。want to do sth 想要做某事，这是 want 的固定用法。故填 to wear。

【64 题详解】

考查名词。句意：其他的美国研究表明校服和学校表现之间没有联系。no 是形容词，形容词修饰名词，位于名词前，名词可用复数也可用单数形式。connect 是动词，“联系”的意思，因此，要用其名词形式。故填 connection/connections。

【65 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：穿校服在英国是一个传统，但是一些学校开始允许学生上学不用穿校服。are 是系动词，其后常用形容词作表语，tradition 是名词，“传统”的意思，因此，用其形容词形式。故填 traditional。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

66.假定你是李华，经常帮助你学习英语的朋友 Alex 即将返回自己的国家。请给他写一封邮件，内容包括:

1.表示感谢；

2.回顾 Alex 对你的帮助；

3.临别祝愿。

注意:

1.词数 80 左右；

2 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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【答案】参考范文略

【解析】

【详解】本题解析略。

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

67.阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Parents everywhere praise their kids. Jenn Berman, author of The A to Z Guide to Raising Happy and Confident Kids, says, "We've gone to the opposite extreme of a few decades ago when parents tended to be more strict." By giving kids a lot of praise, parents think they're building their children's confidence, when, in fact, it may be just the opposite. Too much

praise can backfire and, when given in a way that's insincere, make kids afraid to try new things or take a risk for fear of not being able to stay on top where their parents' praise has put them.

Still, don't go too far in the other direction. Not giving enough praise can be just as damaging gas giving too much. Kids will feel like they're not good enough or that you don't care and, as a result, may see no point in trying hard for their accomplishments.

So what is the right amount of praise? Experts say that the quality of praise is more important than the quantity. If praise is sincere and focused on the effort not the outcome, you can give it as often as your child does something that deserves a verbal reward." We should especially recognize our children's efforts to push themselves and work hard to achieve a goal, "says Donahue, author of Parenting Without Fear: Letting Go of Worry and Focusing on What Really Matters. "One thing to remember is that it's the process not the end product that matters."

Your son may not be the best basketball player on his team. But if he's out there every day and playing hard, you should praise his effort regardless of whether his team wins or loses. Praising the effort and not the outcome can also mean recognizing your child when she has worked hard to clean the yard, cook dinner, or finish a book report. But whatever it is, praise should be given on a case-by-case basis and be proportionate(相称的)to the amount of effort your child has put into it.

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【答案】参考范文略

【解析】

【详解】本题解析略。